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INDEX



Annual

1911

FOR THE
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OF
COMMONS
THE FINE
SUPPLEMENT

THE PARLIAMENTARY

RECORD

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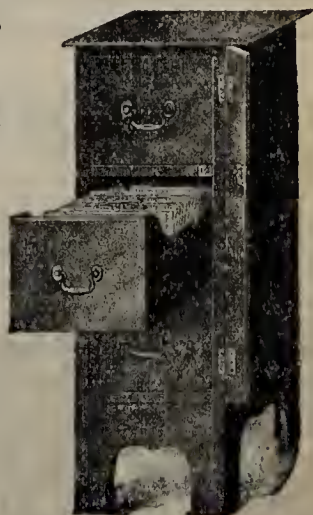
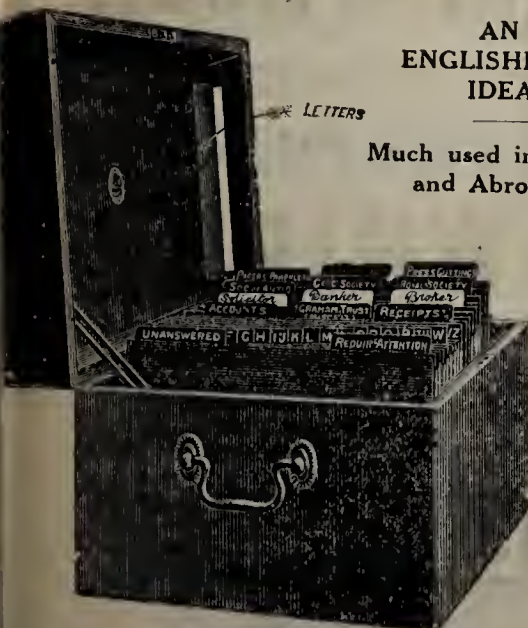
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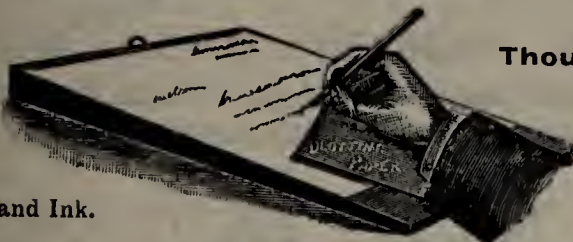
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See Article on "The Up-to-date Office," p. 3, Advt. Section.

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HAZELL'S ANNUAL

FOR 1911

*A RECORD OF THE MEN AND
MOVEMENTS OF THE TIME*

REVISED TO DECEMBER 19th, 1910

GIVING THE MOST RECENT
AND AUTHORITATIVE INFOR-
MATION ON THE TOPICS OF
THE DAY

• WITH COPIOUS INDEX

EDITED BY

HAMMOND HALL

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF ISSUE

London:

HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, LD., 52, LONG ACRE, W.C.

1911

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P R E F A C E .

If we look back to this time twelve months ago, and contrast what might then have been expected with what has happened, we cannot but feel that the year we have gone through may in all sobriety be described as an *annus mirabilis* in modern British politics. The rejection, for the first time in living memory, of the whole Budget by the House of Lords; the dissolution, long before its natural term, of a Parliament by a Government which had in the House of Commons an overwhelming and a still unbroken majority; the General Election, with results which, in many at any rate of their aspects, confounded all the prophets; the constitutional crisis which was its inevitable sequence; the sudden death, when that crisis seemed to be nearing its climax, of our beloved and lamented King; and finally the resort, with the consent of the leaders of both great parties in the State, to an unprecedented experiment in the Constitutional Conference which is now sitting,—that is a series of events which, taken in conjunction and as a whole, surpassed in improbability the wildest dreams of the imagination.—MR. ASQUITH at *Ladybank, Oct. 29th, 1910.*

THE few weeks that have elapsed since Mr. Asquith delivered the speech from which the foregoing passage is quoted have seen events as remarkable and as unexpected as those he reviewed. In the quarter-century of its existence HAZELL'S ANNUAL has chronicled only one Parliament of shorter duration than that of 1910, and, until now, none which was dissolved in the same calendar year as that in which it was elected. The present volume is unique in recording the passage of two Finance Acts, the results of two General Elections, and the names of the members of two Houses of Commons.

For convenience of reference, the matter relating to the second General Election of the year has been printed on paper of a distinctive colour. In the pages immediately preceding this section will be found an account of the Constitutional crisis, of the "unprecedented experiment" undertaken by the leaders of both parties in the effort to discover a bland solution, and of the brief but historic proceedings of the Parliament of 1910 in its last session.

As in its political, so in its other sections, the ANNUAL has been not merely brought up-to-date but mostly re-written. Many new subjects have been introduced, while the standard information indispensable to a handbook designed for daily use has been carefully arranged with a view to the readiest reference.

Thanks must be rendered to the private correspondents who have offered suggestions—many of them of value—for enhancing the interest and utility of the ANNUAL, and to the innumerable public officials—home, colonial, and foreign—who have again given the Editor that local assistance without which it would be impossible to ensure accuracy in a work of such world-wide scope.

LONDON,
December 1910.

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SUPPORTED ONLY BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS,

and the Council need every assistance to enable them to continue their work—which is both educational and punitive.

WHAT THE SOCIETY DID LAST YEAR.

6,550 offenders were prosecuted and convicted for cruelty to animals.

191 persons were acquitted, but the Society's costs were remitted, which justified the Society's action.

1,130 persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty were admonished in writing.

26,000 persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty were cautioned by Inspectors.

3,243 Sermons were preached on the subject of Mercy to Animals by Clergymen of the Church of England.

301,485 Essays were written by school children on the subject of Kindness to Animals.

EDWARD G. FAIRHOLME, *Secretary*, 105, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S.W.

JANUARY, 1911.

8. First Qtr. 6h 20m A.M. 22. Last Qtr. 6h 21m A.M.
14 F. Moon 10h 26m P.M. 30. N. Moon 9h 45m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 S.	1 <i>1st. Christ. Circum.</i>	2 20 2 38
2 M.	2 Bk. Hol. Scot. Hol. Stk. [Exch. Qr. Sess. Wk.]	2 55 3 13
3 Tu.	3 [Moham. Yr. 1339 b.]	3 32 3 51
4 W.	4 Sun R. 8. 7 S. 4. 2	4 9 4 28
5 Th.	5 Divids. due at Bank	4 46 5 4
6 F.	6 Epiphany 12th Day	5 23 5 44
7 S.	7	6 7 6 31
8 S.	8 <i>1 after Epiphany</i>	6 56 7 22
9 M.	9 Camb. Lent Tm. b.	7 49 8 18
10 Tu.	10 [Fire Insurances ex.]	8 49 9 24
11 W.	11 Hilary Law Sit. beg.	10 1 10 38
12 Th.	12 Sun R. 8. 4 S. 4. 12	11 13 11 48
13 F.	13	— 0 22
14 S.	14 Oxford Lent Tm. b.	0 53 1 22
15 S.	15 <i>2 after Epiphany</i>	1 50 2 17
16 M.	16	2 42 3 6
17 Tu.	17	3 30 3 53
18 W.	18	4 15 4 37
19 Th.	19 Sun R. 7. 58 S. 4. 24	4 58 5 18
20 F.	20	5 37 5 56
21 S.	21	6 15 6 35
22 S.	22 <i>3 after Epiphany</i>	6 56 7 18
23 M.	23	7 42 8 7
24 Tu.	24	8 34 9 4
25 W.	25 Convers. of St. Paul	9 40 10 21
26 Th.	26 Sun R. 7. 50 S. 4. 35	10 59 11 35
27 F.	27	— 0 9
28 S.	28	0 38 1 4
29 S.	29 <i>4 after Epiphany</i>	1 27 1 49
30 M.	30	2 9 2 27
31 Tu.	31	2 44 3 2

FEBRUARY, 1911.

6. First Qtr. 3h 28m P.M. 13. F. Moon 10h 38m A.M.
21. Last Qtr. 3h 44m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 W.	32 Partridge & Pheas. [Shooting ends]	3 20 3 37
2 Th.	33 Purif. of V. Mary. [Candlemas. Scot. [Quarter Day]	3 55 4 14
3 F.	34	4 32 4 49
4 S.	35 Sun R. 7. 37 S. 4. 51	5 7 5 26
5 S.	36 <i>5 after Epiphany</i>	5 45 6 5
6 M.	37	6 26 6 48
7 Tu.	38	7 13 7 40
8 W.	39 Half Quarter Day	8 10 8 44
9 Th.	40	9 24 10 11
10 F.	41 Sun R. 7. 26 S. 5. 2	10 56 11 38
11 S.	42	— 0 10
12 S.	43 <i>Septuagesima Sun.</i>	0 50 1 22
13 M.	44	1 50 2 16
14 Tu.	45	2 38 2 58
15 W.	46	3 18 3 37
16 Th.	47	3 56 4 14
17 F.	48 Sun R. 7. 13 S. 5. 15	4 31 4 49
18 S.	49	5 6 5 22
19 S.	50 <i>Sextagesima Sun.</i>	5 37 5 53
20 M.	51	6 10 6 27
21 Tu.	52	6 46 7 7
22 W.	53	7 32 7 59
23 Th.	54 Sun R. 7. 1 S. 5. 26	8 32 9 13
24 F.	55 St. Matthias, Ap.	10 0 10 48
25 S.	56	11 30 —
26 S.	57 <i>Quinquagesima S.</i>	0 7 0 40
27 M.	58	1 6 1 28
28 Tu.	59 Shrove Tuesday	1 48 2 7

MARCH, 1911.

1. N. Moon 3h 31m A.M. 14. F. Moon 11h 59m P.M.
7. First Qtr. 11h 21m P.M. 23. Last Qtr. 10h 26m A.M.
30. N. Moon 10h 38m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 W.	60 Ash Wednesday.	2 25 2 42
2 Th.	61 [St. David]	2 58 3 15
3 F.	62 Sun R. 6. 44 S. 5. 40	3 32 3 49
4 S.	63	4 7 4 25
5 S.	64 <i>1 in Lent. Emb. W.</i>	4 43 5 1
6 M.	65	5 20 5 39
7 Tu.	66	6 0 6 22
8 W.	67 Ember Day	6 46 7 13
9 Th.	68 Sun R. 6. 31 S. 5. 51	7 45 8 24
10 F.	69 Ember Day	9 10 10 4
11 S.	70 Ember Day	10 55 11 40
12 S.	71 <i>2 in Lent.</i>	— 0 19
13 M.	72	0 51 1 17
14 Tu.	73	1 40 2 2
15 W.	74	2 22 2 39
16 Th.	75 Sun R. 6. 15 S. 6. 3	2 56 3 12
17 F.	76 St. Patrick. Bank	3 28 3 44
18 S.	77 [Hol., Ireland]	4 0 4 16
19 S.	78 <i>3 in Lent</i>	4 31 4 45
20 M.	79	4 59 5 15
21 Tu.	80 Spring com., 6 p.m.	5 30 5 47
22 W.	81	6 5 6 24
23 Th.	82	6 45 7 12
24 F.	83 Sun R. 5. 57 S. 6. 16	7 47 8 25
25 S.	84 Annunc. Lady D. Qtr. D.	9 11 10 3
26 S.	85 <i>4 in Lent</i>	10 52 11 33
27 M.	86 Cambridge Lent	— 0 6
28 Tu.	87 [Term ends]	0 34 0 56
29 W.	88	1 16 1 35
30 Th.	89	1 53 2 11
31 F.	90 Sun R. 5. 41 S. 6. 28	2 28 2 45

APRIL, 1911.

6. First Qtr. 5h 55m A.M. 21. Last Qtr. 6h 36m P.M.
13. F. Moon 2h 37m P.M. 28. N. Moon 10h 25m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 S.	91	3 2 3 20
2 S.	92 <i>5 in Lent</i>	3 39 3 57
3 M.	93 Quarter Sess. Week.	4 16 4 37
4 Tu.	94	4 58 5 19
5 W.	95 Divs. due at Bank	5 42 6 6
6 Th.	96	6 32 7 2
7 F.	97 Sun R. 5. 25 S. 6. 40	7 39 8 22
8 S.	98 Oxford Lt. T. ends [Fire Insur. ex.]	9 10 10 3
9 S.	99 <i>Palm Sunday</i>	10 49 11 32
10 M.	100	— 0 5
11 Tu.	101	0 32 0 55
12 W.	102 Hly. Law Sits. end	1 16 1 36
13 Th.	103 Maundy Thursday	1 54 2 10
14 F.	104 Good F. Sun R. 5. 10	2 26 2 42
15 S.	105 East. Even. [S. 6. 51]	2 58 3 14
16 S.	106 <i>Easter Day</i>	3 29 3 44
17 M.	107 Easter Mon. Bk. H.	3 59 4 15
18 Tu.	108 Easter Tu. Cam. E.	4 31 4 46
19 W.	109 Ox. E. Tm. b. [Tm. h.]	5 2 5 19
20 Th.	110	5 37 5 58
21 F.	111	6 20 6 47
22 S.	112 Sun R. 4. 53 S. 7. 5	7 18 7 53
23 S.	113 <i>Low Sun. — 1st. E.</i>	8 34 9 21
24 M.	114 [St. George]	10 6 10 47
25 Tu.	115 East. Law Sits. beg.	11 20 11 50
26 W.	116 [St. Mark, Evan.]	— 0 14
27 Th.	117	0 36 0 56
28 F.	118	1 15 1 31
29 S.	119 Sun R. 4. 39 S. 7. 16	1 53 2 13
30 S.	120 <i>2 after Easter</i>	2 33 2 53

MAY, 1911.

5. First Qtr. 1h 14m P.M. 19. Last Qtr. 9h 23m A.M.
12 F. Moon 6h 10m A.M. 28. N. Moon 6h 24m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1 M.	121 SS. Philip & James, Bk.	3 13	3 34
2 Tu.	122 [Hol. Scot. Hol., Stock	3 56	4 19
3 W.	123 [Ex. Roy. Acad. opens	4 43	5 8
4 Th.	124 Sun R. 4.29 S. 7.24	5 33	6 0
5 F.	125	6 29	7 3
6 S.	126 King's Access., 1910	7 40	8 19
7 S.	127 3 after Easter	9 3	9 48
8 M.	128	10 26	11 1
9 Tu.	129 Proclamation, King	11 31	11 59
10 W.	130 [Geo. V. Half Qr. D.	—	0 23
11 Th.	131	0 43	1 2
12 F.	132 Sun R. 4.15 S. 7.37	1 21	1 40
13 S.	133	1 57	2 14
14 S.	134 4 after Easter	2 30	2 46
15 M.	135 Scottish Quarter D.	3 2	3 18
16 Tu.	136 [(Whitsunday)	3 34	3 50
17 W.	137	4 7	4 24
18 Th.	138	4 41	4 59
19 F.	139 Sun R. 4.5 S. 7.47	5 19	5 40
20 S.	140	6 2	6 26
21 S.	141 Rogation Sunday	6 55	7 27
22 M.	142 Rogation Day	8 1	8 37
23 Tu.	143 Rogation Day	9 16	9 53
24 W.	144 Rog. D. (Empire D.)	10 28	10 57
25 Th.	145 Ascension Day	11 24	11 50
26 F.	146 Qn. Mary born, 1867	—	0 14
27 S.	147 Sun R. 3.55 S. 7.58	0 36	0 59
28 S.	148 Sunday aft. Ascen.	1 22	1 45
29 M.	149	2 8	2 32
30 Tu.	150	2 56	3 20
31 W.	151	3 45	4 10

JUNE, 1911.

3. First Qtr. 10h 4m P.M. 19. Last Qtr. 8h 51m P.M.
12 F. Moon 9h 51m P.M. 26. N. Moon 1h 20m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1 Th.	152 Sun R. 3.51 S. 8.41	4 36	5 2
2 F.	153 East. L. Site. Ox. East.	5 28	5 56
3 S.	154 Kg. Geo. V. b. 1865	6 26	6 57
4 S.	155 His S. Emb. Wk.	7 28	8 0
5 M.	156 Whit. Mon. Bk. Hol.	8 33	9 7
6 Tu.	157 Whitsun Tues.	9 42	10 15
7 W.	158 Ember Day	10 45	11 13
8 Th.	159 Sun R. 3.46 S. 8.11	11 40	—
9 F.	160 Ember Day	0 5	0 29
10 S.	161 Ember Day	0 51	1 11
11 S.	162 Trinity Sunday	1 31	1 50
12 M.	163 [St. Barnabas, Ap.	2 8	2 26
13 Tu.	164 Trin. Law Sit. beg.	2 43	3 0
14 W.	165	3 17	3 34
15 Th.	166 Corpus Christi	3 52	4 11
16 F.	167 Sun. R. 3.44 S. 8.16	4 29	4 47
17 S.	168	5 6	5 26
18 S.	169 1 after Trinity	5 48	6 11
19 M.	170	6 35	7 1
20 Tu.	171	7 28	7 56
21 W.	172	8 26	8 59
22 Th.	173 Sum. com. 2h P.M.	9 33	10 4
23 F.	174 Prince of Wales b. 1894	10 34	11 3
24 S.	175 S. John Bapt. Mid. Day.	11 33	—
	[Qr. D., Cam. Eas. T. e.		
25 S.	176 2 after Trinity	0 3	0 31
26 M.	177 Qtr. Sessions Week	0 58	1 26
27 Tu.	178	1 54	2 21
28 W.	179	2 47	3 13
29 Th.	180 St. Peter, Ap.	3 40	4 6
30 F.	181 Sun R. 3.48 S. 8.19	4 31	4 56

JULY, 1911.

3. First Qtr. 9h 30m A.M. 19. Last Qtr. 5h 31m A.M.
12 F. Moon 6h 53m P.M. 25. N. Moon 8h 12m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1 S.	182	5 21	5 46
2 S.	183 3 after Trinity	6 11	6 35
3 M.	184	7 0	7 26
4 Tu.	185 Dec. of Amer. Ind.	7 52	8 18
5 W.	186 Divs. due at Bank	8 45	9 14
6 Th.	187	9 46	10 19
7 F.	188 Sun R. 3.53 S. 8.16	10 50	11 21
8 S.	189 Ox. T. T. e. Fire In.	11 51	—
9 S.	190 4 after Trinity	0 19	0 44
10 M.	191	1 6	1 28
11 Tu.	192	1 50	2 10
12 W.	193	2 29	2 46
13 Th.	194	3 3	3 21
14 F.	195 Sun R. 4.0 S. 8.10	3 40	3 58
15 S.	196	4 17	4 34
16 S.	197 5 after Trinity	4 52	5 10
17 M.	198	5 28	5 47
18 Tu.	199	6 8	6 31
19 W.	200	6 54	7 19
20 Th.	201	7 45	8 13
21 F.	202 Sun R. 4.9 S. 8.3	8 42	9 15
22 S.	203	9 53	10 30
23 S.	204 6 after Trinity	11 7	11 44
24 M.	205	—	0 20
25 Tu.	206 St. James, Ap.	0 52	1 22
26 W.	207	1 50	2 17
27 Th.	208	2 43	3 8
28 F.	209 Sun R. 4.19 S. 7.54	3 32	3 55
29 S.	210	4 17	4 39
30 S.	211 7 after Trinity	5 0	5 21
31 M.	212 Trin. Law Sit. end	5 41	6 1

AUGUST, 1911.

1. First Qtr. 11h 39m P.M. 17. Last Qtr. 9h 11m P.M.
10 F. Moon 2h 58m A.M. 24. N. Moon 4h 14m A.M.
31. First Qtr. 4h 21m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1 Tu.	213 Lammas Day. Scot.	6 21	6 40
2 W.	214 [Qtr. Day.	7 1	7 23
3 Th.	215	7 46	8 13
4 F.	216 Sun R. 4.29 S. 7.43	8 43	9 17
5 S.	217	9 57	10 36
6 S.	218 8 after Trinity	11 14	11 49
7 M.	219 Bk. H. Royal Ac. c.	—	0 21
8 Tu.	220	0 49	1 12
9 W.	221	1 34	1 55
10 Th.	222 [R. 4.39 S. 7.31	2 15	2 32
11 F.	223 Half Qtr D. Sun	2 47	3 3
12 S.	224 Grouse Shtg. beg.	3 20	3 38
13 S.	225 9 after Trinity	3 55	4 12
14 M.	226	4 29	4 46
15 Tu.	227	5 3	5 20
16 W.	228	5 39	6 0
17 Th.	229	6 22	6 45
18 F.	230 Sun R. 4.51 S. 7.17	7 9	7 36
19 S.	231	8 9	8 45
20 S.	232 10 after Trinity	9 26	10 13
21 M.	233 Black Game Shoot-	10 59	11 44
22 Tu.	234 [ing begins	—	0 21
23 W.	235	0 52	1 21
24 Th.	236 St. Bartholomew, Ap.	1 47	2 10
25 F.	237 Sun R. 5.2 S. 7.2	2 32	2 53
26 S.	238 Ramadan (Turk. I. lb.)	3 14	3 34
27 S.	239 11 after Trinity	3 53	4 12
28 M.	240	4 30	4 47
29 Tu.	241	5 4	5 20
30 W.	242	5 37	5 54
31 Th.	243	6 13	6 33

SEPTEMBER, 1911.

8. F. Moon 3h 57m P.M. 22. N. Moon 2h 37m P.M.		15. Last Qtr. 5h 51m P.M. 30. First Qtr. 11h 8m A.M.	
M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.	
1 F. 244	Partridge Shoot. h.	6 56	7 19
2 S. 245	Sun. R. 5.15 S. 6.45	7 45	8 20
3 S. 246	12 after Trinity	9 3	9 51
4 M. 247		10 37	11 18
5 Tu. 248		11 56	—
6 W. 249		0 27	0 51
7 Th. 250		1 11	1 30
8 F. 251		1 49	2 6
9 S. 252	Sun R. 5.26 S. 6.29	2 21	2 37
10 S. 253	13 after Trinity	2 54	3 10
11 M. 254		3 27	3 44
12 Tu. 255		4 1	4 18
13 W. 256		4 36	4 54
14 Th. 257		5 12	5 31
15 F. 258		5 52	6 15
16 S. 259	Sun R. 5.27 S. 6.13	6 41	7 12
17 S. 260	14 after Trinity.	7 49	8 32
18 M. 261	[Em. Week	9 23	10 16
19 Tu. 262		11 4	11 47
20 W. 263	Ember Day	—	0 20
21 Th. 264	St. Matthew, Ap.	0 46	1 11
22 F. 265	Ember Day [5672 b.	1 34	1 54
23 S. 266	Emh. D. Jewish Yr.	2 12	2 31
24 S. 267	15 after Trinity.	2 48	3 5
	[Autumn C. 4h A.M.		
25 M. 268	Sun R. 5.52 S. 5.52	3 22	3 40
26 Tu. 269		3 57	4 13
27 W. 270		4 28	4 43
28 Th. 271		4 58	5 14
29 F. 272	S. Michael & All Angels	5 32	5 51
30 S. 273	Mich. Day. Qtr. Day	6 12	6 36

OCTOBER, 1911.

8. F. Moon 4h 11m A.M. 22. N. Moon 4h 9m A.M.		15. Last Qtr. 11h 26m P.M. 30. First Qtr. 6h 42m A.M.	
M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.	
1 S. 274	16 after Trinity	7 6	7 39
2 M. 275	Pheasant Shgt. begins. [Camb. Mich. Term b.	8 16	9 8
3 Tu. 276	Sun R. 6.4 S. 5.34	9 58	10 44
4 W. 277		11 23	11 55
5 Th. 278	Divs. due at Bank	—	0 21
6 F. 279		0 41	0 59
7 S. 280		1 17	1 35
8 S. 281	17 after Trinity	1 52	2 7
9 M. 282		2 22	2 39
10 Tu. 283	Oxford Mich. T. heg.	2 57	3 15
11 W. 284	Sun R. 6.18 S. 5.16	3 32	3 50
12 Th. 285	Mich. Law Sit. b.	4 9	4 28
13 F. 286		4 48	5 10
14 S. 287	Fire Insur. expire	5 34	6 1
15 S. 288	18 after Trinity	6 32	7 6
16 M. 289	Qtr. Sessions Week	7 48	8 37
17 Tu. 290		9 28	10 15
18 W. 291	St. Luke, Evan.	10 58	11 35
19 Th. 292	Sun R. 6.31 S. 4.59	—	0 5
20 F. 293		0 28	0 49
21 S. 294	Trafalgar Day (1805)	1 10	1 30
22 S. 295	19 after Trinity	1 48	2 5
23 M. 296		2 20	2 36
24 Tu. 297		2 53	3 9
25 W. 298		3 26	3 42
26 Th. 299	Sun R. 6.44 S. 4.44	3 59	4 14
27 F. 300		4 30	4 46
28 S. 301	SS. Simon & Jude	5 3	5 22
29 S. 302	20 after Trinity	5 43	6 6
30 M. 303		6 32	7 5
31 Tu. 304		7 43	8 24

NOVEMBER, 1911.

6. F. Moon 3h 48m P.M. 20. N. Moon 8h 49m P.M.		13. Last Qtr. 7h 20m A.M. 29. First Qtr. 1h 42m A.M.	
M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.	
1 W. 305	All Saints' Day.	9 8	9 53
2 Th. 306	[Holiday, Stock Ex.	10 32	11 6
3 F. 307	Sun R. 6.58 S. 4.29	11 34	11 58
4 S. 308		—	0 18
5 S. 309	21 after Trinity	0 38	0 57
6 M. 310	[Gunpowder Plot	1 15	1 33
7 Tu. 311		1 51	2 10
8 W. 312	[1841	2 29	2 49
9 Th. 313	King Ed. VII. horn.	3 11	3 33
10 F. 314	Sun R. 7.10 S. 4.18	3 55	4 18
11 S. 315	Martinmas. Scot. [Qtr. D. Half Qtr. D.	4 41	5 5
12 S. 316	22 after Trinity	5 32	6 2
13 M. 317		6 34	7 7
14 Tu. 318		7 46	8 29
15 W. 319		9 13	9 53
16 Th. 320		10 29	11 2
17 F. 321	Sun R. 7.23 S. 4.7	11 32	11 57
18 S. 322		—	0 20
19 S. 323	23 after Trinity	0 41	1 1
20 M. 324		1 21	1 40
21 Tu. 325		1 57	2 13
22 W. 326		2 30	2 48
23 Th. 327		3 5	3 22
24 F. 328	Sun R. 7.34 S. 3.59	3 39	3 56
25 S. 329		4 13	4 29
26 S. 330	24 after Trinity	4 46	5 4
27 M. 331		5 25	5 47
28 Tu. 332		6 10	6 37
29 W. 333		7 6	7 38
30 Th. 334	St. Andrew, Ap.	8 12	8 49


DECEMBER, 1911.

6. F. Moon 2h 52m A.M. 20. N. Moon 3h 40m P.M.		12. Last Qtr. 5h 46m P.M. 28. First Qtr. 6h 48m P.M.	
M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.	
1 F. 335	Qn. Alex. born, 1844	9 26	10 1
2 S. 336	Sun R. 7.46 S. 3.52	10 31	11 0
3 S. 337	1 in Advent	11 27	11 52
4 M. 338		—	0 15
5 Tu. 339		0 38	1 0
6 W. 340		1 22	1 46
7 Th. 341		2 10	2 33
8 F. 342	S. R. 7.53 S. 3.50 [S.e.	2 56	3 21
9 S. 343	Black Game & Grouse	2 47	4 13
10 S. 344	2 in Advent	4 40	5 7
11 M. 345		5 33	6 0
12 Tu. 346		6 28	6 58
13 W. 347		7 28	7 59
14 Th. 348		8 31	9 5
15 F. 349	Sun R. 8.1 S. 3.49	9 40	10 13
16 S. 350		10 44	11 14
17 S. 351	3 in Adv. Emb. W.	11 42	—
18 M. 352	Ox. Mich. Term c.	0 9	0 34
19 Tu. 353	Camb. Mich. T. c.	0 57	1 18
20 W. 354	Ember Day [Ap.	1 31	1 57
21 Th. 355	Mic. L. S. e. St. Th.	2 16	2 34
22 F. 356	Em. D. Moham. Y. 1330b.	2 52	3 9
23 S. 357	Em. D. [Winter c. 11p.m.	3 26	3 44
24 S. 358	4 in Adv. (Peace S.)	4 2	4 19
25 M. 359	Christ. D. Qtr. D.	4 36	4 54
26 Tu. 360	St. Step. M. Box. D.	5 12	5 31
27 W. 361	S. Johu. Ev. [Bk. H.	5 51	6 12
28 Th. 362	Innocents' Day	6 35	6 59
29 F. 363		7 24	7 51
30 S. 364	Sun R. 8.8 S. 3.57	8 20	8 51
31 S. 365	1 after Christmas	9 24	9 59

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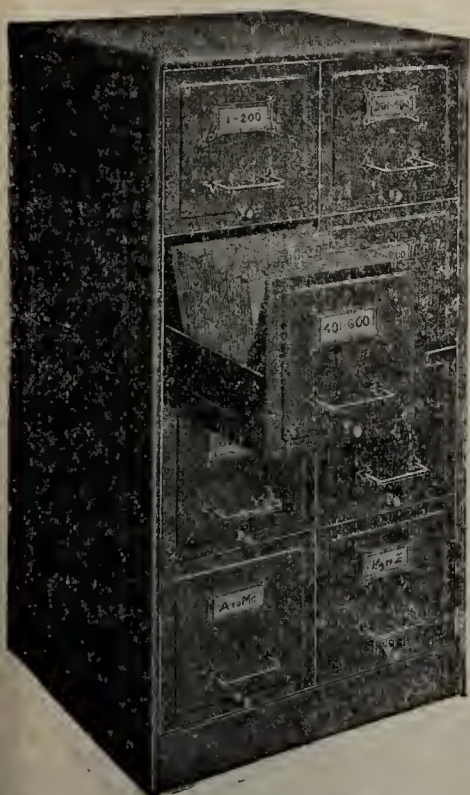
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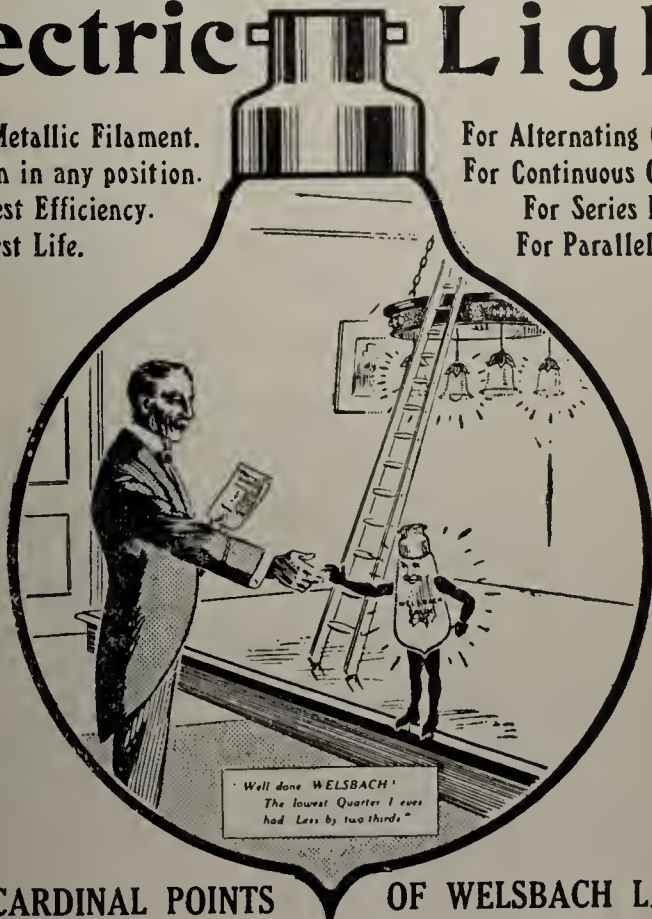
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For OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING see next page.

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

The King (p. 1). It was announced in November that the King hopes to visit India, accompanied by the Queen, to hold the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on Jan. 1st, 1912.

Peerage (p. 24). John, 2nd Baron Hurston, died on Nov. 30th, and was succeeded by his son Reginald Lopes, M.V.O., b. '73. The new peer was formerly in the Scots Guards, and served in the South African War.

Savarkar Case (p. 145). The Agreement between the French and British Governments provides that the tribunal which is to decide the Savarkar case shall meet at The Hague on Feb. 14th, 1911, and that the decision is to be announced within thirty days from that date.

Bengal (p. 149). An Executive Council has been created for Bengal. The members are F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., I.C.S., F. W. Duke, C.S.I., I.C.S., and Rai Bahadur K. L. Goswami, M.A., B.L.

South Africa (p. 155). The Estimates provide for an expenditure of £13,802,315 for the ten months ending March 31st, 1911. They include a contribution of £86,600 to the Imperial Navy. The estimated revenue was £12,351,000.

Argentine Republic (p. 222). Don Florencio L. Dominguez, Argentine Minister in London, died at the Legation on Nov. 29th. His brother, Don Vicente J. Dominguez, has been appointed Minister.

Austria (p. 225). The Estimates presented to the Reichsrath on Nov. 24th balance at £117,430,000, but the revenue includes the proceeds of impending loans to the amount of £6,000,000.

France (p. 245). On the reconstruction of the Cabinet in November, M. Guist'hau succeeded M. Chéron as Naval Under-Secretary.

Japan (p. 267). A contract was signed in London on Nov. 17th by the Japanese Government and a representative of the firm of Vickers, Sons & Maxim for the construction of a battle-ship-cruiser of about 28,000 tons' displacement at a price of about £2,500,000 sterling.

Portugal (p. 281). Dr. Brito Camacho has succeeded Senhor Gomes as Minister of Public Works.

Sweden (p. 297). The Naval Estimates for 1911 amount to £1,300,000, of which £233,400 represented extraordinary expenditure, chiefly on account of submarine defence.

Turkey (p. 302). Colonel Mahmud Mukhtar Bey has succeeded Salih Pasha as Minister

of Marine. The Budget for 1911-12 estimates revenue at £128,612,978 and expenditure at £135,007,446, leaving a deficit of £6,394,468 to be met by loan.

United States (p. 304). The Atlantic Fleet, commanded by Rear-Admiral Schroeder, started on a cruise to Europe on Nov. 2nd, and the four divisions arrived respectively at Portland, Cherbourg, Gravesend, and Brest on Nov. 16th for a stay of three weeks. On Dec. 8th the first and third divisions changed with the second and fourth and remained a further three weeks, the return voyage being due to start on Dec. 30th. The crews were hospitably entertained officially and privately.

— (p. 306). The Census returns published on Dec. 11th show that the continental population of the United States is 91,972,266. The total population covered by the American flag is estimated to be about 101,000,000.

General Election, January 1910 (p. 347). A Blue-book published on Nov. 24th shows that the expenses of the 1,311 candidates in the United Kingdom were £1,296,382—an average of 3s. 11d. for every vote polled. The average expenditure for each vote in each of the three kingdoms was as follows: England and Wales, 3s. 10d.; Scotland, 4s. 5d.; Ireland, 2s. 11d.

The Osborne Case (p. 393). Mr. Osborne's action for a declaration that the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants expelling him from the society was *ultra vires* and void came before Mr. Justice Warrington on Nov. 30th. The defendants contended that their society was an illegal organisation, and that therefore the action could not proceed. Mr. Justice Warrington said he was bound by authority to uphold this objection, and he gave judgment for the defendants. Mr. Osborne subsequently issued a public appeal for funds to enable him to carry the case to a higher court.

Royal Academy (p. 512). Mr. Eyre Crowe, A.R.A., died Dec. 12th.

The Church in Wales (p. 557). The Report and Memoranda of the Royal Commission on the Church of England and other religious bodies in Wales were issued on Dec. 12th [Cd. 5432]. The documents reveal irreconcilable divergences of opinion among the Commissioners as to the true deductions to be drawn from the statistics presented to them.

Nobel Prizes (p. 581). The Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to the Permanent International Peace Bureau at Berne.

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A Record of the Men and Movements of the Time.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire consists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Empire of India, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, including the self-governing Dominions, and the Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and other Dependencies, the whole forming one Empire under George V., King and Emperor, whose title rests upon the Act of Settlement, 1701, which settled the succession to the throne on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the "heirs of her body being Protestants."

THE KING.

George V., "by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," the second son of His late Majesty, King Edward VII., and Queen Alexandra, was b. at Marlborough House on June 3rd, 1865, seventeen months after his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence, and was baptized with the names George Frederick Ernest Albert. The two brothers entered the navy together as cadets June 5th, '77, and after spending two years in the training ship *Britannia* started for a three years' voyage round the world on board the *Bacchante*. In May '83 His Majesty was made midshipman to the *Canada*, which was stationed on the North American and West Indian station. In '85 he was promoted to be lieutenant, and in '90 was given the separate command of the gunboat *Thrush* on the North American station. In '91 he was made commander. In '92, through the death of his elder brother, he became the heir to the throne, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York; and in the same year took command of the *Melampus* for the naval manoeuvres. In May '93 his engagement to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck (Queen Mary) was announced. The marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace, July 6th, '93. The children of their Majesties are: (1) Edward Albert (Prince of Wales), b. June 23rd, '94; (2) Albert Frederick, b. Dec. 14th, '95, entered the Royal Naval College, 1909; (3) Victoria Alexandra ("Mary"), b. April 25th, '97; (4) Henry William, b. March 31st, 1900; (5) George Edward, b. Dec. 20th, 1902; (6) John Charles, b. July 12th, 1905. During '98 His Majesty for some time hoisted his pennant on board the *Crescent*, attached to the Channel Squadron. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral (Jan. 1st, 1901), and appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marine Forces. On the death of Queen Victoria (Jan. 22nd, 1901), he succeeded his father as Duke of Cornwall, and with Queen Mary left Portsmouth in the *Ophir* (March 16th) on a tour to the Colonies, and to open the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. On Nov. 9th, 1901, King Edward's birthday, His present Majesty was given the title of Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. In cele-

bration of their safe return from their tour their Majesties were entertained by the London Corporation at the Guildhall (Dec. 5th, 1901), on which occasion King George delivered his memorable exhortation to England to "wake up." In June 1902 he was promoted to the rank of General. In Feb. 1905 he was appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of the Castle of Dover; and in March Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. On Oct. 19th, 1905, their Majesties left London for their visit to India, and landed at Bombay on Nov. 9th. They left Karachi on March 19th, 1906, and returned to England on May 8th, attended a Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbey on May 13th, and were entertained by the City at the Guildhall on May 17th.

On the death of H.M. King Edward VII. (May 6th, 1910), H.M. King George ascended the throne, and was proclaimed with the usual ceremonies (May 9th). At his first Council (May 7th) His Majesty made a Declaration, in the course of which, after an eloquent tribute to the work of King Edward, he said: "To endeavour to follow in his footsteps, and at the same time to uphold the constitutional government of these Realms, will be the earnest object of my life. I am deeply sensible of the very heavy responsibilities which have fallen upon me. I know that I can rely upon Parliament and upon the people of these Islands and of my Dominions beyond the Seas for their help in the discharge of these arduous duties, and for their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance. I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavour for our people's good." A royal proclamation, issued as a supplement to the *London Gazette* of Nov. 7th, announced that His Majesty's Coronation would be celebrated on Thursday, June 22nd, 1911.

The Queen Mother.

H.M. Queen Alexandra is the eldest daughter of the late Christian IX., King of Denmark, and was b. at Copenhagen, Dec. 1st, '44. She married His late Majesty King Edward VII. on March 10th, '63. Her Majesty is sister of the Kings of Greece and Denmark, the Empress-Dowager of Russia, and the Duchess of Cumberland.

The Prince of Wales.

H.R.H. Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Saxony, and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was b. at White Lodge, Richmond Park, on June 23rd, '94. He passed the qualifying examination for the Royal Navy in April 1907, and entered Osborne College on May 1st of that year. He completed his period of instruction there in April 1909, and in the following month entered Dartmouth College. He was created Prince of Wales upon his sixteenth birthday, June 23rd, 1910.

Sisters of the King.

His Majesty's sisters are Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, who was created Princess Royal in 1905, Princess Victoria, and Princess (now Queen) Maud, married in 1896 to Prince Karl of Denmark, now King of Norway.

Surviving Brother and Sisters of His late Majesty, King Edward VII.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (creat. 1874), Earl of Sussex, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel of the Army Service Corps, and Col.-in-Chief of the 6th Dragoons, Highland Light Infantry, the Rifle Brigade, and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, A.D.C., was b. 1850. The third son of Queen Victoria. Mar. the Princess Louise Margaret, youngest dau. of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia ('79). There are three children: Princess Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, married June 15th, 1905, to H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus, now Crown Prince of Sweden; Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, K.G., G.C.V.O., P.C., Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King; and Princess Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth. Commanded 1st Brigade, 1st Division, in the Egyptian Expedition ('82). Has been Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and of the Southern District in England. In April '93 he was promoted to the rank of full General, was Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot '93-8, and was promoted Field-Marshal in June 1902. By the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg in '99, he became the heir-apparent to the Duchy; but he and his heirs renounced their rights in favour of the young Duke of Albany, who succeeded in 1900. He was installed as Grand Master of Freemasons (July 17th, 1901), an office which was resigned by King Edward VII. on succeeding to the throne. He is also Grand Master of the Mark Masons. He headed the special mission to Madrid in May 1902, invested the King with the Order of the Garter, and himself received the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Duke and Duchess attended the Indian Coronation Durbar at Delhi on Jan. 1st, 1903, as representatives of the King and the Royal Family. H.R.H. was Inspector-General of the Forces and President of the Selection Board 1904-7. He attended the German Army Manœuvres in Sept. 1906, and was made a Prussian Field-Marshal. He was appointed in 1907 to the newly created post of Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Forces and High Commissioner in the

Mediterranean. Resigned in Aug. 1909. In Oct. 1910 he visited South Africa to open the Union Parliament on behalf of the King. Elected Master of Trinity House, 1910. Address: Bagshot Park, Surrey; Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.

The surviving sisters of His late Majesty are: H.R.H. Helena Augusta Victoria, b. May 25th, '46; m. July 5th, '66, to Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (b. Jan. 22nd, '31). There are three surviving children: Albert, b. Feb. 26th, '69; Victoria, b. May 3rd, '70; and Louise, b. Aug. 12th, '72 (m. July 6th, '91, to Prince Aribert of Anhalt. The marriage was dissolved in 1901.)

H.R.H. Louise Caroline Alberta, b. March 18th, '48; m. March 21st, '71, to John, Duke of Argyll (b. Aug. 6th, '45).

H.R.H. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, b. April 14th, '57; m. July 23rd, '85, to Prince Henry of Battenberg (b. Oct. 5th, '58; d. Jan. 20th, '96). There are four children: Alexander Albert, K.C.V.O., b. Nov. 23rd, '86; Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena, b. Oct. 24th, '87, m. May 31st, 1906, H.M. King Alfonso of Spain; Leopold Arthur Louis, b. May 21, '89; and Maurice Victor Donald, b. Oct. 3rd, '91.

Surviving Granddaughter of George III.

Augusta Caroline (dau. of the 1st Duke of Cambridge), b. July 19th, '22; m. June 28th, '43, Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

THE REGENCY ACT.

The Regency Act, 1910, appoints Queen Mary Regent in the event of a child of His present Majesty (whom God long preserve) succeeding to the throne before the age of eighteen. It gives her the care and tuition of the child until he attains the age of eighteen. Until then Queen Mary shall have "full power and authority in the name of such child, and in the stead of such child, and under the style and title of 'the Regent' to exercise and administer, according to the laws and constitution thereof, the Royal power and government of this realm, and all the dominions, countries, and territories belonging to the Crown thereof."

The Regent must take the oath according to the law, and specially to preserve the true Protestant religion with the government, discipline, rights, and privileges of the Church of Scotland as established by law. During the Regency the Sovereign shall not intermarry with any person without the consent in writing of the Regent, and the assent of both Houses of Parliament obtained previously. To aid an irregular marriage is declared to be felony under the Treason Felony Act, 1843. The Regent shall not have power to give the Royal assent to any Bill affecting the course of succession to the Crown as established by the Act of Settlement (12 Wm. III. c. 2), nor to any Bill repealing or altering an Act of 5 Queen Anne, made in Scotland, for securing the Protestant religion and Presbyterian government. Finally, if Her Majesty Queen Mary shall, after becoming Regent, join the Roman Catholic Church, or shall marry a Roman Catholic, or cease to reside in, or absent herself other than temporarily from the United Kingdom, Her Majesty shall no longer be guardian and Regent.

THE ACCESSION DECLARATION.

Much interest was felt, and some controversy took place, in 1910 both within and without the Houses of Parliament over the declaration of the Sovereign on his accession respecting religion. The Bill of Rights (1 Wm. and Mary sess. 2, c. 6) provided that a new Sovereign "shall, on the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament next after his or her coming to the Crown, sitting in his or her throne in the House of Peers in the presence of the Lords and Commons therein assembled, or at the Coronation, whichever shall first happen, make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the Declaration against Transubstantiation," as settled by the 30 Chas. II. c. 2.

That declaration was as follows: "I . . . do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do believe that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of Bread and Wine into the Body and Blood of Christ at or after the Consecration thereof by any person whatsoever: And that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other Saint, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this Declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose

by the Pope, or any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this Declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope, or any other person or persons, or power whatsoever, should dispense with, or annul the same, or declare that it was null or void from the beginning."

The declaration was held by Roman Catholics to be needlessly offensive in its terms. The majority of Protestants sympathised with that view; but there was much difference of opinion regarding the form which an amended declaration should take. Finally, but not without some heat, discussion led to the passing of the Accession Declaration Act, 1910. The Act consists of one enacting clause, which provides that the following declaration shall "be made, subscribed, and audibly repeated by the Sovereign" according to the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement (1 Wm. III. sess. 2, c. 2, and 12 & 13 Wm. III. c. 2). The new declaration is as follows:

"I [here insert the name of the Sovereign] do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God profess, testify, and declare that I am a faithful Protestant, and that I will, according to the true intent of the enactments which secure the Protestant succession to the Throne of my Realm, uphold and maintain the said enactments to the best of my powers according to law."

The declaration, it will be observed, binds the Sovereign to be a Protestant, without insisting upon a definition.

THE CIVIL LIST.

In the Civil List of 1910, which was based on that of His late Majesty, no provision is made for the Prince of Wales, as the income of the Duchy of Cornwall, £57,000, is regarded as sufficient; but in the event of his marrying, the Princess of Wales will receive £10,000 per annum, to be increased to £30,000 should she survive His Royal Highness. Provision is also made that each of His Majesty's sons shall receive £10,000 a year on attaining his majority, to be increased to £25,000 a year on marriage; and each daughter £6,000 a year on attaining her majority or marrying. Certain pensions, also, which were granted by the late Sovereign were transferred to the Consolidated Fund, as was done also at the death of Queen Victoria. The provisions, and the effect of the Civil List Act of 1910, will be seen, therefore, in the following statement and comparative tables:

Schedule to the Civil List, 1910.

Class		£
I.	Their Majesty's Privy Purse	110,000
"	II. Salaries of H.M.'s Household, etc.	125,800
"	III. Expenses of H.M.'s Household	193,000
"	IV. Works	20,000
"	V. Royal Bounty, alms, and special services	13,200
"	VI. Unappropriated . . .	8,000
Total		470,000

The comparison between the charges at the beginning of the late and the present reigns is as follows:

	1901	1910
Civil List	£ 470,000	£ 470,000
Pensions transferred to the Consolidated Fund . . .	25,000	18,000
Provision for other members of the Royal Family:—		
Queen Alexandra	—	70,000
Prince and Princess of Wales	30,000	—
The Empress Frederick	8,000	—
Princess Christian (Schleswig-Holstein)	6,000	6,000
Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll	6,000	6,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000	25,000
Duchess of Albany	6,000	6,000
Duchess of Edinburgh	6,000	6,000
Princess Henry of Battenberg	6,000	6,000
Duke of Cambridge	12,000	—
Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	3,000	3,000
His late Majesty's daughters	18,000	18,000
	126,000	146,000
Total	621,000	634,000

The King in addition to his Civil List receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. His Majesty pays income tax on the Privy Purse.

STATISTICS OF THE EMPIRE.

The area of the British Empire and its Protectorates is about 12,000,000 square miles—more than one-fifth of the total land-surface of the world. The population exceeds 400,000,000—more than one-fifth of the world's inhabitants.

In the General Report on the 1901 Census the area of the British Empire was estimated at 11,876,745 sq. m., and the population at 400,543,713, made up thus—

	Area in sq. m.	Estimated or enumerated pop. 1901.	Natives of U.K.
United Kingdom	121,089	41,458,721	
Isle of Man and Channel Isles	393	150,370	
Colonies, Dependencies, Protectorates, etc.	11,755,353	358,914,622	1,652,050
	11,876,745	400,543,713	1,652,050

The Dominions, Crown Colonies, Protectorates, etc., were thus distributed—

	Area in sq. m.	Estimated or enumerated pop. 1901	Natives of U.K.
In Europe	3,794	472,502	31,854
In Asia	1,849,250	300,604,864	117,669
In Africa	2,689,297	45,146,972	222,118
In America	4,036,871	7,525,815	395,113
In Australasia	3,176,223	5,184,469	885,296

In '37 the area of the British Empire was estimated at 8,329,000 sq. m., and in '61 it was about the same figure.

In '37 the population of the British Empire was 168,000,000; in '61 it was estimated at 175,000,000; in '71 at 235,000,000; in '81 over 254,000,000; in '91 nearly 372,000,000; and in 1901 it exceeded 400,000,000.

In '37 there were about 25,750,000 persons of British race in the United Kingdom and about 1,500,000 in the Colonies, making a total of 27,250,000. In 1908 there were 45,000,000 British in the United Kingdom and over 11,600,000 in the Colonies, giving a total of over 56,000,000.

The following table compares in "round figures" the area and present population of the United Kingdom with the areas and populations of other countries forming the motherlands or administrative centres of widespread dominion:

	Sq. miles (Thousands).	Pop. (Millions).
United Kingdom	121	45
China	1522	407*
France	267	39
Germany	209	62
Russia	2,095	111
U.S.A.	3500	86

The following table compares the area and present population of the over-sea dominions and dependencies of Great Britain with the areas and populations of the provinces and dependencies of the countries named above:

	Sq. miles (Thousands).	Pop. (Millions).
British	11,730	359
Chinese	2,745	26
French	4,000	40
German	1,000	13
Russian	6,552	41
U.S.A.	126	9

The following table, combining the figures of the two tables which precede it, compares the area and population of the whole British Empire with the areas and populations of the countries above named and their provinces and dependencies:

	Sq. miles (Thousands).	Pop. (Millions).
British	11,901	404
Chinese	4,267	433*
French	4,207	79
German	1,209	75
Russian	8,647	152
U.S.A.	3,626	95

The total revenues of the Empire amounted to about £75,000,000 in 1837, the United Kingdom having a revenue of £50,000,000, and India and the Colonies about £25,000,000. In 1908 the revenues of the Empire amounted to about £330,000,000.

The total trade of the British Empire with Foreign Countries was

	1890	1900	1908
Imports	£408,053,000	£527,986,000	£625,020,000
Exports	£310,795,000	£362,422,000	£515,795,000

The trade of the United Kingdom with British Colonies and Possessions was

Imports	£101,080,000	£121,256,000	£170,954,000
Exports	£106,518,000	£116,046,000	£149,467,000

The Intercolonial Trade was

Imports	£34,697,000	£47,832,000	£56,792,000
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The percentage proportions were

Foreign trade	75.0	75.7	74.8
Inter-Imperial trade	25.0	24.3	25.2

The late Sir Robert Giffen, at the meeting of the British Association in Sept. 1903, put forward the following estimates as to the aggregate income and wealth of the people of the British Empire:—

	Aggregate Income. £
United Kingdom	1,750,000,000
Canada	270,000,000
Australasia	210,000,000
India	600,000,000
South Africa	100,000,000
Remainder of Empire	200,000,000
Total	£2,920,000,000

	Capital or Wealth. £
United Kingdom	15,000,000,000
Canada	1,350,000,000
Australasia	1,100,000,000
India	3,000,000,000
South Africa	600,000,000
Remainder of Empire	1,200,000,000
Total	£22,250,000,000

* The figures for China are official, but are believed by some competent authorities to be greatly exaggerated.

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council is a body of persons who are nominated by the sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy councillor must be a natural-born or naturalised British subject. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy councillors by virtue of their office; the principal Secretaries of State are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number who are known as the Cabinet Council; and the rank is bestowed upon Ambassadors and the principal Colonial Governors and statesmen, and frequently upon politicians who have never been in office, as an honorary distinction. Any privy councillor may act as a justice of the peace. All Privy Councillors should be addressed as "Right Honourable."

The Lord President of the Council is appointed by letters patent under the great seal; his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to His Majesty the resolutions taken thereon. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assemble, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among other

important functions of the Council are the granting of charters of incorporation to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of orders in council of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable. Royal proclamations, summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the Privy Council before being issued.

Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The Board of Trade, although it is now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The Board of Education was a Committee of the Privy Council; and there are still a Universities Committee, which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a Scottish Universities Committee, and a Judicial Committee for appellate business.

The Privy Council in Ireland, a smaller body than that in England, advises the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.

As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each is set out.

Biographies of Privy Councillors marked "Peer" or "M.P." will be found under PARLIAMENT.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord President—Viscount Morley, O.M.
Aberdeen, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
Acland, A. H. Dyke. (Aug. '92.) B. '47; E. Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford, Fellow of Balliol College; Liberal M.P. for Yorks, West Riding (Rotherham D.), from '85 to '99; Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education '92-5; author of a "Handbook on English Political History," and of "Working Men Co-operators." Westholme, Scarborough; 28, Cheyne Walk, S.W. Reform, Athenæum, Cobden.
Acland-Hood, Sir Alexander F., Bart. (Nov. 1904.) M.P.
Airedale, Lord. (June 1906.) Peer.
Akers-Douglas, Aretas. (June '91.) M.P.
Allendale, Lord. (May 1907.) Peer.
Allerton, Lord. (June '90.) Peer.
Alverstone, Lord. (May 1900.) Peer.
Ameer Ali (Syed). (Nov. 1909.) B. '49; E. Hooghly Coll.; President London Branch All-Indian Moslem League; called to bar, Inner Temple, '73; Magistrate and Chief Magistrate of Calcutta '78-81; member Bengal Legislative Council '78-83; member Imperial Legislative Council '83-5; author of many works on Mohammedan law.
Ancaster, Earl of. (Mar. '80.) Peer.
Argyll, Duke of. (Mar. '75.) Peer.
Ashbourne, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.
Ashby St. Ledgers, Lord. (Feb. 1910.) Peer.
Ascombe, Lord. (Mar. '80.) Peer.
Asquith, Herbert Henry. (Aug. '92.) M.P.
Atkinson, Lord. (Dec. 1905.) Peer.
Avebury, Lord. (Feb. '90.) Peer.
Balfour, A. J. (June '85.) M.P.

Balfour, Gerald W. (Nov. 1900.) M.P. (C) Leeds Central '85-1900; Chief Sec. for Ireland '95-1900; Pres. Board of Trade 1900-5; Pres. Local Govt. Board 1905-6. Fisher's Hill, Woking, Surrey. Carlton, Athenæum.
Balfour of Burleigh, Lord. (June '92.) Peer.
Barton, Sir Edmund, G.C.M.G. (Jan. 1901.) B. '49; E. Sydney Grammar School and University; elected to represent his University in the Legislative Assembly '79, Speaker '83-7, entered Legislative Council '87-91; Attorney-General '89 and '91; senior representative of New South Wales at the '97 Federal Convention, and took the leading part in its proceedings until the Federal Constitution Bill was adopted; came to England in 1900 in support of the Constitution Bill, and was Premier of the first Commonwealth Ministry from Jan. 1901 till Sept. 1903, when he became Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court, Miantetta, Kirribilli Point, Sydney, N.S.W.
Beauchamp, Earl. (Jan. 1906.) Peer.
Belper, Lord. (July '95.) Peer.
Bertie, Hon. Sir Francis Leveson, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Mar. 1903.) B. '44; E. Eton; Ambassador to Italy, 1903-5; Ambassador to Paris 1905.
Bige, Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O. (June 1910.) Groom-in-Waiting in Queen Victoria '80-95; Private Sec. from '95; Private Sec. to King George when Prince of Wales, and now joint Private Sec. to His Majesty. Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.; Warren Lodge, Thursley, Godalming. United Service.

- Birrell, Augustine.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Bond, Sir Robert.** (Aug. 1902.) B. '37. Premier and Colonial Sec. of Newfoundland 1900-9. K.C.M.G.
- Bonser, Sir John Winfield.** (June 1902.) B. '47. E. at Ashby-de-la-Zouche, Loughborough, Halifax Grammar School, and Christ's Coll., Camb. Called to the bar '72; was Att.-Gen. Straits Settlements '83-94, when he was app. Chief Justice, and in the same year Chief Justice of Ceylon. 3, Eaton Place, S.W. United University.
- Booth, Charles.** (June 1904.) Author "Life and Labour of the People in London," etc. F.R.S., D.Sc. Camb., D.C.L. Oxford, LL.D. Liverpool. 24, Great Cumberland Place, W.
- Botha, General the Hon. Louis.** (May 1907.) B. in Natal '64; directed the Boers with conspicuous success at Colenso and Spion Kop, and after Joubert's death succeeded him by his express desire as Commandant-General; after the conclusion of peace in 1902 he visited England and Europe. When responsible government was granted to the Transvaal he became the first Prime Minister in 1907, and came to England to represent the Colony at the Imperial Conference, his frank and loyal speeches everywhere evoking the greatest enthusiasm; visited England again in 1909 in connection with the passing of the South African Union Bill, and in 1910 became the first Prime Minister of the Union.
- Brackenbury, General Sir Henry, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., R.A.** (Feb. 1904.) B. '37; E. at Eton and Woolwich; served in India '57-8; Franco-German war '70-1; Ashanti war '73-4; Zulu war '79-80; and Egypt '84-5; President Ordnance Committee '96-9. 23, Hanover Square, W.
- Breadalbane, Marquis of.** (May '80.) Peer.
- Brownlow, Earl.** (July '87.) Peer.
- Bruce, Sir Gainsford.** (June 1904.) B. '34; E. Glasgow University; M.P. Finchbury '88-92; Judge of the King's Bench Div. '92-1904. Yewhurst, Bromley, Kent. Carlton, Athenæum, R.Y.S.
- Brunner, Sir J. T., Bart.** (June 1906.) M.P. (L) Northwich '85-6 and '87-1910. 9, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; Silverlands, Chertsey. Reform, National Liberal.
- Bryce, James.** (Aug. '92.) O.M., F.R.S.; B. '38; E. Glasgow and Oxford Universities; Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford '70-93; M.P. Tower Hamlets '80-85, and for S. Aberdeen '85-1907; Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs for five months in '86; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster '92-4, and March to May '94; President of the Board of Trade '94-5; Chief Sec. for Ireland 1905-07. His appointment as Ambassador to the U.S.A. was notified Dec. 31st, 1906.
- Bueclench, Duke of.** (Dec. 1901.) Peer.
- Buchanan, Sir George, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.** (Aug. 1910); B. '54; E. Wellington Coll.; entered Diplomatic Service in '75; Minister Plenipotentiary at Sofia 1903-10; Ambassador St. Petersburg, 1910. Marlborough, St. James's, Travellers.
- Buchanan, T. R.** (April 1908.) M.P. (G.L) for several Scottish constituencies '81-1910; Fin. Sec. War Office 1906-8. 12, South Street, W. Reform.
- Buckley, Sir Henry B.** Lord Justice of Appeal. (Dec. 1906.)
- Bunsen, Sir Maurice W. E. de, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.** (Feb. 1906.) B. '52; E. Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford; Ambassador at Madrid since 1906.
- Burghelero, Lord.** (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Burns, John.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Burt, Thomas.** (Jan. 1906.) M.P.
- Buxton, Sydney Charles.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Cadogan, Earl.** (June '85.) Peer.
- Caldwell, James.** (June 1910.) M.P. (L) for Glasgow (St. Rollox) '86-92, and for Lanark (Mid) '94-1910; Dep. Chairman of Ways and Means 1906-10. 107, Holland Road, Kensington. National Liberal.
- Canterbury, Archbishop of.** (Feb. 1903.) See PEERS.
- Carington, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir William, K.C.V.O., C.B.** (June 1910.) s. of 2nd Baron Carrington; was Comptroller of the Household of King George when Prince of Wales, an Extra Equerry to His late Majesty, and is Keeper of His present Majesty's Privy Purse. 6, Cadogan Square, S.W.; Eufield, Old Windsor. Marlborough, Reform, Guards.
- Carrington, Earl.** (July '81.) Peer.
- Carson, Sir E. H., K.C.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Cartwright, Sir Fairfax Leighton, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.** (Oct. 1908.) Ambassador at Vienna since 1908.
- Cartwright, Hon. Sir Richard John.** (Nov. 1902.) B. '35; E. Trinity Coll., Dublin. Was Finance Minister of the Canadian Government '73-8; and has been Minister of Trade and Commerce since '96. G.C.M.G. Ottawa, Canada.
- Cassel, Sir Ernest.** (Aug. 1902.) B. '52; E. at Cologne. A merchant of London who received the honour of K.C.M.G. for services rendered in connection with Egypt. Gave £200,000 for charitable purposes, which the late King applied to the foundation of sanatoria for persons suffering from tuberculosis, and in 1910 £200,000 to establish an Anglo-German Institute. G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. 48, Grosvenor Square. Carlton, Garrick.
- Cawdor, Earl.** (Mar. 1905.) Peer.
- Chamberlain, Joseph.** (May '80.) M.P.
- Chamberlain, Joseph Austen.** (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Chaplin, H.** (June '85.) M.P.
- Charles, Sir Arthur, K.C.** (July 1903.) B. '39; E. Univ. College School and College; Judge of Queen's Bench Div. '87-97. Woodlands, Sevenoaks, Kent. Athenæum.
- Chesterfield, Earl of.** (Apr. '94.) Peer.
- Cholmondeley, Marquis of.** (July 1901.) Peer.
- Christian, H.R.H. Prince Frederic Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., G.C.V.O.** (Aug. '94.) B. '31; m. '66, H.R.H. Princess Helena; is a general in the army and a personal aide-de-camp to the King; High Steward of Windsor; created "Royal Highness" by English warrant.
- Churchill, Winston L. Spencer.** (May 1907.) M.P.
- Clarendon, Earl of.** (Nov. 1900.) Peer.
- Clarke, Sir Edward George, K.C.** (Nov. 1908.) Sol.-Gen. '86-92. M.P. Southwark '80; Plymouth '80-1900; City of London 1906; knighted '86. 2, Essex Court, Temple. Carlton, Garrick.
- Cohen, Arthur, K.C.** (Nov. 1905.) B. '30; E. Univ. Coll. School and Cambridge University; M.P. Southwark '80; was Counsel in Alabama and Venezuela arbitrations, and has been a member of several Royal Commissions. 26, Great Cumberland Place, W. Reform, Athenæum.

- Collings, Jesse. (Aug. '92.) M.P.
 Collins, Lord. (Nov. '97.) Peer.
 Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of. (May '71.) See p. 2.
 Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of. (June 1910.) See p. 2.
 Courtney, Lord. (Jan. '89.) Peer.
 Coventry, Earl of. (Aug. '77.) Peer.
 Cozens-Hardy, Sir Herbert H. (Nov. 1901.) Master of the Rolls March 1907; B. '38; E. Amersham School and Univ. College, London (Fellow); Bencher Lincoln's Inn; took silk '82; Judge Chancery Division of High Court '99-1901; Lord Justice Court of Appeal, 1901-7. Liberal M.P. North Norfolk '85-99. Letheringsett Hall, Holt, Norfolk. Athenæum.
 Crewe, Earl of. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
 Cromer, Earl of. (Sept. 1900.) Peer.
 Cross, Viscount. (Feb. '74.) Peer.
 Crossley, Sir Savile Brinton, Bart., K.C.V.O. (Dec. 1902.) B. '57; E. Eton and Balliol Coll. Oxford; M.P. (LU) Halifax 1900-6; Paymaster-Gen. 1902-6; Hon. Sec. King Edward's Hospital Fund; Chairman Hospital Saturday Fund. 12, Carlton Terrace, S.W. Brooks's, Marlborough.
 Curzon of Kedleston, Lord. (June '95.) Peer.
 Dalrymple, Sir Chas., Bart. (Dec. 1905.) B. '39; E. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.; M.P. (C) Bute '68-85; M.P. Ipswich '86-1906. 20, Onslow Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.
 Dartmouth, Earl of. (June '85.) Peer.
 Denman, Lord. (Aug. 1907.) Peer.
 Derby, Earl of. (Oct. 1903.) Peer.
 De Villiers, Lord. (July '97.) Peer.
 Devonport, Lord. (Oct. 1909.) Peer.
 Devonshire, Duke of. (Dec. 1903.) Peer.
 Dickson, Charles Scott, K.C. (Oct. 1903.) M.P.
 Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart. (Dec. '82.) M.P.
 Dimadale, Sir Joseph Cockfield, Bart., K.C.V.O. (Dec. 1902.) B. '49; E. Eton; Lord Mayor of London 1901-2; M.P. (C) City of London 1900-6. 29, Sussex Square, Hyde Park, Carlton, City Carlton.
 Dorington, Sir John Edward, Bart. (Aug. 1902.) B. '32; E. Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.; M.P. (C) Tewkesbury Div. '86-1906. Lypiatt Park, Stroud. Athenæum, Carlton.
 Duoie, Earl of. (July '59.) Peer.
 Dudley, Earl of. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
 Dunedin, Lord. (1896.) Peer.
 Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer. (Feb. 1901.) B. '50. E. Blackheath School; called to the bar Lincoln's Inn '72; entered Bengal Civil Service '73; was Political Sec. to Earl Roberts during Kabul campaign '79, Sec. Foreign Dept. '85-94, Min. and Consul-Gen. at Teheran '94-1900, Amb. at Madrid, 1900-3; at Washington, 1903-7. G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. Athenæum, St. James's.
 Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. (April '80.) B. '37; E. Harrow and Christ Church; M.P. (C) West Kent '65 and '68-74; M.P. Dartford Div. '85-1906; Chief Sec. for Ireland '85-6; Vice-Pres. Committee of Council on Education '87-92; Conservative Whip '68-80. Lullingstone Castle, Dartford. Carlton, Turf.
 Edge, Sir John. (July 1908.) K.C. Lately Member Council of India; formerly Chief Justice High Court N.W. Provinces. B. '41; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin. Waverley Court, Camberley, Surrey.
 Egerton, Sir Edwin H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (Jan. 1904.) B. '41; Ambassador to Italy 1904-8.
 Elgin, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
 Ellis, J. E. (Jan. 1906.) M.P.
 Emmott, Alfred. (July 1908.) M.P.
 Evans, Sir Samuel. (Mar. 1910.) Pres. Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Div.; Solicitor-Gen. 1908-10. 11, Lancaster Gate, W. Reform, National Liberal.
 Eversley, Lord. (Dec. '80.) Peer.
 Farquhar, Lord. (Nov. 1907.) Peer.
 Farquharson, Robert, M.D. (June 1906.) Ex-M.P. West Aberdeenshire.
 Farwell, Sir George. (June 1906.) Lord Justice of Appeal.
 Fellowes, Ailwyn E. (Mar. 1905.) Ex-M.P.
 Fife, Duke of. (May '80.) Peer.
 Finlay, Sir Robert B. (June 1905.) M.P.
 Fitzmaurice, Lord. (April 1908.) Peer.
 Fitzpatrick, Hon. Sir Charles, K.C.M.G. (July 1908.) Chief Justice of Canada.
 Foljambe, Francis John Savile. (Nov. '95.) B. '30. M.P. East Retford '57-85; Lord High Steward of East Retford.
 Forrest, Sir John, G.C.M.G. (July '97.) Treasurer Australasian Commonwealth 1905-7.
 Fry, Sir Edward. (April '83.) B. '27. Called to bar '54; Q.C. '69; Judge of High Court '77; Lord Justice of Appeal '83-92; was '97-8 Chm. of the Royal Comm. of Inquiry into the Procedure and Practice of the Irish Land Commn.; LL.D. Camb. 1907; British representative second Peace Conference at The Hague, 1907. G.C.M.G. 1907.
 Fry, Lewis. (Jan. 1901.) B. '32. A solicitor '54, and was senior member of the firm of Fry, Abbot & Co., Bristol; M.P. for Bristol '78-85, N. Bristol '85-92 and '95-1900; Chm. of the Parliamentary Committee on Town Holdings '86-92; Chm. of the Bristol School Board '71-80.
 Gaskell, C. G. Milnes. (July 1908.) Chairman West Riding County Council. B. '42; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.P. Morley Div., W. Riding, '85-92. Thomas House, Wakefield. Travellers', Brooks's, St. James's.
 Gladstone, Viscount. (Mar. '94.) Peer.
 Gordon-Lennox, Lord Walter. (Nov. '91.) B. '65; 4th son of D. of Richmond; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Priv. Sec. Lord Salisbury '87-8; Treasurer H.M. Household '91-2; M.P. Chichester Div. (C) '88-94. Carlton.
 Gorell, Lord. (Feb. 1905.) Peer.
 Gorst, Sir J. E., F.R.S., K.C. (Feb. '90.) B. '35; E. Preston Grammar School and St. John's Coll., Camb.; Solicitor-General '85-6; Under-Sec. for India '86-91; Financial Sec. to Treasury '91-2; M.P. for Cambridge '66-8, for Chatham '75-92, for Cambridge Univ. '92-1906; Deputy Chairman of Committees, House of Commons, '88-91; Lord Rector, Glasgow Univ. '93-4; Vice-Pres. of Committee of Council on Education '95-1902; British Plenipotentiary, Labour Conference, Berlin, '90. Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. Carlton.
 Goschen, Sir William Edward, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (May 1905.) B. '47; entered Diplomatic Service; 3rd Sec. '73; 2nd Sec. '77; Sec. '81; Sec. of Legation at Peking '85; Copenhagen '88, and afterwards at Lisbon; Sec. of Embassy, Washington '93, St. Petersburg '94; Minister at Belgrade '98, Copenhagen 1900; Ambassador at Vienna 1905; at Berlin 1908; K.C.M.G. 1901. Married in '75 Harriet, d. of Darius Clarke.
 Granard, Earl of. (Nov. 1907.) Peer.
 Grey, Earl. (July 1908.) Peer.
 Grey, Sir Edward. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
 Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker. (Jan. 1901.) B. '45.

- E. Sydney Univ.*; called *Queensland bar* '67, and is also a member of the bars of *Victoria* and *N.S. Wales*; member *L.A. of Queensland* '72, *Q.C.* '76, *Att.-Gen.* '74-8 and '90-3; *Premier of Queensland* '83-8 and '90-3; *Chief Justice* since '93, and *Lieut.-Gov.* also since '99; *President Col. Conf. of Australasia* in '88 and other years. *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Australia* since 1903. *G.C.M.G.*
- Haldane, Richard Burdon.** (Aug. 1902.) *M.P.* **Halsbury, Earl of.** (June '85.) *Peer.*
- Halsey, Thos. F.** (Jan. 1901.) *B.* 1839; *E. Eton and Christ Church*; *M.P. (C)* *Herts (Watford)* '74-1906. *Gaddesden, Hemel Hempstead. Carlton.*
- Hamilton, Lord George.** (April '78.) *B.* '45; *E. Harrow*; *M.P. (C)* *Middlesex* '68-85; *Ealing* '85-1906; *Under-Sec. of State for India* '74-8; *Vice-Pres. of Council* '78-80; *First Lord of Admiralty* '85-6, '86-92; *Chairman London School Board* '94-5; *Sec. of State for India* '95-1903; *Chairman of Royal Commission upon Poor Law and Unemployment.* 17, Montagu Street, W.; *Deal Castle. Carlton, Athenæum.*
- Harcourt, Lewis.** (Dec. 1905.) *M.P.*
- Harding of Penrhurst, Lord.** (Mar. 1904.) *Peer.*
- Haversham, Lord.** (June '94.) *Peer.*
- Hay, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart.** (Mar. '74.) *B.* '21. Served in navy '34-78, when he became admiral on retired list, having seen much active service in *Crimean campaign* and elsewhere, and received three war medals. *M.P. (C.) Wakefield* '62-5, *Stamford* '66-80, *Wigtown Dist.* '80-85; a *Lord of the Admiralty* '66-8; *G.C.B.* 108, *St. George's Square, S.W.*
- Hely-Hutchinson, Hon. Sir Walter, G.C.M.G.** (Nov. 1909.) *B.* '49; *E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.*; *Governor of Natal and Zululand* '93-1901; *Governor and Commander-in-Chief Cape of Good Hope* 1901-10. *Court Lodge, Shore, Kent. Carlton, Travellers'.*
- Heneage, Lord.** (Feb. '86.) *Peer.*
- Hertford, Marquis of.** (Feb. '79.) *Peer.*
- Hill, Lord Arthur.** (June '85.) *B.* '46; *M.P. (U)* *Co. Down* '80-85, *West Down* '85-98; *Comptroller of the Household* '85-92, and '95-8. 53, *Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton.*
- Hime, Hon. Sir Albert Henry.** (Aug. 1902.) *B.* '42; *E. Trinity Coll., Dublin*, and *R.M.A. Woolwich.* *Lieut. Royal Engineers* '61; *Capt.* '74; served in the *Zulu war* '79, *Major* '81 and *Lieut.-Col.* '83, when he retired. *Acting Colonial Sec. Natal*, '89-93; *Minister of Lands and Works* '97; and *Prime Minister* '99-1903. *K.C.M.G.*
- Hobhouse, Charles E. H.** (June 1909.) *M.P.*
- Hobhouse, Henry.** (Dec. 1902.) *E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford*; *M.P. (U)* *Somerset (E.)* '85-1906; *Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England and Wales*; *Member Consultative Committee Board of Education.* *Hadspen House, Castle Cary, Somerset. Athenæum.*
- Huntly, Marquis of.** (Mar. '81.) *Peer.*
- Ilkeston, Lord.** (Jan. 1906.) *Peer.*
- James of Hereford, Lord.** (June '85.) *Peer.*
- Jameson, Hon. 1. cander Starr.** (May 1907.) *B.* 1853; *M.R.C.S. Eng.* '75 and *M.D. London* '77. In '91 he was appointed *Administrator of Rhodesia*, and held that post till the famous *Raid* in Dec. '95, after the failure of which he was tried in *London* and sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment. He was elected to the *Legislative Assembly of Cape Colony* in 1900 to represent *Kimberley*, and appointed
- a *Director of De Beers* in the same year, and of the *British South Africa Co.* in 1902. *Premier of Cape Colony* 1904-8. *Leader of the Unionist Party in South Africa.*
- Jersey, Earl of.** (June '90.) *Peer.*
- Kennaway, Sir John H., Bart.** (Jan. '97.) *B.* 1837; *E. Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford*; *M.P. (U)* *Devonshire (East)* '70-85, *Devonshire (Honiton)* '85-1910. *Escot, Ottery St. Mary, Devon. Athenæum.*
- Kennedy, Sir W., Lord Justice of Appeal.** (May 1907.)
- Kenrick, W.** (Feb. '99.) *B.* '31. Represented *Birmingham, North*, as a *Liberal Unionist* from '85-99. *E. at Brighton and Univ. Coll. London*, where he obtained the gold medal in chemistry; an *ironfounder*; *J.P.* and *Alderman for Birmingham*; *m.* a sister of the *Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain.* *The Grove, Harborne, Birmingham.*
- Kintore, Earl of.** (Aug. '86.) *Peer.*
- Knollys, Lord.** (June 1910) *Peer.*
- Knox, Sir Ralph Henry, K.C.B.** (July 1903.) *B.* '36; *E. Trin. Coll., Dublin*; *Accountant-Gen. War Office*, '82-97; *Permanent Under-Sec. of State for War* 97-1901. *Woodfield, Oxted, Surrey.*
- Knutsford, Viscount.** (Sept. '85.) *Peer.*
- Labouchere, Henry.** (Feb. 1906.) *B.* '31; *E. Eton*; *M.P. (L)* for *Windsor* '66; *Middlesex* '67; *Northampton* '80-1906; *proprietor and editor Truth.*
- Lansdowne, Marquis of.** (July '95.) *Peer.*
- Lascelles, Sir Frank Cavendish.** (April '94.) *B.* '41; son of the late *Right Hon. W. S. Sebright Lascelles*; entered *dip. service* '61; 2nd *Sec.* '71; *Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria* '79; *Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. to Roumania* '87; *Persia* '91; *Russia* '94; *Germany* '95; *G.C.B.*, *G.C.M.G.*, *G.C.V.O.*
- Laurier, Sir Wilfrid.** (July '97.) *G.C.M.G.*, *K.C.B.* '41; *Premier of Canada* since '96.
- Lindley, Lord.** (Dec. '81.) *Peer.*
- Lister, Lord.** (Aug. 1902.) *Peer.*
- Llandaff, Viscount.** (Aug. '86.) *Peer.*
- Lloyd-George, David.** (Dec. 1905.) *M.P.*
- Lochee, Lord.** (Feb. 1906.) *Peer.*
- Lockwood, Lieut.-Col. Mark.** (Dec. 1905.) *M.P.*
- London, Bishop of.** (May 1901.) *Peer.*
- Londonderry, Marquis of.** (Aug. '86.) *Peer.*
- Long, Walter II.** (July '95.) *M.P.*
- Loreburn, Lord.** (Dec. 1905.) *Peer.*
- Lough, Thomas.** (April 1908.) *M.P.*
- Lowther, James William.** (July '98.) *M.P.*
- Lowther, Sir Gerard Augustus, K.C.M.G., C.B.** (July 1908.) *B.* '58; *E. Harrow*; *Ambassador at Constantinople* 1908.
- Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyn.** (Aug. 1902.) *B.* '35; *E. at Eton.* *Sir Alfred was Home Sec. in India* '73-8; *Foreign Sec.* '78-82; and *Lieut.-Gov. of the N.-W. Provinces* '82-8. Formerly *Sir Robert Rede's* lecturer at *Cambridge*; *hon. LL.D.* '91; and author of a volume of *Indian legends in verse.* *K.C.B.*, *G.C.I.E.* 18, *Queen's Gate, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Lytelton, Hon. Alfred** (Oct. 1903.) *M.P.*
- Macartney, W. G. E.** (Dec. 1900.) *M.P. (U.) S.*
- Antrim '85-1903; *Parliamentary Sec. to Admiralty* '95-1900; *Deputy Master of the Mint* since 1903. *Royal Mint, E. Carlton.***
- Macdonald, Colonel Sir Claude Maxwell, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.** (Dec. 1906.) *B.* '52; *E. Uppingham and Sandhurst*; *Minister to China* '96-1900; *Ambassador to Japan* 1900.
- Macdonald, Sir John Hay Athol.** (Aug. '85.) *B.* '36. Called *Scottish bar* '59; *Q.C.* '80; *Sheriff*

- of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherlandshire '74-6; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '76-80; Sheriff of Perthshire '80-85; Lord Advoc. '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '85-8; mem. of the Soc. of Telegraphic Engineers; F.R.S. Edin.; J.P. and D.L. Edinburgh; some years Col. Commandant Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Corps; app. Oct. '88 Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Div. of the Court of Session, with the judicial title of Lord Kingsburgh, K.C.B.; author of many works on military, mechanical, and legal subjects. 15, Abercromby Place, Edinburgh. Constitutional.
- MacDonnell, Lord.** (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- McEwan, William.** (Dec. 1907.) Chairman of the great brewing firm, Edinburgh. B. '27; M.P. (G.L.) Edinburgh, Central '86-1900. 25, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh. Devonshire, Reform.
- McKenna, Reginald.** (Feb. 1907.) M.P.
- McLaren, Sir Charles B. B., Bart.** (Nov. 1908.) M.P.
- Macnaghten, Lord.** (Jan. '37.) Peer.
- Manchester, Duke of.** (Feb. 1906.) Peer.
- Marchamley, Lord.** (Dec. 1907.) Peer.
- Marlbrough, Duke of.** (Feb. '99.) Peer.
- Mather, Sir William.** (June 1910.) B. '38; M.P. (L.) for Lancashire constituencies '85-1904. 16, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. Reform, Brooks's, Devonshire.
- Maxwell, Sir Herbert Eustace, Bart.** (Aug. '97.) B. '45; E. Eton and Ch. Ch.; M.P. (C.) Wigtownshire '80-1906; a Lord of the Treasury '86-92; LL.D., F.R.S. Monreith, Wigtownshire. Carlton.
- Mellor, John William.** (Mar. '86.) Ex-M.P.; Chairman of Committees '93-5. 68, St. George's Square, S.W. Brooks's.
- Merriman, John Xavier.** (July 1900.) B. '41; son of Bishop Merriman of Grahamstown; Premier of Cape Colony 1903-10; entered South African politics in '09; joined the Molteno Ministry in '75-8 and '81; was Commissioner of Crown Lands '73-8 and '81-4; Treasurer-Gen. '90-3; a member of the Cape Jameson Raid Committee; Treasurer-Gen. '98.
- Mersey, Lord.** (Feb. 1909.) Peer.
- Midleton, Viscount.** (Jan. '97.) Peer.
- Milner, Viscount.** (July 1901.) Peer.
- Milner, Sir Frederick, Bart.** (June 1900.) B. '49; E. Eton and Ch. Ch.; M.P. (C.) York '83-5, Notts (Bassetlaw) '90-96. 11, Hereford Gardens, W. Carlton, Turf.
- Minto, Earl of.** (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Moor, Hon. Frederick R.** (May 1907.) B. '53; Premier of Natal 1906-10; appointed Minister of Commerce and Industries in the first Union Cabinet, but failed to obtain a seat in Parliament.
- Morley, Arnold.** (Aug. '92.) B. '49. M.P. Nottingham '80-85; E. Div., '85-95; called bar Inner Temple '73; Patronage Sec. to the Treas. '86; principal G.L. whip '86-92; Postmaster-General '92-5; Member Senate Canib. Univ.
- Morley of Blackburn, Viscount.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Moulton, Sir John Fletcher.** (Feb. 1906.) Lord Justice of Appeal.
- Mowatt, Sir Francis, G.C.B.** (June 1906.) Permanent Sec. to the Treasury '94-1903.
- Mount-Edgumbe, Earl of.** (May '79.) Peer.
- Munro-Ferguson, Ronald Crauford.** (June 1910.) M.P.
- Murray, Sir George H., G.C.B.** (June 1910.) Permanent Sec. to Treasury since 1903; Private Sec. to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery during their Administrations; Chairman Board of Inland Revenue '97-99; Sec. to the Post Office '99-1903. 50, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Brooks's, St. James's.
- Nicolson, Sir Arthur, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.** (May 1905.) Formerly Ambassador in Madrid and St. Petersburg; appointed Permanent Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs 1910.
- Noel, Hon. Gerard James.** (May '74.) B. '23. Formerly in army; M.P. (C.) Rutlandshire '47-83; a Lord of Treas. '66-8; First Commr. of Works '76-80. Catmose, Oakham, Carlton.
- Norfolk, Duke of.** (July, '95.) Peer.
- North, Sir Ford.** (Mar. 1900.) B. '30; E. Winchester and Oxford (B.A. '52); called to the bar Inner Temple '56; Q.C. '77; Benchers '81; app. Judge of the Queen's Bench '81, but transferred to the Chancery Div. Courts '83; retired '99. 76, Queensborough Terrace, Kensington Gardens, W.; Athenæum Club.
- Northcote, Lord.** (Feb. 1909.) Peer.
- Northumberland, Duke of.** (Mar. '74.) Peer.
- Onslow, Earl of.** (May 1903.) Peer.
- Otway, Sir Arthur John, Bart.** (July '85.) B. '22. Formerly in army; M.P. (L.) Stafford '52-7, Chatham '63-74, Rochester '78-83; Under For. Sec. '68-71; Chm. of Ways and Means '83-5. 34, Eaton Square. Athenæum.
- Palles, Christopher.** (Nov. '92.) B. '31. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '65; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '72; Att.-Gen. '72-4; Lord Ch. Baron (Ireland) since '74. Mount Anville, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
- Pease, J. A.** (Nov. 1908.) M.P.
- Peel, Viscount.** (May '84.) Peer.
- Pembroke, Earl of.** (July '95.) Peer.
- Pentland, Lord.** (Dec. 1905.) Peer.
- Plymouth, Viscount.** (Feb. '91.) Peer.
- Ponsonby-Fane, Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon, G.C.B., I.S.O.** (Mar. 1901.) B. '24. Entered Foreign Office '40; was Private Sec. to Lord Palmerston '46, to Earl Granville '51, and to Earl of Clarendon '53; Comptroller of Accounts in the Lord Chamberlain's Depmt. and Extra Gentleman Usher to H.M. Queen Victoria '57, and Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter '59; Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State and a Gentleman Usher, 1901. 19, Bryanston Street, W.
- Portland, Duke of.** (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Probyn, Sir Dighton MacNaghten, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.** (Feb. 1901.) B. '33. Entered the Army '49, became a General '88; served on Trans-Indus frontier '52-7, and went afterwards through the Indian Mutiny, commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry at the assault and capture of Delhi; has also served at Lucknow, Agra (where he earned his V.C.), and Cawnpore, and was in the '60 campaign in China; Equerry to his late Majesty during his tour, when Prince of Wales, in India, and in '77 was app. a member of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall; Keeper of the Privy Purse to his late Majesty.
- Rathmore, Lord.** (Mar. '80.) Peer.
- Rayleigh, Lord.** (1905.) Peer.
- Rea, Russell.** (June 1909.) M.P.
- Reay, Lord.** (Feb. 1906.) Peer.
- Reid, Sir George Houston, K.C.** (July '97.) B. '45; Prime Minister N.S.W. '94-99; Prime Minister of Australia 1904-5. Macquarie Chambers, Sydney.
- Revelstoke, Lord.** (Dec. 1902.) Peer.

- Ribblesdale, Lord. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Roberts, Earl. (Mar. 1901.) Peer.
- Robson, Lord. (June 1910.) Lord of Appeal.
- Rodd, Sir James Rennell, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (Nov. 1908.) B. '58; *E. Hailebury* and *Balliol Coll.*, Oxford; *Newdigate Prize* '80; Ambassador at Rome 1908.
- Romer, Sir Robert. (March '99.) B. '40, being the s. of a musical composer and publisher; m. Betty, daughter of Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch*; ed. Cambridge (sen. wrangler and Smith's prizeman '63.) After being for two years professor of mathematics Queen's Coll. Cork, was called to the bar '67; became Q.C. '81; Chancery Judge '90; Lord Justice of Appeal '99-1906; was in 1900 Chm. of the Committee for inquiry as to War Hospitals in S. Africa. G.C.B. Great Horstead Bury, Huntingford, Herts. Athenæum.
- Roscoe, Sir Henry Enfield, F.R.S. (Nov. 1909.) Emeritus Professor, Owens Coll., Victoria Univ., since '87; M.P., Lib., Manchester (South), '85-95; has been a member of several Royal Commissions; Pres. British Asso. '87; Fellow of Eton Coll. '90; and Vice-Chancellor Univ. of London '96-1902. 10, Bramham Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.
- Rosebery, Earl of. (Aug. '81.) Peer.
- Rothschild, Lord. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Round, James. (Aug. 1902.) M.P. Essex (East) '63-85, Essex (North-East) '85-1906. Birch Hall, Colchester. Carlton.
- Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart. (Nov. '96.) B. '29. Entered dip. service '49, filling various posts successively until he was app. Min. Res. and Consul-Gen. in Chili '72; Min. Res. Swiss Confed. '78-99, Argentine Rep. '79-81; Stockholm 81-4, Athens '84-8, the Hague '88-96; Amhas. at Vienna, '96-1900. Succ. to the baronetcy '77. G.C.B., G.C.M.G. 127, Sloane Street, S.W. Travellers'.
- Runciman, Walter. (April 1908.) M.P.
- Russell, George W. E. (Dec. 1907.) B. '53. M.P. Aylesbury '80-85; North Beds '92-95. Parl. Sec. to Local Govt. Bd. '83-85; Under Sec. India '92-94; Home Office '94-95. Author "Collections and Recollections," etc. 18, Wilton St., S.W. Reform, Eighty.
- St. Aldwyn, Viscount. (Mar. '74.) Peer.
- Salisbury, Marquis of. (Oct. 1903.) Peer.
- Samuel, H. L. (Nov. 1908.) M.P.
- Sanders, J. S., C.V.O. (Dec. 1905.) Private Sec. to Mr. A. J. Balfour. B. '53; *E. Repton* and Magd. Coll., Oxford; Barr. Lincoln's Inn '77. 14, Egerton Gardens, S.W. Carlton.
- Sandhurst, Lord. (Nov. 1907.) Peer.
- Satow, Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G. (July 1906.) British Representative Second Hague Conference 1907. B. '43; Mill Hill and Univ. Coll., London; Barr. Lincoln's Inn '87; has had a distinguished career in the Diplomatic Service; member International Court of Arbitration. Beaumont, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, Travellers'.
- Scoble, Sir Andrew Richard. (Dec. 1901.) B. '31; *E. City* of London School; called to the bar '55, Q.C. '76; bencher of Lincoln's Inn '79, and Treasurer '99. Was Advocate-Gen. of Bombay from '70-77; app. member of the Council of Gov.-Gen. of India '86, which office he held until '91. In '92 Sir Andrew was elected M.P. for Hackney, Central div., and he remained representative of the constituency until the General Election of 1900. K.C.S.I. Chivelston, Wimbledon Common, Athenæum, Carlton.
- Scott, Sir Charles Stewart. (July '98.) B. '38. Entered dip. service '58; 3rd Sec. '65; Sec. of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, Coburg, '79; afterwards at Waldeck and Berlin; Minister at Switzerland '88; Plenipotentiary to Labour Conference, Berlin, '90; Minister at Copenhagen '93-8; Ambassador at St. Petersburg, '98-1904. G.C.B., G.C.M.G. 19, Elvaston Place, S.W. St. James's, Travellers'.
- Seely, Col. John Edward Bernard, D.S.O. (Nov. 1909.) M.P.
- Sefton, Earl of. (Jan. 1906.) Peer.
- Selborne, Earl of. (Nov. 1900.) Peer.
- Seymour, Adm. of the Fleet Sir Edward Hobart, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O. (Nov. 1909.) B. '40; entered Navy '52; served through the Crimean War in the Black Sea, the China War '57-60, operations against Chinese rebels, and the Egyptian War '82; as Commander was badly wounded in action on the river Congo; Captain '73, Rear-Admiral '89, and Vice-Admiral '95, Commander-in-Chief on China station '98-1901; from '94 to '97 served in Admiralty as Superintendent of Naval Reserves; commanded the Naval Brigade of the Allied forces near Tientsin in 1900. He was, in Oct. 1902, appointed H.M.'s First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp. Commander-in-Chief Devonport 1903; Admiral of the Fleet 1905; accompanied Prince Arthur in his mission to Japan, 1906; special representative of the British Government at the Hudson-Fulton celebrations in New York in 1909. Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. United Service, Travellers'.
- Shaw, Lord. (Jan. 1906.) Lord of Appeal.
- Sheffield, Lord. (June 1910.) Peer.
- Shuttleworth, Lord. (April '86.) Peer.
- Smith, J. Parker. (June 1904.) M.P. (L.U.) Lanarkshire (Partick) '90-1906; Parliamentary Private Sec. to Mr. Chamberlain 1900-3. Jordannahill, Glasgow; 20, Draycott Place, S.W. Reform.
- Smith, Sir C. Clementi, G.C.M.G. (June 1906.) B. '40; *E. St. Paul's* School and Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge; Governor Straits Settlements '87-93; British Commissioner at Shanghai on Opium Question 1908. Garden House, Wheathampstead, Herts.
- Somerset, Lord Henry R.C. (Mar. '74.) B. '49; 2nd son of 8th Duke of Beaufort. M.P. (C.) Monmouthshire '71-80; Comptroller of the Household '74-9.
- Southwark, Lord. (Jan. 1906.) Peer.
- Spencer, Earl. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Speyer, Sir Edgar, Bart. (Nov. 1909.) One of the founders of the Whitechapel Art Gallery; Pres. Poplar Hospital, and a member of King Edward's Hospital Fund.
- Sprigg, Sir John Gordon, G.C.M.G. (July '97.) B. '30; Prime Minister Cape Colony '78-81; '86-90; '96-98; 1900-4. Wynberg, Cape Town.
- Stalbridge, Lord. (Mar. '72.) Peer.
- Stirling, Sir James. (Nov. 1900.) B. '36. *E. at Aberdeen Univ.* and Trin. Coll. Camb. (Senior Wrangler '60); called bar (Lincoln's Inn) '62, Junior Equity Counsel to the Treasury '81-6, Judge of the High Court (Chancery Div.) '86-1900; Lord Justice of Appeal 1900-6.
- Stuart, James. (Oct. 1909.) M.P. (L.) Hackney '84, Hoxton '85-1900, Sunderland 1905-10; was Professor of Mechanics, Cambridge, '75-80; proprietor of the *Morning Leader* and *Star*; a director of J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Norwich. 24, Grosvenor Rd., S.W.; Carrow Abbey, Norwich, Reform, National Liberal.

Stuart-Wortley, Charles B. (Feb. '96.) M.P.
Eudeley, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
Suffield, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
Taschereau, Sir Henri Elzéar. (May 1904.)
 Ex-Chief Justice of Canada.
Taubman-Goldie, Sir George Dashwood.
 (July '98.) B. '46, being a son of Col. Goldie-
 Taubman, Speaker of the House of Keys,
 Isle of Man. Received a military education
 and is Lieut. R.E.; travelled much in Africa;
 founded and was Deputy-Governor of the
 Royal Niger Co. '86-95; Governor '95-9,
 resigning upon the administration of the
 territory being taken over by the Govern-
 ment. President R.G.S. and member War
 Stores Commission 1905. K.C.M.G. 11,
 Queen's Gate Gardens. Naval and Military.
Tennyson, Lord. (July 1905.) Peer.
Thurlow, Lord. (April '80.) Peer.
Trevelyan, Sir G. O., Bart. (June '82.) B. '38;
 E. Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb. M.P.
 Tynemouth '65-8, Hawick Dist. '68-86, Glas-
 gow, Bridgeton Div., '87-97. Lord of the
 Admiralty '69, Sec. to the Admiralty '80-2.
 Chief Sec. for Ireland, Chan. of the Duchy
 of Lancaster (with a seat in the Cabinet) '84;
 Sec. for Scotland '85 and '92-5. Sir George
 gained an enviable distinction in the world
 of letters by his "Life of Lord Macaulay,"
 his uncle. Wallington, Cambo, Northumber-
 land. Reform and Athenæum.
Tupper, Sir Charles, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.
 (Dec. 1907.) B. '46; E. Acadia and Edinburgh
 Universities; Member Nova Scotian Parlia-
 ment for 31 years; has held various offices in
 the Dominion Cabinet; High Commissioner
 for Canada in England '83-7 and '88-96; Prime
 Minister of the Dominion '96. Ravenscourt,
 Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Turner, Sir George, K.C.M.G. (July '97.) B.
 '51; E. Melbourne; Premier and Treasurer
 of Victoria '91-1903; Treasurer Federal Govt.
 1901-5. St. Kilda, Victoria.
Ure, Alexander. (Mar. 1909.) M.P.
Waldegrave, Earl. (Feb. '97.) Peer.
Waleran, Lord. (Mar. '99.) Peer.
Ward, Hon. Sir Joseph G. (May 1907.) B.
 '57; Prime Minister New Zealand since 1906;
 K.C.M.G. Wellington, N.Z.
Wason, Eugene. (July 1907.) M.P.
Watson, Robert Spence. (July 1907.) B. '37;
 solicitor Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Pres. Nat.

Lib. Fed. '90-1902. Bensham Grove, Gates-
 head-on-Tyne
Way, Sir Samuel James, Bart. (May '97.) B. '36.
 Called to the bar S. Australia '61; Q.C. '71;
 Mem. of the Council of Univ. of Adelaide '74;
 elected to the Central Bd. of Education and
 Mem. of the House of Assembly, and app.
 Att.-Gen. '75; Vice-Chan. of Univ. of
 Adelaide '77; administered the govt. of S.
 Australia '77-9, '83, '89, '94-5; Chan. of Univ.
 of Adelaide '83; Chief Justice S. Australia
 since '76; app. to the Judicial Com. H.M.
 Privy Council '97.
Wenlock, Lord. (Mar. 1901.) Peer.
West, Sir Algernon Edward. (Mar. '94.) B.
 '83; Commr. Board of Inland Revenue
 '73-77; Dep. Chm. '77-81; Chm. '81-92; J.P.
 Middlesex; was a gentleman usher of the
 Privy Chamber to the Queen; acted as private
 sec. to Mr. Gladstone; G.C.B.
Wharton, John Lloyd. (July '97.) M.P.
Whittaker, Sir Thomas Palmer. (July 1908.) M.P.
Williams, Sir Roland L. B. Vaughan. (Nov. '97.)
 B. '38, being himself a son of a well-known
 judge, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams. Called
 bar Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '89; a Judge Q.B.
 Division '90-7, since when he has been a Lord
 Justice of the Court of Appeal. 6, Trebovir
 Road, S.W. Athenæum.
Wills, Sir Alfred. (Dec. 1905.) Judge King's
 Bench Div., retired 1905. B. '28; E. Edg-
 baston and Univ. College, Lond.; one of the
 founders of the Alpine Club. Saxholme,
 Basset, Hants. Athenæum.
Wilson, Sir Arthur. (March 1902.) B. '37; E.
 Dublin Univ.; called to the bar '62; reporter
 for Incorporated Council of Law Reporting
 '65-7; puisne judge of the Supreme Court of
 Calcutta '78-92; legal adviser and solicitor to
 the Sec. for India '92-1902. K.C.I.E.
Wodehouse, Edmond Robert. (July '98.) M.P.
 (L.U.) Bath '80-1906. Minley Grange, Farn-
 borough, Hants; 56, Chester Square, S.W.
 Brooks's, Travellers'.
Wolverhampton, Viscount. (June '86.) Peer.
Wyndham, George. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
Yarborough, Earl of. (Nov. '90.) Peer.
York, Archbishop of. (Feb. 1909.) Peer.
Zetland, Marquis of. (Nov. '89.) Peer.
Clerk of the Council—Sir Almeric Fitzroy,
 K.C.V.O.
Chief Clerk—J. C. Ledlie.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND.

*The Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of
 Ireland*—The Right Hon. John Campbell,
 Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.
Abercorn, Duke of. ('87.) Peer.
Allerton, Lord. ('91.) Peer.
Andrews, Thomas. (1903.) B. '43; Chairman
 Belfast and co. Down Railway Co.; member
 Appeal Commission under Local Government
 (Ireland) Act, '98; Pres. Ulster Lib. Unionist
 Assoc. '92. Ardara, Comber, co. Down.
Andrews, William Drennan. ('97.) B. '32. Irish
 bar '55; Q.C. '72; Judge of High Court of
 Justice in Ireland '82-1910.
Ashbourne, Lord. ('77.) Peer.
Atkinson, Lord. ('92.) Peer.
Bailey, W. F., C.B. (June 1909.) B. '57; Estates
 Commr. under Irish Land Act 1903, and one
 of the Irish Land Commrs.; one of the Secs.
 of Roy. Commn. on Irish Public Works '86.
 3, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin.
Balfour, A. J. ('87.) M.P.

Balfour, Gerald W. ('95.) See "Privy Council
 in Great Britain," p. 5.
Barry, Redmond J. (1910.) M.P.
Barrymore, Lord. ('96.) Peer.
Balmore, Earl. ('67.) Peer.
Birrell, Augustine. (1907.) M.P.
Bruen, Henry. ('80.) B. 28. M.P. (C.) co. Car-
 low '57-80.
Bryce, James. (1905.) See "Privy Council in
 Great Britain," p. 6.
Campbell, J. H. M., K.C. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
Carlisle, Alexander Montgomery. (1907.) Chm.
 Harland & Wolff.
Carson, Sir Edward Henry. ('96.) M.P.
Castletown, Lord, K.P., C.M.G. (June 1908.) Peer.
Cherry, Richard R. (Dec. 1905.) Att.-Gen. 1905-
 9; Lord Justice of Appeal 1909.
Clonbrock, Lord. ('98.) Peer.
Coll, Sir P., K.C.B. (Dec. 1905.) B. '39; Chief
 Crown Solicitor for Ireland, '88-1905. 45,
 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

- Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. the Duke of. (1900.) See p. 2.
- Dunraven, Earl of. ('90.) Peer.
- Dougherty, Sir James B., C.V.O., C.B. Under-Sec. to the Lord Lieutenant. (Nov. 1903.) B. '44. 6, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.
- Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. ('85.) See "Privy Council in Great Britain," p. 7.
- Erne, Earl of. (1902.) Peer.
- Fingall, Earl of. ('92.) Peer.
- Finucane, Michael, C.S.I. (June 1900.) Estates Commr. in Ireland since 1903; Under-Sec., Govt. of Bengal, '80; Sec. Board of Revenue, Bengal, '94; officiating Chief Sec., Govt. of Bengal, '98; officiating Sec., Govt. of India Dept. of Revenue and Agriculture, '98; member of Legislative Council, Bengal; was decorated for famine service in '96-7; Commr. Presidency division 1902; officiating member Board of Revenue, Bengal, 1903.
- Gibson, J. G. ('87.) B. '46. M.P. Liverpool (Wolton Div.) '85-8; called Irish bar '70; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '85-6; Att.-Gen. '87; Judge King's Bench Div. Ireland since Jan. '88. 38, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.
- Grenfell, Field-Marshal Lord. (1904.) Peer.
- Harrell, Sir David, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O. (1905.) B. '47; E. Royal Naval School, Gosport; Chief Commissioner Dublin Metropolitan Police '83-93; Under-Sec. for Ireland, '93-1902. Shankhill, co. Dublin.
- Hogg, Jonathan. (1902.) B. '47; Governor Bank of Ireland 1901-2. Stratford, Rathgar, Dublin.
- Holmes, Hugh. ('85.) B. '40; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Irish bar '65; Q.C. '77; law adviser to Irish Govt. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '78-80; Att.-Gen. Ireland '85-7; M.P. Dublin Univ. '85-7; a Judge of King's Bench Div. Ireland '87-97, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland. 3, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, Carlton.
- Johnson, Sir William Moore, Bart. ('81.) B. '28. Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) Mallow '72-83; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '80-81; Att.-Gen. '81-3; app. a Judge of King's Bench Div. Ireland '83. 26, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
- Kenny, William. (1902.) B. '46. A judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, King's Bench Div., who was formerly Sol.-Gen.; Marlfield, Cabintecly, co. Dublin. Brooks's.
- Londonderry, Marquis of. ('92.) Peer.
- Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. (1905.) M.P.
- Lytelton, Gen. the Hon. Sir Neville G., G.C.B. B. '45; E. Eton; entered Rifle Brigade '65; has seen active service in Canada, India, Egypt, and S. Africa; Chief of General Staff and First Military Member of Army Council, 1904-7; Commander-in-Chief in Ireland since 1907. Athenæum, Army and Navy, Brooks's.
- Macdonnell, Lord. (1903.) Peer.
- Macnaghten, Sir F. E. W., Bart. (Dec. 1905.)
- Madden, D. H. ('89.) B. '40. Irish bar '64; Q.C. '80; Serj.-at-law '87; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '88-90; Att.-Gen. '90-92, when he was app. a Judge of the King's Bench Div.; M.P. Dublin Univ. '87-92.
- Matheson, Sir Robert E. (1910.)
- Mayo, Earl of. (1900.) Peer.
- Meath, Earl of. ('87.) Peer.
- Meredith, Richard E. (1907.) Master of the Rolls.
- Morley of Blackburn, Lord. ('86.) Peer.
- O'Brien, Lord. ('88.) Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. Peer.
- Ormonde, Marquis of. (1902.) Peer.
- Palles, Christopher. ('72.) See "Privy Council in Great Britain," p. 9.
- Pirrie, Lord. ('97.) Peer.
- Plunkett, Sir Horace Curzon, K.C.V.O., F.R.S. ('97.) B. '54. E. Eton and Univ. Coll. Oxon; J.P. co. Meath; D.L. co. Radnor; member of the Congested District Bd. Ireland; founder and Chm. of the Recess Committee; founder and Pres. Irish Agric. Organisation Society; app. ('99) First Vice-Pres. Irish Dept. of Agric. and other Industries, and Technical Instruction. M.P. Dublin co., S., '95-1900. Kilteragh, Foxlock, co. Dublin. Athenæum, Carlton.
- Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall, Bart. ('83.) B. '37; Irish bar '60; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) co. Derry '81-3; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '81-2; Att.-Gen. '82-3; ex-Master of the Rolls. Donny-carney House, Dublin.
- Ranfurly, Earl of. (1905.) Peer.
- Ridgeway, Col. Sir J. West. ('89.) B. '44. Has seen much service in India; commanded a contingent of the Afghan Frontier column '84; in charge of the Afghan Frontier Comm. '85; Permanent Under Sec. for Ireland '87; G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; K.C.S.I.; went on special mission to Tangier '93; Lieut.-Gov. Isle of Man '93-5; Gov. of Ceylon '95-1902; presided over the Committee of Inquiry sent to the Transvaal in 1906.
- Roberts, F.-M. Earl. (95.) Peer.
- Robinson, Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B. (1902.) B. '57. Vice-Pres. of the Local Government Board in Ireland since '98. Was previously a commr. under the Local Government Board '91-8, and inspector '79-91. Lisnacarrig, Foxrock, co. Dublin.
- Ross, John. (1902.) B. '46. Judge of the Chancery Div. of the High Court of Justice in Ireland; Q.C. '91. M.P. (C.) Londonderry City '92-5. 66, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.
- Russell, Thos. Wallace. (June 1904.) B. '41; M.P. (L.) S. Tyrone '86-1910; Vice-Pres. Dept. of Agriculture since 1907. Olney, Terenure, co. Dublin.
- St. Aldwyn, Viscount. ('74.) Peer.
- Sinclair, Thomas. ('96.) Son of a Belfast merchant; E. Queen's Coll., Belfast (M.A., gold medal) '59; J.P. Belfast; D.L. and J.P. Co. Antrim.
- Trevelyan, Sir George O., Bart. ('82.) See "Privy Council in Great Britain," p. 11.
- Walker, Sir Samuel, Bart. ('85.) B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '77; M.P. (G.L.) co. Derry '84-5; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '83-5; Att.-Gen. '85, and Feb.-July '86; Lord Chanc. Ireland '92-95 and since Dec. 1905; a Lord Justice of Appeal '95-1905.
- Westmeath, Earl of. (1902.) Peer.
- Wolsley, F.-M. Viscount. ('90.) Peer.
- Wronch, Frederick Stringer. (1903.) Senior Estates Commr. 1903.
- Wylie, James Owens. (June 1909.) Judge of Supreme Court of Judicature, Ireland, and Judicial Commr. Irish Land Commn. 1906.
- Wyndham, George. (1900.) M.P.
- Young, John. ('86.) B. '26; M.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin; J.P. and D.L. co. Antrim; High Sheriff '63. Galgorm Castle, Ballymena, co. Antrim.
- Young, Robert. (Nov. 1907.) Architect and engineer; a brother-in-law of the Rt. Hon. James Bryce.
- Assist. Under-Sec. to the Lord-Lieut. and Clerk of the Council, Edward O'Farrell, Dublin Castle.

KNIGHTHOOD AND OTHER ORDERS.

In modern days knightships are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a reward for services of any kind, military or civil. They are bestowed by the Sovereign, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as representing him, or by letters patent. The Orders of Knighthood are: the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India, the Indian Empire, and the Victorian Order.

There are about 770 knights not belonging to any of these orders who are termed knights bachelor.

In 1904 King Edward VII. commanded the creation of a Central Chancery of all the Orders of Knighthood, and the issue of Insignia and registration of warrants is now carried out by the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the Comptroller of which is Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

The Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Originally established by King Edward III. in 1348, it is now limited to the Sovereign and such other descendants of George I. as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but sovereigns and princes of other realms, and extra Knight Companions, may be admitted by special statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its insignia and habit are most elaborate and imposing, and include the George,—a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; the Garter, which is worn below the knee of the left leg, and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, its motto being "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" ("Evil be to him who evil thinks"); a mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing thirty ounces, and the star with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the Garter. The following is a full list of the members of the Order the date of creation being prefixed in each case:—

THE SOVEREIGN.

- 1910. H.M. Queen Mary (Lady of the Order).
- 1901. H.M. Queen Alexandra (Lady of the Order).

— Wales, H.R.H. Prince of.

- 1867. Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of.
- 1902. Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of.
- 1902. Saxe-Coburg, Duke of (Duke of Albany).
- 1878. Cumberland, H.R.H. Duke of.
- 1866. Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of.

- 1902. Aosta, Duke of.
- 1867. Austria, Emperor of.
- 1902. Austria, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of.
- 1896. Denmark, King of.
- 1877. German Emperor.
- 1901. Germany, Crown Prince of.
- 1876. Hellenes, King of the.
- 1892. Hesse, Grand Duke of.
- 1891. Italy, King of.
- 1903. Japan, Emperor of.
- 1906. Norway, King of.
- 1909. Portugal, King Manoel of.
- 1889. Prussia, Prince Henry of.

- 1892. Roumania, King of.
- 1893. Russia, Emperor of.
- 1902. Russia, Hereditary Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch of.
- 1902. Spain, King of.
- 1905. Sweden, King of.
- 1904. Württemberg, King of.

THE KNIGHT COMPANIONS:

- 1892. Abercorn, Duke of.
- 1886. Abergavenny, Marquess of.
- 1902. Bedford, Duke of.
- 1894. Bracadubane, Marquess of.
- 1897. Buccleuch, Duke of.
- 1891. Cadogan, Earl.
- 1906. Carrington, Earl.
- 1908. Crewe, Earl of.
- 1909. Durham, Earl of.
- 1899. Elgin and Kincardine, Earl of.
- 1883. Grafton, Duke of.
- 1895. Lansdowne, Marquess of.
- 1888. Londonderry, Marquess of.
- 1902. Marlborough, Duke of.
- 1886. Norfolk, Duke of.
- 1908. Northampton, Marquess of.
- 1899. Northumberland, Duke of.
- 1900. Portland, Duke of.
- 1905. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
- 1901. Roberts, Field Marshal Earl.
- 1892. Rosebery, Earl of.
- 1909. Selborne, Earl of.
- 1902. Sutherland, Duke of.
- 1902. Wellington, Duke of.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.
Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.
Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, C.V.O.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Secretary, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Garter King of Arms. The holder of this important office is, within the College of Arms, above all other officers. He has, under the Earl Marshal, the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every Session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he introduces all newly created peers. The present holder of the office, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, C.V.O., is a son of the late Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., was b. in '47, ed. at Marlborough and Christ's College, Cambridge, became Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms '80, York Herald of the College of Arms '86, and Acting Registrar of the College '99. He is well known as a composer, and succeeded the late Sir A. W. Woods as Garter Principal King of Arms, April 21st, 1904. Office, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

Originally established in 1540, remodelled in 1637, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by a statute of 1827 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K.T., and the badge, the Gold St. Andrew, is suspended

from a green ribbon; motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*. The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

The Sovereign.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

D. of Atholl.	E. of Rosebery.
D. of Argyll.	M. of Tweeddale.
D. of Buccleuch.	E. of Home.
D. of Montrose.	M. of Zetland.
D. of Fife.	L. Balfour of Burleigh.
D. of Roxburghe.	E. of Errol.
E. of Crawford and	E. of Haddington.
Balcarras.	E. of Aberdeen.

Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.

Dean, Very Rev. Sir James Cameron Lees, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Secretary, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir J. Balfour Paul.
Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Earl of Mansfield.

The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

Established in 1783 by George III. Statutes revised 1905. Consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and 22 Knights. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its badge is suspended from a sky-blue ribbon, with motto *Quis separabit?* The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

The Sovereign.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

Earl of Gosford.	Marquess of Ormonde.
Earl of Listowel.	Earl of Erne.
Earl of Dunraven.	Earl of Kilmorey.
Earl of Granard.	Viscount Iveagh.
Earl Roberts.	Marquess of Waterford
Earl of Lucan.	Earl of Enniskillen.
Earl of Brandon.	Earl of Mayo.
Lord Clonbrock.	Earl of Meath.
Earl of Longford.	Lord Castletown.
Lord Monteleagle.	Lord Pirrie.
Viscount Wolsley.	Earl of Arran.

Grand Master, The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Chancellor, The Chief Secretary.

Usher King of Arms and Registrar, Capt. Neville R. Wilkinson, F.S.A.

Secretary, Major G. Francis W. Lambart, C.V.O.; Genealogist, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O.
Usher of the Black Rod, Col. the Viscount Charlemont, C.B.

Cork Herald, P. G. Mahony, M.R.I.A.

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Originally established by King Henry IV. at his coronation, 1399, this order fell into neglect in the seventeenth century, but was revived in 1725, under George I. It was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, to commemorate the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the empire had been engaged, and was further enlarged in 1845, and now has three classes:—

- G.C.B. . . Knight Grand Cross Bath.
- K.C.B. . . Knight Commander Bath.
- C.B. . . Companion Bath.

The G.C.B.'s are not to exceed 55 for military service, exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood, and those distinguished foreigners upon whom may be conferred the honorary dignity, and 27 for the civil service;

of the second class there may not be more than 145 for military and 110 for the civil service, excluding those admitted as honorary members, and except in certain special circumstances when there is power to increase the numbers. Of Companions there may be 1007, of whom 705 may be for military and 302 for civil service. An officer must have received a medal or some similar honour, or have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in action before he can be nominated. The badge is suspended by a crimson ribbon, with motto *Fria juncta in uno* (Three joined in one).

Dean, The Dean of Westminster.

Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

Bath King of Arms, Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.

Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, Charles George Barington, C.B.

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Instituted in 1818, and is the order to which subjects of His Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and three classes of members:—

- G.C.M.G. . . . Knight Grand Cross.
- K.C.M.G. . . . Knight Commander.
- C.M.G. . . . Companion.

The first class is limited to 100 members, exclusive of honorary members and princes of the blood, the second to 300, and the third to 600 ordinary members.

The motto of the Order is *Auspiciis melioris avi*.

Grand Master, ————.

Prelate, The Rt. Rev. Bishop H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

Chancellor, The Duke of Argyll, P.C., K.F., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

King of Arms, Sir M. F. Ommauney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.

Secretary, The Permanent Under-Secretary of the Colonial Office.

Registrar, Sir Charles P. Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Officer of Arms, Sir William Alexander Baillie-Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Established by letters patent in 1861 and enlarged in '66, '76, '97, and 1902. Its badge is worn pendent from a light-blue ribbon with white stripes edgewards; motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members:—

- G.C.S.I. . . Knight Grand Commander.
- K.C.S.I. . . Knight Commander.
- C.S.I. . . . Companion.

Of the first class there may be 36, of the second class 85, and of the third (or Companions) 170; but extra and honorary members may, and have been, from time to time appointed.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Instituted Dec. 31st, '77, to commemorate the proclamation of H.M. Queen Victoria as Empress of India, and enlarged in '86, and in the Jubilee year, as a means of rewarding those whose services to the Indian Empire have merited the Imperial favour. This order consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of three classes of members—viz., Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.). The motto of the order is *Imperatricis Auspiciis*.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

Instituted Dec. 31st, 1877, enlarged Jan. 30th, 1900, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the Princesses of His Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold, the offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, Principal Secretary of State for India or Commander-in-Chief in India.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Royal Victorian Order

was created and instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria by letters patent under the Great Seal, April '96. Those admitted to the order are to be British subjects who may have rendered important or personal services to the Sovereign; or foreigners upon whom His Majesty may think fit to confer the distinction, and who are to rank as honorary members. Members of the order are divided into five classes:—

Knights Grand Cross	G.C.V.O.
Knights Commanders	K.C.V.O.
Commanders	C.V.O.
Members of the Fourth Class . .	M.V.O.
Members of the Fifth Class . .	M.V.O.

Members of the first and second classes receive the honour of knighthood. The first and second classes rank after the corresponding classes of the Order of the Indian Empire; the third class ranks after Knights Bachelors; the fourth class after Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire; and the fifth class after the eldest sons of Knights.

Chancellor, The Lord Chamberlain for the time being.

Secretary, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse for the time being.

The Order of Merit.

Created by King Edward VII. on June 26th, 1902. It is designed to include British subjects who have won conspicuous distinction in the naval and military services, or in letters, art and science. The badge of the Order consists of a cross of red and blue enamel of eight points, having the words "For Merit" in gold letters within a laurel

wreath on a blue enamel centre. The reverse of the badge shows the King's Royal and Imperial cipher in gold, and the whole is surmounted by the Imperial Crown enamelled in colour, and suspended by a ribbon of Garter blue and crimson. The members of the Order are:—

Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour.	Lord Cromer.
Earl Roberts.	Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker.
Lord Lister.	Marshal Oyama.
Lord Rayleigh.	Marshal Yamagata.
Viscount Morley.	Rt. Hon. James Bryce.
Viscount Kitchener.	Sir Joseph Hooker.
Viscount Wolsley.	Mr. Henry Jackson.
Admiral Togo.	Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge.
Field Marshal Sir George White.	Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace.
Adm. Sir John Fisher.	Mr. Thomas Hardy.
Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R.A.	Sir William Crookes.

The Distinguished Service Order.

Instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria, who, holding that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the naval and military services who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious or distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The Royal Warrant promulgating the statutes of the Order was issued from the War Office on Sept. 6th, '86. Foreign officers who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order. The badge, which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Royal Cypher E.R. VII., is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width.

Secretary and Registrar, R. H. Brade, C.B., War Office.

The Imperial Service Order.

Instituted by H.M. King Edward VII. in August 1902 as a decoration for members of the Civil Service of the Empire, to be conferred after long and meritorious service. Only members of the administrative or clerical branches of the Civil Service are eligible as Companions, and their number must not exceed 425, 250 for the Home Civil Service, and 175 for the Civil Services of the Colonies and Protectorates. Appointments to the Order are made on the recommendation of a Secretary of State after 25 (or in unhealthy Colonies 16) years' service, or for "eminently meritorious service." New statutes issued in May 1903 made provision for female Companions of the Order, and as to precedence of members of the Order. Companions of the Order may add the letters "I.S.O." after their names, and take precedence after Companions of the Distinguished Service Order. Secretary and Registrar, R. P. Reynard, I.S.O., Home Office, S.W.

THE KING'S MINISTERS.

From an early period the monarchs of England were advised on public affairs by a Privy Council, matters of State being discussed in the Sovereign's presence. The selection by the Sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says Macaulay, that the interior council began to attract general notice. The sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council.

The Chief of the Cabinet and of the Ministry is called the **Prime Minister** or **Premier**. He is the **leader** of the House of Parliament of which he is a member. By Royal Warrant dated Dec. 2nd, 1905, the precedence of the **Prime Minister** was definitely settled, and he was given "place and precedence next after the Archbishop of York." Only Princes of the Blood Royal, the Lord High Chancellor, and the two Archbishops, therefore, rank above him. It is he who at the summons of the sovereign forms an administration, of which he is the head. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred Crown livings are filled; and upon his recommendation that peerages, baronetcies, and the Garter are conferred, and such high appointments as the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord-lieutenancies of counties, are made by the Crown. When a Ministry resigns it is the function of the sovereign to call upon some statesman to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses.

The offices which invariably give the holder Cabinet rank are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty.

The offices the holders of which may or may not be included in the Cabinet include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster-General, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Board of Agriculture, President of the Local Government Board. Members of the Cabinet are necessarily Privy Counsellors, and their deliberations are confidential. Ministers holding office direct from the Crown, on going from one such office to another, do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the duration of a Ministry but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be defeated upon a trifling matter in the Commons, but only when it is defeated upon some question of importance.

THE TREASURY.

The Lord High Treasurer, who, when existing, is the third great officer of State, had of old the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, the nomination of all escheaters, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue;

and power to let leases of Crown lands. This definition of his powers and duties still holds good, to a great extent, in regard to the Treasury Board; although the management of the Crown lands has long since passed into the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The Treasury has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue, and exercises a general supervision and control over all the public departments, and no increase of salaries or additions to or material changes in the civil establishments can be made without its authority. All exceptional cases in matters of revenue are referred to it, and it settles all questions regarding the amount of compensations, allowances, and pensions to be awarded. An officer of the Treasury audits the civil list, and another is the accounting officer to the House of Commons for the accounts of the Exchequer and various other public accounts, including those of many Civil Service Votes, e.g. for rates on Government property, secret service, revising barristers, learned societies, subsidies to telegraph companies, and for temporary commissions.

Since the days of George I. the powers and duties of the office of the Lord High Treasurer have been invariably executed by Commissioners, consisting of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three or four Lords Commissioners, who are usually designated Junior Lords. The First Lord, if he fill that office only, takes little share in the management of the department; but some special duties, such as recommending for Civil List Pensions, appertain to his position. A number of appointments are in his gift, and he is an *ex-officio* trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum. For nearly eighty years prior to '85 the office of First Lord was invariably held by the Prime Minister of the day. The departmental duties of the three junior lords are almost nominal. The Patronage Secretary to the Treasury is principal Government Whip. The commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom meet; and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is its effective head, aided by the Financial Secretary and the permanent staff. Permanent Secretary, Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G.C.B.; Asst. Sec., Sir T. L. Heath, K.C.B.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed with due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and then prepares and introduces his Budget. Appointments in the National Debt Office are in his gift, and not only questions affecting public revenue and expenditure, but the National Debt, and the best methods of reducing it, and the advances made by the National Debt Commissioners for local loans, are all matters within his special cognisance. He is master of the Mint, and he presides at the nomination of sheriffs. Like the First Lord of the Treasury, he is provided with an official residence at Downing Street. In connection with the Treasury there is a Parliamentary Counsel who drafts Government Bills, and a Solicitor who is the legal adviser of the Treasury and certain other public departments,

and is the Crown's nominee when His Majesty becomes entitled to the personal estate of an intestate, and administration is granted by the court; and who is also King's Proctor for Divorce Interventions.

THE HOME OFFICE.

The Home Office is the senior of the Departments of the Principal Secretaries of State. Its functions, which formerly extended to foreign, colonial, and military affairs, are now strictly confined to the United Kingdom, and in some matters to England and Wales only. The affairs of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, however, still come to the Home Office.

The Home Secretary is the medium of communication between the Crown and its subjects. Addresses and Petitions to the Throne are presented and answered through the Home Secretary; Royal Warrants and Licences relating to peerages, titles, decorations, changes of names and arms, and Royal Commissions are issued by him; and he is the authority for granting Certificates of Naturalisation.

The most important of all the Home Secretary's functions is that of adviser of the Sovereign in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, and it is on his advice that all pardons and remissions of sentence are granted to convicted persons in England and Wales. He also grants the licences—formerly called "tickets of leave"—on which convicts are conditionally released before the expiration of their sentences.

To the Home Secretary belongs the general administration of the prison system in England and Wales, the maintenance of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, the custody of all criminal lunatics, and the execution of the law relating to the Extradition (*q.v.*) of fugitive offenders from or to the United Kingdom. It is on his recommendation that Recorders, Metropolitan Police Magistrates, and Stipendiary Magistrates are appointed, and new Commissions of the Peace are issued, and Courts of Quarter Sessions granted to Municipal Boroughs. He has also jurisdiction in settling the salaries of Coroners, Clerks of the Peace, and Clerks to Justices, in fixing the fees they may charge, in prescribing the payments made to witnesses, and in other matters in which the intervention of a Government department is required in the administration of criminal justice. He has under his direct supervision and control the Metropolitan Police Force (*q.v.*), and has extensive powers in regard to the County and Borough Police Forces in England and Wales. The reformatory treatment of habitual drunkards is another matter which comes within his jurisdiction.

Another of the most important features of Home Office work in modern times is the administration of many statutes relating to industrial questions. The laws which Parliament has passed for protecting the workers in mines, quarries, factories, and workshops are administered in all parts of the United Kingdom by the Home Office, which makes rules and orders of a legislative character for the protection of life and health in dangerous industries, and enforces them by means of a large staff of inspectors (40 Inspectors of Mines and Quarries and 200 Inspectors of Factories and Workshops). It is also the central authority (for England and Wales) under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and the Shop Hours Act, 1904. The Workmen's

Compensation Acts and those preventing the abuses arising from Truck in the payment of wages are also under the general charge of the Home Office.

A staff of inspectors (4 in number) is charged with the task of seeing that the requirements of the Explosives Act, 1875, and the orders made under that Act, are carried out in the interest of public safety. Appeal may be made to the Home Secretary against the refusal of a licence under the Petroleum Acts; under the Cinematograph Act he is the authority to make regulations for securing safety at cinematograph exhibitions.

The Home Secretary has various powers and duties in connection with children under the Children Act, 1908. The Reformatory and Industrial Schools, established by voluntary agencies or local authorities for the special training of children who are either criminal or living in circumstances in which they are in danger of falling into crime, are placed under the inspection and supervision of the Home Department, and the Places of Detention for juvenile offenders, provided under the Act by local authorities, are under Home Office inspection and supervision. The Home Secretary is also the authority with respect to the care of children who have been taken out of their parents' custody and committed under the Children Act to the care of fit persons, and he decides whether in any particular case such children shall be allowed to emigrate, or shall be removed to other custody.

The Home Office administers the law for the restriction of the immigration of undesirable aliens, and the expulsion of criminal aliens. It is the Central Authority under the Burial Acts with regard to the consecration and allotment of burial grounds, the building of chapels thereon, and the fixing of fees payable to ministers of religion and sextons; and the Home Secretary's licence is required for the disturbance, exhumation, or removal of human remains. It also has authority to make regulations as to the conditions under which cremation may take place, and administers the Acts relating to Anatomy. The Home Office is the Government Department concerned with questions (other than Excise questions) arising under the Licensing Acts.

The Home Office issues orders for the Protection of Wild Birds; administers and enforces the law relating to Experiments on Living Animals; it performs important functions regarding the custody, care, and repatriation of the inmates of lunatic asylums, who are by statute entitled to free communication with the Secretary of State.

Various classes of byelaws made by local and other authorities require to be submitted to the Home Secretary—*e.g.* byelaws made by county and borough authorities for good rule and government, byelaws under the Commons Act, 1876, for the regulation of commons, byelaws for Metropolitan open spaces, etc., byelaws for the regulation of advertisements under the Regulation of Advertisements Act, 1907, etc. It is also to the Home Office that a local authority has to apply for an order to put into force in its district the parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, relating to Police, Fire Brigades, and Sky-signs.

The Home Office also reports to Parliament upon Private Bills in regard to matters which come within its general or special jurisdiction.

MINISTRIES

OFFICE.	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration as reconstructed Nov. 1900.	Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug. 1902).	Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903).
Prime Minister.	*M. of Salisbury.	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.
First Lord of Treasury.	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.
Lord Chancellor.	*E. of Halsbury.	*E. of Halsbury.	*E. of Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council.	*D. of Devonshire (1).	*D. of Devonshire.	*M. of Londonderry.
Lord Privy Seal.	*M. of Salisbury.	*Mr. Balfour (unpaid).	*M. of Salisbury.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.	*Mr. Ritchie.	*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Home Secretary.	*Mr. Ritchie.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.
Foreign Secretary.	*M. of Lansdowne.	*M. of Lansdowne.	*M. of Lansdowne.
Colonial Secretary.	*Mr. Chamberlain.	*Mr. Chamberlain.	*Mr. Alfred Lyttelton.
Secretary for War.	*Mr. Brodrick.	*Mr. Brodrick.	*Mr. Arnold-Forster
Secretary for India.	*Ld. George Hamilton	*Ld. Geo. Hamilton.	*Mr. Brodrick.
First Lord of the Adm.	*E. of Selborne.	*E. of Selborne.	*E. of Selborne (5).
Lord-Lieut. of Ireland.	*E. Cadogan.	*E. of Dudley.	*E. of Dudley.
Lord Chan. of Ireland.	*Ld. Ashbourne.	*Ld. Ashbourne.	*Ld. Ashbourne.
Chief Sec. for Ireland.	*Mr. G. Wyndham.	*Mr. G. Wyndham.	*Mr. G. Wyndham (6).
Secretary for Scotland.	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.	*Mr. G. Wyndham (6).
Chan. of the Duchy.	*Ld. James of Hereford.	Sir W. Walrond.	*Mr. G. Wyndham (6).
President Board of Trade.	*Mr. Gerald Balfour.	*Mr. Gerald Balfour.	Sir W. Walrond.
Pres. of Local Gov. Board.	*Mr. Walter Long.	*Mr. Walter Long.	*Mr. G. Balfour (10).
President of Board of Agriculture.	*Mr. Hanbury.	{ *Mr. Hanbury.	*Mr. Walter Long (11).
Postmaster General.	*M. of Londonderry.	{ E. of Onslow.	*E. of Onslow (12).
Vice-President of the Council (Education).	Sir J. E. Gorst (13).	*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.	*Ld. Stanley.
Pres. Board of Education.	—	— (14).	—
First Com. of Works.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.	*M. of Londonderry.	*M. of Londonderry.
Junior Lords of Treasury.	Mr. Anstruther.	Ld. Windsor.	Ld. Windsor.
Financial Sec. to the Treasury.	Mr. Hayes Fisher.	Mr. Anstruther.	Ld. Balcarras. [(16).
Patronage Sec. to the Treasury.	Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.	Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.	Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.
Paymaster General.	Mr. Austen Chamberlain.	Mr. Forster.	Mr. H. W. Forster.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty.	Sir W. Walrond.	{ Mr. Hayes Fisher.	Mr. Victor Cavendish.
Civil Lord of the Adm.	D. of Marlborough.	{ Hon. Arthur Elliot.	Mr. Victor Cavendish.
	Vice-Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, K.C.B.	Sir A. Acland Hood.	Sir A. Acland Hood.
	Vice-Adm. A. Lucius Douglas.	Sir Savile Crossley.	Sir Savile Crossley.
	Rear-Adm. A. K. Wilson, C.B., V.C. ('97-'01).	Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B.	Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B.
	Rear-Adm. A. W. Moore, C.B., C.M.G. ('93-'01).	Adm. Sir J. Fisher, G.C.B.	Rear-Adm. Sir C. C. Drury.
	Rear-Adm. W. H. May (app. '01).	Rear-Adm. W. H. May.	Rear-Adm. W. H. May.
	Rear-Adm. J. Durnford (app. '01).	Rear-Adm. J. Durnford, C.B.	Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.
	Mr. Pretymann.	Mr. Pretymann.	Mr. A. H. Lee.

* The names of Cabinet Ministers are indicated by an asterisk (*).

† Defeated at General Election Jan. 1906, resigned, and Capt. W. Norton appointed in his place (Feb.).

(1) And 1900—1902 President of the Board of Education established under the Act of '99.

(2) Resigned Sept. 1908. Lord Wolverhampton succeeded.

(3) Resigned Oct. 1908. The E. of Crewe succeeded without salary.

(4) Appointed Governor-General of S. Africa.

(5) Succeeded by Mr. A. Birrell, Jan. 1907.

(6) Succeeded by Lord Fitzmaurice Oct. 1903, who was succeeded by Mr. Herbert Samuel, June 1909.

(7) Succeeded by Lord Fitzmaurice Oct. 1903, who was succeeded by Mr. Herbert Samuel, June 1909.

(8) Succeeded by Mr. A. Birrell, Jan. 1907.

(9) Succeeded by Lord Fitzmaurice Oct. 1903, who was succeeded by Mr. Herbert Samuel, June 1909.

(10) Succeeded by the Marquis of Salisbury, Mar. 1905.

(11) Succeeded by Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mar. 1905.

(12) Succeeded by Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, Mar. 1905.

FROM 1900 TO 1910.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Administration (formed Dec. 1905).	Mr. Asquith's Administration (formed April 1908).	Mr. Asquith's Administration as reconstructed in Feb. 1910.	OFFICE AND SALARY.
<p>{ *Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. *Sir Robert Reid. *Earl of Crewe. *Marquis of Ripon. *Mr. Asquith. *Mr. H. Gladstone. *Sir Edward Grey. *Earl of Elgin. *Mr. Haldane. *Mr. J. Morley. *Lord Tweedmouth. Earl of Aberdeen. Lord Justice Walker. *Mr. Bryce (7). *Mr. John Sinclair. — Mr. A. Birrell (15). *Mr. Lewis Harcourt. *Mr. J. A. Pease. *Mr. J. H. Lewis. † Mr. F. Freeman-Thomas. Capt. C. W. Norton (unpaid) (17). Mr. Reginald McKenna (18). Mr. Geo. Whiteley. Mr. R. K. Causton. — Adm. of the Fleet Sir J. A. Fisher. Vice-Adm. Sir Chas. C. Drury. Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N. Capt. H. B. Jackson, R.N. — Mr. George Lambert</p>	<p>*Mr. Asquith. *Mr. Asquith. *Lord Loreburn. Ld. Tweedmouth (2). M. of Ripon (3). *Mr. Lloyd George. *Mr. H. Gladstone (4). *Sir Edward Grey. *Earl of Crewe. *Mr. Haldane. *V. Morley. *Mr. R. McKenna. Earl of Aberdeen. Sir Samuel Walker. *Mr. A. Birrell. *Mr. John Sinclair (cr. Ld. Pentland). *V. Wolverhampton (9). *Mr. W. Churchill. *Mr. John Burns. *Earl Carrington. — *Mr. W. Runciman. *Mr. L. V. Harcourt. — Mr. J. A. Pease. Mr. J. H. Lewis. Capt. C. W. Norton. Mr. J. H. Whitley. — Mr. C. E. Hobhouse. Mr. G. Whiteley (19). Mr. R. K. Causton. — Adm. of the Fleet Sir J. A. Fisher. Admiral Sir W. H. May. — Rear-Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe. Vice-Admiral A. L. Winsloe.</p>	<p>*Mr. Asquith. *Mr. Asquith. *Lord Loreburn. *Visct. Wolverhampton (20). *Earl of Crewe (unpd.) *Mr. Lloyd George. *Mr. W. Churchill. *Sir Edward Grey. *Earl of Crewe (21). *Mr. Haldane. *Visct. Morley (22). *Mr. R. McKenna. Earl of Aberdeen. Sir Samuel Walker. *Mr. A. Birrell. *Lord Pentland. *Mr. J. A. Pease. *Mr. Sydney Buxton. *Mr. John Burns. *Earl Carrington. — *Mr. W. Runciman. *Mr. Harcourt (23). Mr. J. H. Whitley. Mr. J. W. Gulland. Mr. O. Partington. Mr. W. W. Benn. Mr. E. J. Soares (upd.) Mr. P. H. Illingworth (unpaid). — Mr. C. E. Hobhouse. Master of Elibank. Ld. Ashby St. Ledgers. — Adm. of the Fleet Sir A. K. Wilson. Vice-Adm. Sir F. C. B. Bridgeman. — Rear-Adm. Sir J. R. Jellicoe (24). Capt. C. E. Madden. — Mr. Geo. Lambert.</p>	<p>Prime Minister. First Lord of Treasury, £5,000. Lord Chancellor, £10,000. Lord President of the Council, £2,000. Lord Privy Seal, £2,000. Chancellor of the Exchequer, £5,000. Home Secretary, £5,000. Foreign Secretary, £5,000. Colonial Secretary, £5,000. Secretary for War, £5,000. Secretary for India, £5,000. First Ld. of the Adm., £4,500. Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, £20,000. Ld. Chan. of Ireland, £8,000. Chief Sec. for Ireland, £4,425. Secretary for Scotland, £2,000. Chan. of the Duchy, £2,000. Pres. Bd. of Trade, £5,000. Pres. Local Gov. Bd., £5,000. President of Board of Agriculture, £2,000. Postmaster-General, £2,500. Vice-President of the Council (Education), £2,000. Pres. Bd. of Education, £2,000. First Com. of Wrks., £2,000. — Junior Lords of Treasury, £1,000 each — Financial Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000. Patronage Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000. Paymaster-General (unpaid). — Naval Lords of the Admiralty. — Civil Lord of the Adm., £1,000.</p>

(13) Member of the Board of Education as established under the Act of '99.

(14) The Secretary to the Board of Education now represents the Board in the Commons.

(15) Succeeded by Mr. R. McKenna, Jan. 1907.

(16) Succeeded by Lord E. Talbot, 1905.

(17) Succeeded by Mr. J. M. F. Fuller (Feb. 1906) as unpaid Junior Lord, and he by Mr. J. H. Whitley, Mar. 1907.

(18) Succeeded by Mr. W. Runciman, Jan. 1907.

(19) On elevation to Peerage, succeeded by Mr. J. A. Pease, 1903.

(20) Succeeded by Earl Beauchamp, 1910, who was succeeded by Viscount Morley.

(21) Succeeded by Mr. L. V. Harcourt.

(22) Succeeded by the Earl of Crewe.

(23) Succeeded by Earl Beauchamp.

(24) Succeeded by Rear-Adm. C. J. Briggs.

MINISTRIES.

OFFICE.	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration as reconstructed Nov. 1900.	Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug. 1902).	Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903).
Sec. to the Admiralty . . .	Mr. Arnold-Forster.	Mr. Arnold-Forster.	Mr. Pretymen.
Under-Sec. Home . . .	Mr. Jesse Collings.	Mr. Cochrane.	Mr. Cochrane.
Under-Sec. Foreign . . .	Visct. Cranborne.	Visct. Cranborne.	E. Percy.
Under-Sec. Colonial . . .	E. of Onslow.	{ E. of Onslow. D. of Marlborough.	D. of Marlborough.
Under-Sec. for War . . .	Ld. Raglan.	E. of Hardwicke.	E. of Donoughmore.
Under-Sec. for India . . .	E. of Hardwicke.	E. Percy.	E. of Hardwicke (4)
Vice-Pres. of Irish Dep. of Agriculture, etc. . .	Mr. Horace Plunkett.	Mr. Horace Plunkett.	Sir Horace Plunkett.
Sec. to Board of Trade . . .	E. of Dudley.	Mr. Bonar Law.	Mr. Bonar Law.
Sec. to Local Gov. Board . . .	Mr. Grant Lawson.	Mr. Grant Lawson.	Mr. Grant Lawson.
Fin. Sec. to War Office . . .	Ld. Stanley.	Ld. Stanley.	Mr. Bromley-Davenport.
Sec. Board of Education . . .	—	Sir W. Anson.	Sir W. Anson.
Sec. Bd. of Agriculture . . .	—	—	—
Assist. Postmaster-Gen. . .	—	—	—
Attorney General . . .	Sir R. Finlay.	Sir R. Finlay.	Sir R. Finlay.
Solicitor-General . . .	Sir E. Carson.	Sir E. Carson.	Sir E. Carson.
Lord Advocate . . .	Mr. Graham Murray.	Mr. Graham Murray.	Mr. Scott Dickson.
Solicitor General for Scotland . . .	Mr. C. S. Dickson.	Mr. C. S. Dickson.	Mr. D. Dundas (13).
Attorney-General for Ireland . . .	Mr. Atkinson.	Mr. Atkinson.	Mr. Atkinson.
Solicitor-General for Ireland . . .	Mr. George Wright (1900-1). Mr. J. H. Campbell (app. Oct. 1901).	Mr. J. H. Campbell.	Mr. J. H. Campbell.

Household Appointments

Lord Steward . . .	E. of Pembroke.	E. of Pembroke.	E. of Pembroke.
Lord Chamberlain . . .	E. of Clarendon.	E. of Clarendon.	E. of Clarendon.
Master of the Horse . . .	D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.
Master of the Buckhounds . . .	*Ld. Chesham (1900-1).	—	—
Treasurer of the Household . . .	Mr. Victor Cavendish	Mr. Victor Cavendish.	M. of Hamilton.
Comptroller of the Household . . .	V. Valentia.	V. Valentia.	V. Valentia.
Vice-Chamberlain . . .	Sir A. Acland-Hood. Ld. Bagot (1900-1901). E. of Denbigh. Ld. Churchill. Ld. Harris (1900-1901). E. of Kintore. Ld. Lawrence. E. Howe. Ld. Kenyon (app. '01). Ld. Suffield (app. '01).	Ld. Wolverton. E. of Denbigh. V. Churchill. Earl of Kintore. Ld. Lawrence. E. Howe. Ld. Kenyon. Ld. Suffield.	Ld. Wolverton. E. of Denbigh. V. Churchill. E. of Kintore. Ld. Lawrence. E. of Erroll. Ld. Kenyon. Ld. Suffield.
Lords-in-Waiting . . .	E. Waldegrave.	E. Waldegrave.	E. Waldegrave.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard . . .	Ld. Belper.	L. Belper.	L. Belper.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen at-Arms . . .	Duchess of Buccleuch.	Duchess of Buccleuch.	Duchess of Buccleuch.
Mistress of the Robes . . .			

(1) Succeeded by Mr. Masterman, June 1909.

(3) Unseated at the General Election, Jan., 1910.

(5) Succeeded by Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse, Jan. 1907.

(7) Succeeded by Mr. T. W. Russell, May 1907.

(9) Succeeded by Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Jan. 1907.

(11) Succeeded by Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, Oct. 1908.

(13) Succeeded by Mr. E. T. Salvesen, Jan. 1905, and he

(2) Succeeded by Mr. McKinnon Wood, Oct. 1908.

(4) Died 1904. Marquis of Bath appointed Jan. 20th, 1905.

(6) Succeeded by the Master of Elibank, June 1909.

(8) Succeeded by Mr. H. J. Tennant, Jan. 1909.

(10) Succeeded by Mr. J. Herbert Lewis, June 1909.

(12) Succeeded by Mr. Alexander Ure, K.C., Feb. 1909.

by Mr. J. A. Clyde, K.C., Oct. 1905.

MINISTRIES.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Administration (formed Dec. 1905).	Mr. Asquith's Administration (formed April 1908).	Mr. Asquith's Administration as reconstructed in Feb. 1910.	OFFICE AND SALARY.
Mr. Edmund Robertson.	Dr. Macnamara.	Dr. Macnamara.	} Sec. to the Admiralty, £2,000.
Mr. Herbert L. Samuel.	Mr. H. Samuel (1).	Mr. Masterman.	
Lord Fitzmaurice.	Ld. Fitzmaurice (2).	Mr. McK. Wood.	Under-Sec. Home, £1,500.
Mr. Winston Churchill.	Col. Seely.	Col. Seely.	Under-Sec. Foreign, £1,500.
E. of Portsmouth.	Lord Lucas.	Lord Lucas.	} Under-Sec. Colonial, £1,500.
Mr. John E. Ellis (5).	Mr. Buchanan (6).	Hon. E. S. Montagu.	
Sir H. Plunkett (7).	Mr. T. W. Russell.	Mr. T. W. Russell (3).	Under-Sec. for War, £1,500.
Mr. H. E. Kearley.	Mr. H. Kearley (8).	Mr. H. J. Tennant.	Under-Sec. for India, £1,500.
Mr. W. Runciman (9).	Mr. Masterman (10).	Mr. Herbert Lewis.	{ Vice-Pres. of Irish Dept. of Agriculture, etc., £1200, and res. allowance.
Mr. T. R. Buchanan.	Mr. F. D. Acland.	Mr. F. D. Acland (3).	
Mr. Thomas Lough.	Mr. McK. Wood [(11).	Mr. C. P. Trevelyan.	Sec. Board of Trade, £1,200.
—	—	Sir Edward Strachey.	{ Sec. to Local Government Board, £1,200.
—	—	Capt. C. Norton.	
Sir Lawson Walton.	Sir W. S. Robson.	Sir W. S. Robson (22).	Fin. Sec. to War Office, £1,500.
Sir W. S. Robson.	Sir S. T. Evans.	Sir Rufus Isaacs (23).	Sec. to Bd. of Education.
Mr. Thos. Shaw.	Mr. Thos. Shaw, (12).	Mr. Alex. Ure.	Sec. Bd. of Agriculture.
Mr. Alex. Ure.	Mr. Alex. Ure (14).	Mr. W. Hunter.	Assist. Postmaster-Gen.
Mr. R. R. Cherry.	Mr. R. R. Cherry.	Mr. Redmond J. Barry.	{ Attorney-General, £7,000 (and fees).
Mr. Redmond J. Barry.	Mr. Redmond J. Barry.	Mr. C. A. O'Connor.	
			{ Solicitor-General, £6,000 (and fees).
			Lord Advocate, £5,000.
			{ Solicitor-General for Scotland, £2,000.
			{ Attorney-General for Ireland, £5,000.
			{ Solicitor-General for Ireland, £2,000.

from 1900 to 1910.

Earl of Liverpool (15).	Earl Beauchamp.	Earl Beauchamp (24).	Lord Steward, £2,000.
Viscount Althorp.	Viscount Althorp.	Viscount Althorp (25).	Lord Chamberlain, £2,000.
Earl of Sefton (16).	Earl of Granard.	Earl of Granard.	Master of the Horse, £2,000.
—	—	—	{ Master of the Buckhounds, £1,500 (abolished).
Sir Edward Strachey	Sir Edward Strachey	W. Dudley Ward.	{ Treasurer of the Household, £700.
The Master of Elibank.	The Master of Elibank (17).	Earl of Liverpool.	{ Comptroller of the Household, £700.
Lord Allendale (18).	J. M. F. Fuller.	J. M. F. Fuller.	Vice-Chamberlain, £700.
Earl Granville.	Earl Granville.	Earl Granville.	} Lords-in-Waiting, £600 each.
Earl of Granard (19).	Lord O'Hagan.	Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.	
Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.	Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.	Lord Acton.	
Lord Acton.	Lord Acton.	Lord Colebrooke.	
Lord Denman.	Lord Denman.	Lord Herschell.	
Lord Colebrooke.	Lord Colebrooke.	Lord Tweedmouth.	{ Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, £1,200.
Lord Herschell.	Lord Herschell.	Lord Farquhar.	
Lord Suffield.	Lord Suffield.	Lord Allendale.	{ Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, £1,000.
D. of Manchester (20).	Lord Allendale.	Lord Denman.	
Earl Beauchamp.	Lord Denman.	D. of Buccleuch (26).	Mistress of the Robes, £500.
K C.M.G. (21).	Duchess of Buccleuch.		
Duchess of Buccleuch	Duchess of Buccleuch.		

(14) Succeeded by Mr. Arthur Dewar, K.C., Feb 1909.

(16) Succeeded by Earl of Granard, Aug. 1907.

(18) Succeeded by Mr. J. M. F. Fuller, Mar. 1907.

(20) Succeeded by Lord Allendale, April 1907.

(22) Succeeded by Sir Rufus Isaacs.

(24) Succeeded by the Earl of Chesterfield.

(26) Succeeded by the Duchess of Devonshire, 1910.

(15) Succeeded by Earl Beauchamp, 1907.

(17) Succeeded by Lord Liverpool, June 1909.

(19) Succeeded by Lord O'Hagan, 1907.

(21) Succeeded by Lord Denman, 1909.

(23) Succeeded by Sir J. A. Simon.

(25) Now Earl Spencer.

Finally, it is a Statistical Department, publishing annually volumes of statistics as to the judicial business (civil and criminal) of the country, as to alien immigration, as to mines and quarries, as to factories and workshops, as to workmen's compensation, and as to the administration of the Licensing Laws; and from time to time preparing such returns on special subjects as Parliament may require of it.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Edward Troup, K.C.B.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, C. F. G. Masterman, M.P.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir H. H. Cunnynghame, K.C.B., E. R. H. Blackwell, and W. P. Byrne, C.B.

Principal Clerks, H. B. Simpson, C.B., M. Delevingne, J. Pedder, and G. A. Aitken.

Chief Inspector of Factories, Dr. A. Whitelegge, C.B.

Chief Inspector of Explosives, Major Aston McNeill Cooper-Key.

Chief Inspector of Reformatories, T. D. Robertson, I.S.O.

Chief Inspector of Mines, R. A. S. Redmayne.

Inspector under Inebriates' Acts, Dr. R. W. Branthwaite.

Inspector under the Aliens Act, 1905, W. Haldane Porter.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

This is the department of Government which conducts official intercourse with other States. By constitutional law the authority of the Sovereign is supreme; but by constitutional custom he may only act by the advice and on the responsibility of a Minister—the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Constitutional practice requires the sanction of the Sovereign to matters of foreign policy. The Foreign Secretary conducts general negotiations, prepares or supervises despatches, and periodically gives receptions to the representatives of Foreign Powers. But questions of importance come before the Prime Minister or are discussed by the whole Cabinet under his presidency. The requisite continuity of general policy, amidst shifting political parties, is maintained by means of the permanent Staff of the Department.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Francis A. Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Louis Mallet, C.B.; Walter Langley, C.B.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, T. McKinnon Wood, M.P.

The representatives of the Crown abroad are members either of the Diplomatic Service or of the Consular Service, the duties of the former body being, generally speaking, political and ceremonial, of the latter, commercial and legal; though in the less important posts diplomatists undertake consular work, and occasionally consuls act in a diplomatic capacity.

The Diplomatic Service consists of (a) Ambassadors, (b) Ministers Plenipotentiary and Ministers Resident, (c) *Chargés d'Affaires*.

The Ambassador, according to historical theory, represents the person of his Sovereign, and so can claim direct access to the Sovereign

to whom he is accredited. Further, he takes first rank in order of precedence.

The Minister is regarded as a mere agent of the Sovereign, and therefore holds an inferior position, though otherwise he has powers and duties similar to those of an Ambassador.

The *Chargé d'Affaires*, unlike the two former, is accredited not to the Sovereign, but to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State in which he resides. Usually he is appointed to act temporarily, in the absence of the Ambassador or Minister.

Councillors and Secretaries are attached to the Embassies and Legations, and often Military and Naval Attachés and Commercial Attachés.

The Consular Service consists of (a) Consuls-general, (b) Consuls, (c) Vice-Consuls, and (d) Consular Agents. A Consul, in addition to giving general assistance to British subjects abroad, has in particular to deal with numerous matters connected with shipping; to issue periodical reports on the trade of the place where he resides; to celebrate or register marriages where one of the parties is British; to register the births of British subjects; to take oaths and declarations, and perform other notarial functions. Besides this, in some countries, such as Turkey and China, he administers justice, where a British subject is concerned, either in his own court, or in conjunction with the native tribunal.

The salaries are as follows: 1st grade, Consuls-General, salary £1000 to £1200; 2nd grade, Consuls-General (2nd class) and Consuls (1st class), salary £800; and 3rd grade, Consuls (2nd class), salary £600. Vice-Consuls, £350, rising by £15 to £450.

The names of the British Diplomatic and chief Consular representatives abroad are given in the articles on the countries to which they are accredited, or where they are stationed.

Foreign Office Passports are granted only to (1) natural-born British subjects, (2) the wives and widows of such persons, and (3) persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, or India. Passports are only granted to such persons as are known to the Secretary of State, or are recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or to natural-born British subjects or persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, who produce a Declaration in a form obtainable at the Foreign Office, verified by some banking firm, mayor, magistrate, justice of the peace, minister of religion, barrister, physician, surgeon, solicitor, or notary resident in the United Kingdom. In the case of persons naturalised in the Colonies a Letter of Recommendation from the Colonial Office, or in the case of natives from British India, or persons naturalised therein, a similar letter from the India Office, is required. In all cases of naturalised British subjects the Certificate of Naturalisation must accompany the Declaration or Letter of Recommendation.

All applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made on a printed form obtainable from the Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W. The charge for a Passport is 2s. Persons abroad must apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond 5 years from the date of issue. Fresh Passports must then be obtained.

Travellers intending to visit Russia, Turkey, Roumania, Persia, Colombia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Erythrea must get their Passports *visés* at the

Consulates General in London or one of the other Consulates in the United Kingdom of the countries named.

Consult "Foreign Office List" (Harrison & Sons, 45, Pall Mall).

COLONIAL OFFICE.

The authority of the Crown throughout the British Dominions beyond the seas is exercised by the **Secretary of State for the Colonies**, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crewe, K.G. Governors of Colonies are selected from those whose names he submits for the King's approval; and the enactments of all colonial legislatures come before him for approval or disallowance, and in some cases the veto has been exercised. The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to Crown Colonies, Protectorates, etc. In the self-governing Colonies the department is the channel of communication in regard to all matters arising in the Colonies affecting foreign powers and matters of general Imperial concern. The **British Settlements Act '87** enables His Majesty in Council to provide for the government of his possessions acquired by settlement, and by Order in Council to establish all such laws and institutions, and constitute such courts and officers, and make such provisions and regulations for the administration of justice, as may appear to be necessary.

As a result of a pledge given by him at the Imperial Conference 1907, Lord Elgin during that year rearranged and reorganised the Office in three branches or divisions.

I. The **Dominions Division**, dealing with the affairs of the self-governing dominions of the Empire, and with those Crown Colonies and Protectorates in the Pacific and in South Africa, which are intimately connected with the self-governing dominions. Emigration questions are dealt with by this department. Linked to it is the **Secretariat of the Imperial Conference**.

II. The **Crown Colonies Division**, dealing with the administration and political work of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

III. The **General Department**, dealing with the general routine business of the Office and various matters common to all the Colonies, especially the Crown Colonies, such as currency, banking, postal and telegraph matters, education, etc. There are 4 Standing Committees in connection with this department, viz., Patronage and Promotions Committee, Railway and Financial Committee, Concessions Committee, and Pensions Committee.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State (vacant).

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Lieut.-Col. the Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O., M.P.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Charles P. Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Dominions Division); Hugh B. Cox, C.B.; and G. V. Fiddes, C.B., C.M.G. (Crown Colonies Division); H. W. Just, C.B., C.M.G. (Permanent Sec. Imperial Conference).

Chief Clerk, C. A. Harris, C.M.G., C.B. (General Department).

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are the commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for all the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. They are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and act under his control and subject to regulations laid down by him, but they also receive instructions directly from the Colonial Governments.

The Crown Agents are: R. L. Antrobus, C.B.;

Major M. A. Cameron, C.M.G., late R.E.; W. H. Mercer, C.M.G.,

Offices of the Crown Agents, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

The Colonial Conference.

The following is the text of the resolution governing the constitution of the Imperial Conference, which will hold its next meeting in 1911:—

"That it will be to the advantage of the Empire if a Conference, to be called the Imperial Conference, is held every four years, at which questions of common interest may be discussed and considered as between his Majesty's Government and his Governments of the self-governing Dominions beyond the seas. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom will be ex-officio President, and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Dominions ex-officio members, of the Conference. The Secretary of State for the Colonies will be an ex-officio member of the Conference, and will take the chair in the absence of the President. He will arrange for such Imperial Conferences after communication with the Prime Ministers of the respective Dominions.

"Such other Ministers as the respective Governments may appoint will also be members of the Conference—it being understood that, except by special permission of the Conference, each discussion will be conducted by not more than two representatives from each Government, and that each Government will have only one vote.

"That it is desirable to establish a system by which the several Governments represented shall be kept informed during the periods between the Conferences in regard to matters which have been or may be subjects for discussion, by means of a permanent secretarial staff, charged, under the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the duty of obtaining information for the use of the Conference, of attending to its resolutions, and of conducting correspondence on matters relating to its affairs.

"That upon matters of importance, requiring consultation between two or more Governments which cannot conveniently be postponed until the next Conference, or involving subjects of a minor character or such as call for detailed consideration, subsidiary Conferences should be held between representatives of the Governments concerned specially chosen for the purpose."

Further correspondence relating to the Conference was published as a blue-book [Cd. 5273, 2s.], in July 1910.

Colonial and Foreign Trade Inquiries.

Officers have been designated in the Colonies to receive and answer commercial inquiries addressed to them, either by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, or by British merchants and traders who may seek advice. It is suggested that, in all cases, before commercial inquiries are addressed to these officials or to H.M. Consular officers, application should be made to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., as the information may sometimes be already available at that Branch.

For INDIA OFFICE, see p. 144. For ADMIRALTY and WAR OFFICE, see article on IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

President, Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P.

Parliamentary Sec., H. J. Tennant, M.P.

Permanent Sec., Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B.

The first Committee for Trade appears to have been appointed in the year 1622, during the reign of James I. It was reconstituted by Charles I. Charles II. instituted a Council for Trade and another Council of Foreign Plantations. These were amalgamated in 1672, but in 1675 their duties were transferred to the Privy Council. In 1695, under William III., and from time to time afterwards, the Council was revived; but on the motion of Burke it was abolished in 1782. In 1786 a permanent Committee was formed under an Order in Council, which still regulates the legal constitution of the Board. The working of the Department is now assimilated to that of the other great offices of State, its work being done by the President aided by a permanent staff. The work of the Department—which has enormously increased since 1786, by the growth of joint stock companies, the establishment and development of railways, the increase in shipping, and other industrial developments, which have imposed new administrative duties upon it—is divided amongst several departments, viz.: **Bankruptcy Department** (Inspector-General, J. G. Willis, constituted in '83 by the Bankruptcy Act '83. See separate article, **BANKRUPTCY**).—**Labour Department** (Comptroller General, G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C.), which publishes the *Labour Gazette* and various returns relating to labour, wages, and trade disputes. The Labour Exchanges established by the Act of 1909 are under this department (Director, W. H. Beveridge).—**Commercial and Statistical Department** (Assistant Secretary, G. J. Stanley, C.M.G.) prepares the statistical abstracts, supervises the trade accounts, publishes the *Board of Trade Journal*, and Foreign and Colonial Tariffs. Under this department are the Patent Office (Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, W. Temple Franks) and the Census of Production Office. The **Commercial Intelligence Branch** of this Department, which is located at No. 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., was established in '09, and provides accurate information on tariff and trade matters. —**Companies Department** (Comptroller, G. S. Barnes, C.B., 8, Delahay Street, S.W.). The Joint Stock Companies' Registry Office (Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, H. F. Bartlett, I.S.O.) is under this Department. —**Railway Department** (Assistant Secretary, W. F. Marwood). Under this Department is the Standards Department, 7, Old Palace Yard.—Chief of London Traffic Branch, Col. Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G. —**Marine Department** (Assistant Secretary, Sir Walter J. Howell, K.C.B.), which administers the Merchant Shipping Acts and deals generally with all questions affecting the Mercantile Marine. A Sub-Department is the General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen (Tower Hill, E.).—**Harbour Department** (Assistant Secretary, Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, C.B.), which shares with the Finance Department the control of the lighthouse funds of the Trinity House, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and the Commissioners of Irish Lights, and manages all Colonial lighthouses in the hands of the home Government.—**Finance Department** (Accountant Gen., G. S. Fry).

An Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence was appointed for a limited period in August 1905, and reappointed for three years in March 1910, to advise the Board on the work of their Commercial Intelligence Branch, and on such matters relating to Foreign Tariffs and other Commercial questions as the Board may refer to them. Sec., Percy Ashley.

An Advisory Committee on matters connected with Merchant Shipping was also appointed for two years from August 26th, 1909. Sec., R. W. Matthew.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The British Civil Service comprises all those persons who serve the King in a civil capacity, as opposed to those employed in the military and naval services. The total number of persons so employed cannot be far short of half a million. The chief department of the Civil Service is the **Treasury**, which exercises a control over all other departments, and from whom alone authority is obtained for all expenditure. Perhaps next in importance is the **Exchequer and Audit Department**, which is charged with the audit of the accounts of all other departments. The **Foreign Office** (including the diplomatic service), the **India Office** and the **Colonial Office**, together with the **Home Office**, probably rank next. The three revenue departments—namely, the **Post Office**, **Inland Revenue**, and **Customs**—are of course important branches of the service; there are also, among what are known as the spending departments, the **War Office**, **Admiralty**, **Board of Trade**, **Office of Works**, **Education Office**, **Privy Council Office**, the **Stationery Office**, and many other smaller offices.

Most of the clerkships in the Civil Service are now thrown open to public competition, and the various offices are grouped into two grades. The recommendation of the **Playfair Commission** which sat in 1874 to inquire into the Civil Service—namely, that the Services should be divided into a **Higher** and a **Lower Division**, with a specified scale of salaries irrespective of office for each division—has never been fully carried out. Most of the better-class offices are grouped under Grade I., and the remainder under what was formerly known as Grade II.; in these latter, however, most of the vacancies are being filled up by the appointment of Lower Division clerks under the Playfair scheme. An official nomination is required for all situations not filled by open competition.

The Civil Service Commissioners conduct the examinations not only for home services, but also for Indian, military, naval, and colonial services. Full particulars of all examinations for the Civil Services can be obtained of the **Civil Service Commission**, London, W.

Public Record Office. The public records and state papers are preserved in this office, which is situated between Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane. The Museum attached to the office, which is open to the public daily (except Saturdays) between 2 and 4 in the afternoon, contains and interesting collection of historical documents, including the original Domesday Book. There are public search-rooms at the Office, where the records and state papers may be consulted by historians and others. Students' Tickets, enabling the holders to consult the records of an earlier date than 1801, for literary or genealogical purposes, without the payment of fees, may be obtained on written application.

THE COLLEGE AND OFFICES OF ARMS.**College of Arms or Heralds' College.**

In 1483 the Royal Offices of Arms were, by a charter of Richard III., erected into a Corporation and given a house by the river—near where the College of Arms now stands—as their headquarters. In a charter dated in 1555 Queen Mary confirmed their powers and privileges, and this Queen also gave them for their office Derby House, the old town house of the Earls of Derby. This was destroyed in the Great Fire of London, and the present building was erected on its site, Sir Christopher Wren being the architect. The Corporation consists of three Kings of Arms, six Heralds, and four Pursuivants. The general duties of the members are to attend the Sovereign on all full State occasions; to publish certain royal proclamations, and to marshal certain royal solemnities, such as coronations, funerals, etc.; to arrange for changes of name and Arms by Royal Licence, Grants of Arms and of Supporters, by Warrant of the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk); to prepare and record the pedigrees of the nobility and gentry; and it is the duty of the Heralds and Pursuivants to attend in the Public Office of the College, between the hours of 10 and 4, one of each rank in monthly rotation. All the members are nominated by the Earl Marshal, holding their offices by Patent under the Great Seal.

Earl Marshal: His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Kings of Arms.—*Garter Principal King of Arms:* Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, C.V.O., F.S.A. *Clarenceux King of Arms:* George E. Cokayne, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. *Norroy King of Arms:* William H. Weldon, Esq., C.V.O., F.S.A.

Heralds.—*Chester:* Henry Murray Lane, Esq. *Lancaster:* Edward Bellasis, Esq. *Somerset:* H. F. Burke, Esq., C.V.O., F.S.A. *Richmond:* Charles H. Athill, Esq., F.S.A. *Windsor:* W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C., M.A., F.S.A. *York:* G. Ambrose Lee, Esq.

Pursuivants.—*Rouge Dragon:* Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A. *Portcullis:* T. M. Joseph Watkin, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. *Rouge Croix:* A. W. Steuart Cochrane, Esq. *Bluemantle:* G. W. Wollaston, Esq., M.V.O.

Registrar: H. F. Burke, Esq., C.V.O.
Earl Marshal's Secretary, W. H. Weldon, Esq., C.V.O.

Public Office (for all inquiries): College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Lyon Office, Scotland.

The Court of the Lord Lyon is the department regulating the bearing of coats of arms in Scotland. Differing from the College of Arms in England, it is a Government Office, and all the fees exigible by it are paid over to His Majesty's Treasury. The establishment consists of *Lyon King of Arms*, three *Heralds* (Ross, Rothesay, and Albany), three *Pursuivants* (March, Unicorn, and Carrick), a *Lyon Clerk*, a *Procurator-Fiscal*, a *Herald Painter*, and a *Macer*.

Lyon King of Arms: Sir James Balfour Paul, LL.D.

Lyon Clerk: F. J. Grant, W.S.

Office: H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Office of Arms, Ireland.

In Ireland, Ulster King of Arms has the sole heraldic jurisdiction, and has the same duties in Ireland as the Earl Marshal has in England.

Like the Lyon Office, however, it is a Government Department. Ulster is *ex-officio* Knight Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick and executive officer of this Order. He furnishes each year to the House of Lords "*Ulster's Roll*" of the Peers of Ireland. The title of *Ulster King of Arms* was created in 1552; but the office itself, under the designation of "*Ireland King of Arms*," had its origin in 1382.

Ulster King of Arms: Captain Nevile R. Wilkinson, F.S.A., A.R.E.

Athlone Pursuivant: George Dames Burtchaell, M.A., LL.B.

Heralds of the Order of St. Patrick: *Dublin Herald,* Guilleam O'Grady, M.A.; *Cork Herald,* Capt. R. A. L. Keith.

Office: Dublin Castle.

The **Earl Marshal** is one of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable. The latter office ceased to be hereditary in 1527, since which it has been only temporarily revived for successive coronations. The Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry; but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour and arms was vested in the Earl Marshal, who is head of the College of Arms. The office of Earl Marshal is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk.

Lord Chamberlain. The Lord Chamberlain of England has the control of the establishment attached to the chapels royal; of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except of those of the bedchamber; and over the medical men of the Household. The royal tradesmen are appointed by him. He directs all great royal ceremonies, receives all applications to attend levees and drawing-rooms, superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower, and licenses theatres and plays, his power extending to the cities of London and Westminster, and certain other parts of the Metropolis, as well as to those places within which the sovereign may reside occasionally. The power of licensing theatres elsewhere belongs to the justices. The **Examiner of Stage Plays** (an office which was established under the Licensing Act 1737, and confirmed by the Theatre Regulation Bill 1842, which brought all London theatres under the control of the Lord Chamberlain's office, and gave power to prohibit the performance of any play which seemed to endanger "the promotion of good manners and decorum, or of the public peace") is Mr. George Alexander Redford.

Lord Great Chamberlain. A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. The Lord Great Chamberlain assists, with the Earl Marshal, at the ceremony of the introduction of new peers; he issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission for viewing the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting. He arranges the preparation of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other ceremony taking place therein. He walks on the right of His Majesty when he opens Parliament in person. The office, which is hereditary, has descended through the two sisters and co-heiresses of the 4th Duke of Ancaster, who *d.* in 1779, to its present holders, the Marquess of Cholmondeley and Earl Carrington, who act in alternate reigns.

THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Parliament is composed of the Sovereign and the Three Estates of the Realm, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons; the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the House of Lords. The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed both Houses. Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists seven years from the date on which it was first to meet. The demise of the Crown does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The peerage collectively may be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotch and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

The House of Lords is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the lords spiritual and temporal. The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the voidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no vote in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see.

The temporal lords may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the Scottish peers send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until Parliament is dissolved. The Irish peers elect twenty-eight representatives for life. The Lords of Appeal, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life.

The lords temporal are divided into dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish

title (by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. The lords spiritual and temporal have each an equal vote in the house, whatever may be their rank.

The House of Lords has both legislative and judicial powers. It is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom. It may in certain cases try members of its own body; it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage.

The following is the present composition of the House of Lords: Peers of the Blood Royal, 3; Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 22; Marquises, 23; Earls, 124; Viscounts, 42; Bishops, 24; Barons, 336; Scotch Representative Peers, 16; Irish Representative Peers, 28; total, 620.

Lord High Chancellor.

The Lord High Chancellor, who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer; he is by virtue of his office a privy councillor, and as the first existing great officer of State he takes precedence of all but royal dukes and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He presides, if present, when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the absence of the sovereign he reads the King's Speech at the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and he is always one of the Commission for giving the royal assent to bills. He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the general supervision of all charitable trusts. His patronage is very extensive. He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges; and, except for Lancashire, he appoints the county magistrates, generally accepting the nominations of the lords-lieutenant and the borough justices. He is the patron of twelve canonries and a large number of livings. On retiring from office he receives a pension of £5000 a year, but in such case he commonly assists the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords. The holder of the office may not be a Roman Catholic. The present Lord Chancellor is Lord Loreburn.

The Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords is appointed at the commencement of every session. The holders of the office have been the late Lord Redesdale, '51-86; the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, '86-9; the Earl of Morley '89-1905; and the Earl of Onslow since March 1905. The Chairman of Committees and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act.

The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod. The Gentleman Usher of the

Black Rod is an officer of the House of Lords appointed by the Crown who assists at the introduction of Peers.

Clerk of the Parliaments.

The Clerk of the Parliaments is the chief officer of the House of Lords, by whom, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, are performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses, and signifying the royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses. The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is held by Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B.

Principal Officers of House of Lords.

Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B.

Clerk Assistant, Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C.B.

Reading Clerk and Clerk of Outdoor Committees, E. H. Alderson, Esq.

Counsel to Chairman of Committees, Albert Gray, Esq., K.C.

Chief Clerk and Clerk of Printed Papers, C. L. Anstruther, Esq.

Senior Clerks: J. F. Symons-Jeune, Esq., **Principal Clerk of Private Committees**; W.

H. Hamilton-Gordon, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; Hon. A. McDonnell, A. H. Robinson, Esq., *Principal Clerk for Private Bills and Taxing Officer for Private Bills*; H. P. St. John, Esq., *Principal Clerk, Judicial Department, and Taxing Officer (Judicial)*.

Other Clerks: V. M. Biddulph, Hon. E. A. Stonor, H. J. F. Badeley, C. Headlam, E. C. Vigers, G. D. Luard, G. Proby, W. G. G. Leveson-Gower, P. K. Hodgson, and H. Pemberton, Esqs.

Accountant, T. Ambrey Court, Esq.

Librarian, Edmund Gosse, Esq., LL.D.

Assistant Librarian, A. H. M. Butler, Esq.

Examiners for Standing Orders, C. W. Campion, and J. F. Symons-Jeune, Esqs.

Clerk for Standing Orders, F. C. Bramwell, Esq.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Usher, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. the Hon. Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.

Deputy Sergeant, R. W. Mackenzie, Esq.

Resident Superintendent, Mr. Williams.

Alphabetical and Biographical List of Peers and Bishops.

The following list contains in alphabetical order the names of peers of whatever classification, whether they be English, Scottish, Irish, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, those who are not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords having an * prefixed.

It also includes the diocesan bishops, whether they be lords of Parliament or not, the distinction between these being indicated in the same manner.

The initials S.P. and I.P. and S.R.P. and I.R.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scottish or Irish peer, or a Scottish or Irish representative peer.

The abbreviations n., s., bro., un., h.b., and g.s. will be readily understood to mean nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, and grandson. P.C. is used where the peer is a Privy Counsellor, and L.L. stands for Lord Lieutenant.

Abercorn, James, 2nd D. of (cr. 1868). Sits as M. of Abercorn (1790). Surname Hamilton. B. 1838, s. 1888. P.C.; K.G.; C.B.; L.L. Co. Donegal; M.P. Co. Donegal '60-80; Groom of the Stole to H.M. the King; Chm. Brit. S. Africa Co. *Heir*, M. of Hamilton, M.P., s. C. Baronscourt, Newtown Stewart, Ireland; 61, Green Street, W. Carlton.

Abercromby, George Ralph, 4th L. (cr. 1801). Surname Abercromby. B. 1838, s. 1882. *Heir*, Hon. J. Abercromby, bro. 41, Brompton Square, S.W. Turf.

Aberdare, Henry Campbell, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). Surname Bruce. B. 1851, s. 1895. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, s. L. Duffryn, Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire; Kinrara, Aviemore, N.B.; 83, Eaton Square, S.W. Brooks's.

Aberdeen, John Campbell, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Sits as Visct. Gordon (1814). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1870. K.F.; P.C.; G.C.M.G.; L.L. Aberdeenshire; Viceroy Ireland Feb. to July '86, and since Dec. 1905; Gov.-Gen. Canada '93-8; D.C.L. Oxon. LL.D. Toronto. *Heir*, Lord Haddo, s. L. Viceregal Lodge, Dublin; Haddo House, Aberdeen; House of Cromar, Tarland, Scotland; Coldstream Ranch, Vernon, B.C.

Abergavenny, William, 1st. M. of (cr. 1876). Surname Nevill. B. 1826, s. 1868 (as 5th E.). K.G. *Heir*, E. of Lewes, s. C. Eridge Castle, Tunbridge Wells; Nevill Hall, Abergavenny; and 7A, Eaton Square, S.W. Carlton.

Abingdon, Montagu Arthur, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Surname Bertie. B. 1836, s. 1884. *Heir*, Lt. Norreys, s. C. Wytham Abbey, Oxford. Traveller's.

Abinger, Shelley Leopold L., 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Scarlett. B. 1872, s. 1903. J.P. Hants. C. Boscombe Manor, Bournemouth.

Acton, Richard Maximilian, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Dalberg-Acton. Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905. B. 1870, s. 1902. Aldenham Park, Bridgnorth.

Addington, Egerton, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Hubbard. B. 1842, s. 1889. J.P. Bucks and Buckingham; partner John Hubbard & Co. and Egerton Hubbard & Co., Russia merchants; M.P. Buckingham '74-80, North Bucks '86-9. *Heir*, Hon. J. G. Hubbard, s. C. Addington, Winslow, Bucks; 7, Campden Hill Court, Kensington.

Ailesbury, Henry Augustus, 5th M. of (cr. 1821). Surname Brudenell-Bruce. B. 1842, s. 1894. M.P. N. Wilts '86-92. Director Capital and Counties Bank, Ltd. *Heir*, George W. J. Chandos, s. (E. of Cardigan). Savernake Forest, Marlborough. Carlton, Army and Navy.

Ailsa, Archibald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). Surname Kennedy. B. 1847, s. 1870. Is also Lord Kennedy (cr. 1452), and Earl of Cassillis (cr. 1509); Lieut. R.N. Reserve. *Heir*, E. of Cassillis, s. C. Cutzean Castle, Ayr, N.B.; 65, Lancaster Gate, W. Travellers.

Airedale, James, 1st L. (cr. 1907). Surname Kitson. B. 1835. E. Univ. Coll., Lond.; iron and steel manufacturer; Director N.E. Railway; formerly President National Liberal Federation; Baronet; M.P. Colne Valley '92-1907. P.C. *Heir*, Hon. Albert E. Kitson, s. Gledhow Hall, Leeds; 3, Cadogan Square, S.W.

- ***Airlie**, David Lyulph Gore Wolseley, 11th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Ogilvy. B. 1893, s. 1900. A minor. S.P. *Heir*, The Hon. Bruce Arthur Ashley Ogilvy, bro. *Cortachy Castle, Airlie Castle, and Auchterhouse, Forfarshire.*
- Albany**, H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, 2nd D. of (cr. 1881). B. 1884, s. 1884. Succeeded as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, etc., July 30th, 1900. *Claremont Park, Esher, Surrey.*
- Albemarle**, Arnold Allan Cecil, 8th E. (cr. 1696). Surname Koppel. B. 1858, s. 1894. Was Lieut.-Col. Comdg. Inf. Batt. C.I.V. in Transvaal War; Brigadier Comdg. Norfolk Vol. Brig.; M.P. Birkenhead '92-4; J.P. and D.L. Norfolk; C.B. (military) and A.D.C. to the King; M.V.O., V.D. *Heir*, V. Bury, s. C. *Quidenham Park, Thelford, Norfolk.*
- Aldenham**, Alban G. H., 2nd L. (cr. 1896). Surname Gibbs. B. 1846, s. 1907. E. Eton and Christ Church; M.P. City of London '92-1906; partner in Antony Gibbs & Sons, London merchants. *Heir*, Hon. Gerald H. B. Gibbs, s. C. 37, *Portland Place, W.*; *The Manor House, Clifton Hampden, Abingdon*; *Aldenham House, near Elstree, Heris.*
- Alington**, Humphrey Napier, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sturt. B. 1859, s. 1904; D.L. and C.C. Dorsetshire; M.P. Dorset, E. Div., '91-1904. *Heir*, Hon. Gerard P. M. N. Sturt, s. (b. '93). C. *Crichel, Wimborne, Dorset*; *Alington House, South Audley Street, W. Carlton.*
- Allendale**, Wentworth Canning Blackett, 2nd L. (cr. 1906). Surname Beaumont. B. 1860, s. 1907; E. Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb. (M.A. '88); M.P. Northumberland, Hexham D., '95-1907; Captain Yeomen of the Guard 1907. *Heir*, Hon. Wentworth Beaumont, s. *Bywell Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne*; *Bretton Park, Wakefield*; 144, *Piccadilly, W.* Brooks s. *Turf, and Travellers.*
- Allerton**, William Lawies, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Jackson. B. 1840. M.P. Leeds '80-85, N. Leeds '85-1902; Chm. G.N.R.; Fin. Sec. Treasury '86; Chief Sec. Ireland '91-2; Chm. British S. Africa Committee of Inquiry '97, and War Office Contracts Committee 1900; Chm. of Roy. Comm. on Coal Supplies; P.C. *Heir*, Hon. George Herbert Jackson, s. C. *Allerton Hall, near Leeds*; 27, *Cadogan Square, S.W. Carlton, Athenium.*
- Alverstone**, Richard Everard, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Webster. B. 1842. Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, '68; took silk '78; M.P. Isle of Wight '85-1900; Att.-Gen. '85, '86-92, and '95-1900; appeared for the *Times* before the Parnell Commission; British representative in Behring Sea Arbitration case '93; G.C.M.G.; and before Venezuelan arbitration; Bart. '92; Peer and Master of the Rolls 1900; Lord Chief Justice Sept. 1900; P.C. 1900; Chairman of the S. African Commission for the revision of Martial Law sentences 1902; member of Alaska Boundary Tribunal 1903; D.C.L. Oxford 1907; LL.D. Camb. 1891, Edin. 1902, Aberdeen 1906. *Winterfold, Cranleigh, Surrey*; *Hornton Lodge, Pitt Street, Kensington. Carlton, United Universities, and Athenium.*
- Amherst**, Hugh, 4th E. (cr. 1826). Surname Amherst. B. 1836, s. 1910. Formerly Capt. in Coldstream Guards; served in Sudan Expedition, 1884-5. *Heir*, Hon. Jeffrey John Archer Amherst, s.
- ***Amherst of Hackney**, Mary Rothcs Margaret, Baroness (cr. 1892), wife of Lt.-Col. Lord William Cecil; s. her father in 1909. *Heir*, Hon. W. Amherst Cecil, s.
- Amphill**, Oliver Arthur Villiers, 2nd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Russell. B. 1869, s. 1884. G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; assist. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain '95, and priv. sec. '97-1900; Gov. of Madras 1900-1906, and during Lord Curzon's absence in England in 1904 Viceroy and Governor-General of India *pro tem.* Lt.-Col. Commanding 3rd (Special Reserve) Batt. Beds Regt.; Chm. Beds Terr. Force Assoc.; Pro Grand Master of Freemasons, United Grand Lodge of England. *Heir*, Hon. John Hugo Russell, s. *Milton Ernest Hall, Bedford*; *Brooks's.*
- Ancestor**, Gilbert Henry, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, B. 1839. P.C. Joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain; s. as Lord Aveland '67, and s. his mother, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, a peeress in her own right, '88; M.P. Boston '52-6, Rutland '56-67. *Heir*, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., s. C. *Normanton Park, Stamford*; *Grimsthorpe, Bourne*; *Drummond Castle, Crieff, N.B.*; 12, *Belgrave Square, Carlton.*
- Anglesey**, Charles Henry A., 6th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Paget. B. 1835, s. 1905. *Heir*, Victor W. Paget, bro. *Uxbridge House, St. James's Square, S.W.*; *Beaudebert Park, Rugeley*; *Plas Newydd, Llanfairpwll P.G., Anglesey.*
- Annaly**, Luke, 3rd L. (cr. 1863). Surname White. B. 1857, s. 1888. Served in Egyptian Campaign '82; C.V.O.; Permanent Lord-in-Waiting 1910. *Heir*, Hon. Luke Henry White, s. L.U. 43, *Luttrell's Town, Clonsilla, Dublin*; *Holdenby House, Northampton*; *Berkeley Square, London. Turf, Guards.*
- ***Annesley**, Francis, 6th E. (cr. 1789). Surname Annesley. B. 1884, s. 1908. *Castlewellan, Co. Down.*
- ***Antrim**, William Randal, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname McDonnell. B. 1851, s. 1869. I.P. *Heir*, Visct. Dunluce, s. *Travellers.*
- ***Arbuthnot**, David, 11th V. (cr. 1641). Surname Arhuthnott. B. 1845, s. 1895. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Arhuthnott, bro. *Arbuthnott House, Kincardineshire.*
- Ardilaun**, Arthur Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guinness. B. 1840, s. (as Bart.) 1868. M.P. Dublin, '68-9, '74-80. C. *Carlton.*
- Argyll**, John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, 2nd D. in the peerage of the United Kingdom (cr. 1892), 9th D. in the peerage of Scotland (cr. 1701). Surname Campbell. B. 1845, s. 1900. K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C., LL.D.; m. '71, H.R.H. Princess Louise; M.P. Argyll '68-78; Gov.-Gen. Canada '78-83; Gov. and Constable Windsor Castle since '92; Chancellor Order St. Michael and St. George 1905; Hon. Col. 5th Vol. Battn. (10th Lanark) Highland Light Infantry and 6th Batt. Lancs. Fusiliers; Argyll Light Infantry, Canada; M.P. Manchester '95-1900 LL. Argyllshire; Hon. LL.D. Camb. 1902, Glasgow, 1907. L.U. *Heir*, Lord Archibald Campbell, bro. *Rosneath Castle, Dunbartonshire*; *Kensington Palace, W. Athenium.*
- Armitstead**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Armitstead. B. 1874. M.P. Dundee '63-73 and '80-85; a close friend of Mr. Gladstone for years. 4, *Cleveland Square, London, S.W.*; *Reform.*

- Armstrong**, William Henry A. Fitz-Patrick, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). B. 1863; surname Watson-Armstrong. Formerly director of the great works at Elswick and N.E. Railway Co.; Hon. D.C.L. Durham; M.A. Cantab.; Major Northumberland Hussars I.Y.; has the Grand Cordon of the Medjidieh; J.P. and D.L. for Northumberland, J.P. Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Heir*, Hon. William I. M. Watson-Armstrong, s. *Craggsdale, Rothbury; Bamburgh Castle.*
- Arran**, Arthur Jocelyn Charles, 6th E. (cr. 1762). Sits as L. Sudley (1884). Surname Gore. B. 1868, s. 1901. Served in Egyptian Army and Transvaal War. K.P. *Heir*, Viscount Sudley. *Castle Gore, Ballina, co. Mayo; Hyde Hall, Sawbridgeworth. Turf, Travellers', Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Arundell of Wardour**, Edgar Clifford, 14th L. (cr. 1605). Surname Arundell. B. 1850, s. 1907. *Heir*, Gerald A. Arundell, bro. *Wardour Castle, Tisbury, Wilts.*
- Ashbourne**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Gibson. B. 1837. P.C. M.P. Dublin Univ. '75-85; Q.C., '72; Att.-Gen. Ireland '77-80; Lord Chanc. Ireland '85-6, '86-92, and '95-1905. *Heir*, Hon. W. Gibson, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Ashbrook**, Robert Thomas, 8th V. (cr. 1751). Surname Flower. B. 1836, s. 1906. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. L. R. Flower, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Ashburnham**, Bertram, 5th E. of (cr. 1730). Surname Ashburnham. B. 1840, s. 1878. Knight Grand Cross of Malta, and of Pontifical Order of Pius. *Heir*, Hon. J. Ashburnham, bro. L. *Ashburnham Place, Battle, Sussex; Barking Hall, Needham, Suffolk; Pembrey, Carmarthenshire.*
- Ashburton**, Francis Denzil Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Baring. B. 1866, s. 1889. *Heir*, Hon. A. F. St. Vincent Baring, s. C. *Carlton, Turf, Cavalry.*
- Ashby St. Ledgers**, Ivor Churchill, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Guest. B. 1873. s. of 1st L. Wimborne. M.P. (L.) for Plymouth 1900-6; Cardiff Dist. 1906-10; Paymaster-Gen. 1910; P.C. *Ashby St. Ledgers, Rugby. White's, Garrick, Marlborough, Reform.*
- Ashcombe**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1802). B. 1828. Surname Cubitt. P.C. s. late Thomas Cubitt, of Denbies. M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb.; Chm. House of Laymen, Canterbury 1895-1905; M.P. W. Surrey '60-85, Epsom D. '85-92; 2nd Church Estates Com. '74-9. *Heir*, Hon. H. Cubitt. C. *Fallapit, S. Devon; 17, Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Ashton**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Williamson. s. late James Williamson, J.P. B. 1842; large manufacturer and landowner; J.P. and D.L. Lancs.; M.P. Lancaster Div. '86-95. *Rylands, Lancaster; Ashton Hall, near Lancaster; Alford House, Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Ashtown**, Frederick Oliver, 3rd L. (cr. 1800). Surname Trench. B. 1868, s. 1880. I.R.P. m. Jan. '94. Violet, y. d. Col. Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's Co. *Heir*, Hon. Frederick Sydney Trench, s. (b. Dec. '94). *Woodawn, co. Galway; Glenahiry Lodge, co. Waterford.*
- Athlumney**, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth, 2nd L. (cr. 1863). Sits as L. Meredyth (1866). Surname Somerville. B. 1865, s. 1873. *Somerville, Balrath, Co. Meath; 3, Charles Street, Berkeley Street, W. Guards', White's, Turf, and Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- Atholl**, John James Hugh Henry, 7th D. of (cr. 1703). Sits as E. Strange (1786). Surname Stewart-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1864. K.T. *Heir*, M. of Tullibardine, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Atkinson**, John, Life Peer (cr. 1905). Surname Atkinson. B. 1844. Called to the Irish Bar, King's Inns, Dublin, '65, and English Bar, Inner Temple, '90; K.C.; Bencher of King's Inns '85; M.P. Londonderry N. '95-1905; Solicitor-General for Ireland '89; P.C. Ireland '92; Attorney-General for Ireland '92, and '95-1905. 62, *Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.*
- Auckland**, William Morton, 5th L. (cr. 1789). Surname Eden. B. 1859, s. 1890. *Heir*, William Alf. Morton Eden, s. C. 7, *Launceston Place, Kensington, W. Naval and Military, Carlton.*
- Avebury**, John, 1st L. (cr. 1900). P.C. Surname Lubbock. B. 1834. As M.P. and Peer he has been the means of passing 34 public measures of importance (the principal being the Bank Holiday Act and the Bills of Exchange Act); Chm. London Banks; is also distinguished as a scientist; published "Pre-Historic Times" ('65), "Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man" ('70), "The Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of Animals, with Special Reference to Insects" ('88), "The Beauties of Nature," "The Use of Life," "The Pleasures of Life" (51 editions in England and over 50 abroad), and other works; author of various works on Natural History, including one on Ants, Bees, and Wasps, which has gone through 17 editions; Pres. Society of Antiquaries and Sociological Society; Foreign Secretary Royal Academy; hon. D.C.L. Oxford; 1.L.D. Dublin, Camb., St. Andrews, and Edin.; M.D. Warzburg; M.P. Maidstone '70-80, Lond. Univ. '80-1900; Chairman L.C.C. '90-92; Com. of the Legion of Honour; German Order of Merit. P.C. L.U. *Heir*, Hon. John Birkbeck Lubbock, s. *High Elms, Farnboro', Kent; Kingsgate Castle, Kingsgate, Kent; 48, Grosvenor Street, W. Athenæum.*
- Aylesford**, Charles Wightwick, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Finch. B. 1851, s. 1885. *Heir*, Lord Guernsey, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Aylmer**, Matthew, 8th L. (cr. 1718). Surname Aylmer. B. 1842, s. 1901. I.P.; late Inspector-General of Canadian Forces; retired Major-Gen. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. W. Aylmer. *Queen's Bay, Kootenay Lake, British Columbia.*
- Bagot**, William, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Bagot. B. 1857, s. 1887. Gent. Usher of the Privy Chamber to the late Queen '85-7; a Lord-in-Waiting '06-1901. *Heir*, Major Hon. Walter L. Bagot, D.S.O., late Gren. Guards, bro. C. *Blithfield, Rugeley, Staffordshire; Pool Park, Ruthin, North Wales. Travellers', Carlton, Turf.*
- Balfour of Burleigh**, Alexander Hugh, 6th L. (cr. 1607). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1869. P.C.; K.T.; S.R.P.; title, attained in 1716, was restored in 1869; a Lord-in-Waiting '87-8; Parly. Sec. Board of Trade '88-92; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89; Chm. Metropolitan Water Commission; Sec. for Scotland '95-1903; resigned because of his disagreement with the Government on the Fiscal question; Chm. of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation; Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Chm. Council Duchy of Cornwall 1908; Chancellor of St. Andrews Univ. since 1900; Chm. Commission on Food Supply in time of War 1903; Chm. Royal Commission on Canadian and

- West Indian Trade Relations 1909-10; D.C.L. Oxford, LL.D. St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Wales. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bruce, Master of Burleigh, s. C. Kennel, *Alloa, N.B. Carlton*.
- Balinhard, L.** (See Southesk, E. of)
- Bandon, James Francis**, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Bernard. B. 1850, s. 1877. K.P., I.R.P. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Percy B. Bernard, c. C. Carlton.
- Bangor, Watkin Herbert**, 72nd Bp. of. Surname Williams. App. 1899. 2nd s. of the late Sir Hugh Williams, of Bodelyddan, Flintshire. B. 1845. Ordained 1870. Held the family living of Bodelyddan '72-92; Canon Residentiary and Archdeacon of St. Asaph, also Chaplain to the Bishop '89; Dean of St. Asaph '92, Bishop '99. *Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge; Pant-eidal, Machynlleth; Co. Carlisle Mansions, Westminster*.
- Bangor, Henry William Crosbie**, 5th V. (cr. 1770). Surname Ward. B. 1828, s. 1831. I.R.P. *Heir*, Major the Hon. Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, R.A., s. C. Castle Ward, *Downpatrick*.
- Barnard, Henry de Vere**, 9th L. (cr. 1698). Surname Vane. B. 1854, s. 1891. Hon. D.C.L. Durham; Chairman Tees Fishery Board; Prov. G.M. of Freemasons for Durham; Hon. Col. (4th Spec. Res.) Batt. Durham L.I.; J.P., D.L. co. Durham; Bar. Inn. Temp. '79; employed in the Charity Commission '81-91. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Cecil Vane, s. *Raby Castle, Darlington; Glenside, Saltburn, Yorks; 20, Belgrave Square, S.W. Brooks's, Oxford and Cambridge*.
- Barrington, Walter Bulkeley**, 9th V. (cr. 1770). Sits as Lord Shute (1880). Surname Barrington. B. 1848, s. 1901. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. W. Reginald Shute Barrington, s. *Beckett, Shri-venham, Berks*.
- Barrymore, Arthur Hugh**, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Smith-Barry. B. 1843. M.P. Cork '67-74, and S. Hunts. '86-1900; P.C. (Ireland). C. Fota Island, Queenstown, Cork; *Marbury Hall, Cheshire; 20, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- Basing, George Limbrey**, 2nd B. (cr. 1887). Surname Slater-Booth. B. 1860, s. 1894. Col. Royal Dragoons, and served in S. Africa (C.B.) Oct. '99. J.P. and D.L.; 2nd Lieut. 1st Royal Dragoons. *Heir*, Hon. J. Slater-Booth, s. C. Hoddington House, Upton Grey, *Winchfield. Naval and Military*.
- Bateman, William Spencer**, 3rd L. (cr. 1837). Surname Bateman-Hanbury. B. 1856, s. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. Charles S. M. Bateman-Hanbury, s. *Shobdon Court, Herefordshire. Turf and Marlborough*.
- Bath, Thomas Henry**, 5th M. of (cr. 1789). Surname Thynne. B. 1862, s. 1896. M.P. Frome Div., '86-92, '95-6; L.L. co. Somerset 1904; Under Sec. for India Jan.-Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Weymouth, s. *Longleat, Warrminster; 29, Grosvenor Square, W. Carlton*.
- Bath and Wells, George Wyndham**, 70th Bp. of. App. 1894. (See founded 905.) Surname Kennion. B. 1845. E. at Eton and Oriel Coll., Oxford. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Tuam '69-70; curate of Doncaster and York Diocesan Inspector of Schools '71-3; vicar of St. Paul's, Sculcoates, Hull, '73-6; vicar of All Saints, Bradford, Yorks, '76-82; Bishop of Adelaide '82-94. *Palace, Wells, Somerset*.
- Bathurst, Seymour Henry**, 7th E. (cr. 1772). Surname Bathurst. B. 1864, s. 1892. D.L., J.P., Gloucester; late Col. 4th Batt. Gloucester Regt. C.M.G. President Gloucestershire Terr. Force Assoc. *Heir*, Allen Algernon Lord Apsley, s. (born 1895). *Cirencester House, Cirencester; 22, Bruton Street, W.*
- Beauchamp, William**, 7th E. (cr. 1815). Surname Lygon. B. 1872, s. 1891. Governor of New S. Wales '99-1901; Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms Dec. 1905; Lord Steward 1907-10; Lord President of the Council 1910; First Commissioner of Works 1910; K.C.M.G. *Heir*, Viscount Elmley, s. b. 1903. *Madresfield Court, Malvern Link*
- Beaufort, Henry Adelbert Wellington Fitzroy**, 9th D. of (cr. 1682). Surname Somerset. B. 1847, s. 1899. Hon. Col. Roy. Gloucestershire Hussars. D.L. Brecknock. *Heir*, Marquis of Worcester, s. *Badminton House, R.S.O., Gloucester; Llangatlock Park, Crickhowell; 11, Portman Square, W.*
- Beaumont, Mona Josephine Tempest**, Baroness (cr. 1909). Surname Stapleton. B. 1894. c. d. of the late (and 10th) Lord Beaumont. *Heiress*, Hon. Ivy Mary Stapleton, b. 1895, posthumous. *Carlton Towers, Carlton, R.S.O.*
- Bedford, Herbrand Arthur**, 11th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Russell. B. 1858, s. 1893. K.G. Served in Egyptian Campaign of 1882 (medals, clasp); A.D.C. to Viceroy of India '84-8; A.D.C. to the King 1908; author "History of a Great Agricultural Estate" '97; Chm. Beds C.C.; Pres. Zoological Society; Trustee British Museum; F.R.S. *Heir*, Marquis of Tavistock, s. *Woburn Abbey, Beds; 15, Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- Belhaven and Stenton, Alexander Charles**, 10th L. (cr. 1647). Surname Hamilton. B. 1840, s. 1893; Col. R.E. (retired). S.R.P. J.P. and D.L. Lanarkshire. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. A. Hamilton, Master of Belhaven, s. C. *Wishaw House, Wishaw, N.B.; 41, Lennox Gardens, S.W.*
- Bellow, Charles Bertram**, 3rd L. (cr. 1848). Surname Bellow. B. 1855, s. 1895. I.R.P.; H.M.L. Co. Louth. m. in '83 Mildred Mary Josephine, c.d. of the late Sir Humphrey de Trafford and of Lady Annette de Trafford. *Heir*, Hon. G. L. Bryan, bro. U. *Barneath Castle, Dunfer, Co. Louth*.
- Belmore, Somerset Richard**, 4th E. of (cr. 1797). Surname Lowry-Corry. B. 1835, s. 1845. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; I.R.P.; Gov. N.S.W. '68-72; Under Home Sec. '66-7. L.L. Tyrone. *Heir*, Visct. Corry, s. C.
- Belper, Henry**, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Strutt. B. 1840, s. 1880. P.C.; M.P. E. Derbyshire '68-74. Berwick '80; Chm. Notts C.C. and Quarter Sessions. Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms '95-1905. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Henry Strutt, s. L.U. *Kingston Derby; 31, Cadogan Square, W. Brooks's, Travellers*.
- Berkeley, Eva Mary Fitz-Harding** Foley, Baroness (cr. 1421). Co-heiress to the barony of Braose of Gower, and heir-general to the Earldom of Ormonde (Ireland). d. of Major-Gen. G. H. L. Milman, R.A., and Louisa Mary Baroness Berkeley; s. her mother 1899. B. 1875. m. 1903, Major Frank Wigram Foley, D.S.O., Roy. Berkshire Regt. *Heiress*, Hon. Mary Lallé. *Marlins Heron, Bracknell, Berks*.

- Berkeley**, Randal Mowbray Thomas, 8th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Berkeley. B. 1865, s. 1888. Late Lieut. R.N. *Army and Navy*.
- ***Berners**, Emma Harriet, Baroness (cr. 1455). Surname Tyrwhitt. B. 1835, s. 1871. *Heir*, Hon. Sir R. Tyrwhitt Wilson, Bart., s. *Ashwellthorpe, Norwich*.
- Berwick**, Thomas Henry, 8th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Noel-Hill. B. 1877, s. 1897. Hon. Attaché to H.M.'s Embassy at Paris. *Heir*, the Rev. Charles Noel-Hill. *Attingham, Shrewsbury*; 8, *Clarges Street, W. Carlton*.
- Bessborough**, Edward, 8th E. of (cr. 1739). Sits as Ld. Ponsonby (1740). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1851, s. 1906. Retired Lieut. R.N. '74; called to Bar Inner Temple '79; was Sec. to Speaker '84-95. C.B., C.V.O. *Heir*, Vere Brabazon, Visct. Duncannon, M.P., s. *Bessborough, Pilltown, Ireland*; 17, *Cavendish Square, W.*
- Biddulph**, Michael, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Biddulph. B. 1834. M.P. Herefordshire '65-'85, Ross '85-1900; partner Cocks, Biddulph & Co., bankers. *Heir*, Hon. J. Michael Gordon Biddulph, s. L.U. *Leadbury, Herefordshire*; 10, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
- Birmingham**, Charles, 1st Bp. of. (See founded 1904). Surname Gore. B. 1853; appointed 1905. E. Balliol Coll., Oxford; deacon '76, priest '78; Fellow Trin. Coll., Oxford '75-95, Lecturer '76-80; Select Preacher Oxford '82-4 and '94-6; Select Preacher Cambridge '89, '93, '95, and '08; Bampton Lect. Oxford '91; Lecturer in Pastoral Theology at Cambridge '99; Chaplain to Bp. of Lincoln '85; Vicar of Radley, Berks, '93-4; Hon. Chaplain to Queen Victoria '98-1900; Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria 1900-1; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King; Canon of Westminster '94-1902; Bp. of Worcester 1902, of Birmingham 1905; Hon. D.D. Edin. 1896; D.D. Oxon. 1901; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. 1905; Hon. LL.D. Camb. 1909 and Birmingham 1908. Author and editor of "The Church and the Ministry," "Roman Catholic Claims," "The Holy Spirit and Inspiration" in "Lux Mundi," "Incarnation of the Son of God," "The Body of Christ," "Dissertations," "Epistle to the Ephesians," "Epistle to the Romans," Essays in Aid of Church Reform, "The New Theology and the Old Religion," "Orders and Unity." *Bishopscroft, Birmingham*.
- Blyth**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1907). Surname Blyth. Bart. (cr. 1895). B. 1841; J.P. Essex and Herts; has rendered great services to agriculture; Chairman Organising Committee Franco-British Exhibition, 1908; Chairman Organising Committee Japan-British Exhibition, 1910. *Heir*, Hon. Herbert W. Blyth, s. *Blythwood, Essex. Athenæum*.
- Blythwood**, Rev. Sholto Douglas, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). B. 1839, s. 1908. Surname Campbell. *Heir*, Maj.-Gen. Barrington Douglas-Campbell. C.B., bro. C. Blythwood, *Renfrewshire, N.B.*; *Balmacara House, Balmacara, Ross-shire, N.B.*
- Bolingbroke and St. John**, Vernon Henry, 6th V. (cr. 1712). Surname St. John. B. 1896, s. 1899. *Lydiard Park, Swindon*.
- Bolton**, William Thomas, 4th B. (cr. 1797). Surname Orde-Powlett. B. 1845, s. 1895. *Heir*, Hon. W. G. Algar Orde-Powlett, s. C. *Bolton Hall, Leyburn, Yorks*; *Hackwood Park, Basingstoke. Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Yorkshire*.
- Boston**, George Florence, 6th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Irby. B. 1860, s. 1877; Lord-in-Waiting, '85-6; *Heir*, Hon. C. S. Irby, bro. *Hedder, Bourne End, Bucks*.
- Botreaux**, L. (See Loudoun, E. of.)
- Bowes**, L. (See Strathmore and Kinghorne, E. of.)
- Boyle**, L. (See Cork and Orrery, E. of.)
- Boyne**, Gustavus William, 9th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brancepeth (1866). Surname Hamilton-Russell. B. 1864, s. 1907. *Heir*, Hon. G. Hamilton-Russell, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Brabourne**, Wyndham Wentworth, 3rd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Knatchbull-Hugessen. B. 1885, s. 1909.
- Bradford**, George Cecil Orlando, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Bridgeman. B. 1845, s. 1898. m. a d. of the 9th E. of Scarbrough. M.P. N. Div. Shropshire '67-85. *Heir*, Visct. Newport, s. 44, *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
- Brancepeth**, L. (See Boyne, V.)
- Brandon**, D. of. (See Hamilton and Brandon, D. of.)
- Brassey**, Thomas, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Brassey. B. 1836. M.P. Devonport '65, Hastings '68-86; Civil Ld. of Admiralty '80-84; Sec. to Admiralty '84-5; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '88; a Lord-in-Waiting '93-5; Gov. of Victoria '95-1900; Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports 1908. G.C.B. Author of "Work and Wages," "English Work and Foreign Wages," "British Seamen," "The British Navy" (5 vols.); ed. "Naval Annual." *Heir*, Hon. Thomas Allnutt Brassey, s. L. *Normanhurst, Battle*; 24, *Park Lane, W. Reform, Athenæum*.
- Braybrooke**, Henry, 7th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Neville. B. 1855, s. 1904. D.L. and J.P. Camb., J.P. Herts and Essex. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Grey Neville, bro. *Audley End, Saffron Walden*; *Billingbear, Wokingham*; *Heydon House, Royston. Wellington*.
- Braye**, Alfred Thomas Townshend, 5th L. (cr. 1529). Surname Verney-Cave. B. 1849, s. 1879. Late Lt.-Col. Comdg. 3rd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., Hon. Col. in the army (S. Africa medal and clasp). *Heir*, Hon. Adrian V. Verney-Cave, s. L.U.
- Breadlabane**, Gavin, 1st M. of (cr. 1835). Surname Campbell. B. 1851, s. to Scotch peerage 1871. K.G., P.C.; Knight of the Order of the Seraphim; Treasurer of Household '80-85; Lord-in-Waiting '73-4; Col. 5th Vol. Batt. Royal Highlanders; Brig.-Gen. Royal Company of Archers; A.D.C. to the King; Lord Steward of the Household '92-5; Lord High Commissioner, General Assembly Church of Scotland, 1893-5; Keeper Privy Seal of Scotland 1907; D.L., J.P. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. I. Campbell, bro. (to Sc. Earldom of Breadalbane only). L. *Taymouth, Aberfeldy, N.B.*; *Blackmount, Bridge of Orchy, Argyllshire*; 68, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Reform and Brooks*.
- Bridport**, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson, 2nd V. (cr. 1868). Surname Nelson-Hood. B. Dec. 15th, 1839, s. 1904; M.P. W. Somerset '68-80; C.B. '92. *Heir*, Hon. Maurice Henry Nelson Hood, s. (born '81). *Sudley Lodge, Bognor. C. Carlton, Naval and Military*.
- Bristol**, Frederick William Fane, 4th M. of (cr. 1826). Surname Hervey. B. 1863, s. 1907. Captain R.N. 1901; M.P. Bury St. Edmunds 1906-7. M.V.O. 1907. *Heir*, Walter John Hervey, bro. C. *Ickworth, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk*.
- Bristol**, George Forrest, 48th Bp. of (see founded 1542; joined to Gloucester 1836-97;

- disunited '97). Surname Browne. B. 1833. E. St. Catharine's, Cambridge, B.A. '56, M.A. and Fellow '63, B.D. '70, D.C.L. '91, Hon. D.D. '96; rector of Ashley-with-Silverley '69-75, proctor of Camb. Univ. '70-1, '77-8, and '79-80; Bell Lecturer in the Scottish Episcopal Church, and Disney Professor of Archæology Camb.; Canon and Treasurer of St. Paul's '91; Bishop Suffragan of Stepney '95; Bishop of Bristol '97. m. '65, Mary Louisa, c. d. of Sir J. Stewart-Richardson, Bart.; author of "Ice Caves of France and Switzerland," five or six volumes on the early history of English Church, etc. *The Palace, Bristol. Athenæum and Alpine.*
- Brodrick, L.** (See Middleton, V.)
- Brooke, E.** (See Warwick, E. of.)
- Brougham and Vaux, Henry Charles, 3rd L.** (cr. 1830). Surname Brougham. B. 1836, s. 1836. Clerk in the House of Lords '57-86; K.C.V.O. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. H. Brougham, s. L.U. *Brooks's.*
- Brownlow, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow, 3rd E. (cr. 1815).** Surname Cust. B. 1844, s. 1867, P.C.; L.L. Lincs.; M.P. N. Shropshire '66-7; Sec. Local Govt. Board '85-6; Paymaster-Gen. '87-9; Under-Sec. War '89-92; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir* (to the Barony), H. J. C. Cust, c. C. *Askrigg Park, Gl. Berkshire; Belton House, Lincs. Carlton.*
- Buccleuch and Queensberry, William Henry, Walter, 6th D. of Buccleuch and 8th D. of Queensbury (cr. 1663).** Sits as E. of Doncaster (1662). Surname Montagu-Douglas-Scott. B. 1831, s. 1884. K.G., K.T.; M.P. Midlothian '53-68, '74-80; L.L. Dumfriesshire; Gold Stick of Scotland and Capt.-Gen. Roy. Company of Archers 1900. P.C. 1901. *Heir*, E. of Dalkeith, s. C. *Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. Carlton.*
- *Buchan, Shipley Gordon Stuart, 14th E. of (cr. 1469).** Surname Erskine. B. 1850, s. 1898, D.L. co. Linlithgow. S.P. *Heir*, Ltd. Cardross, s. 6, *Aldford Street, Park Lane, W. Carlton, Turf.*
- Buckinghamshire, Sidney Carr, 7th E. of (cr. 1746).** Surname Hobart-Hampden; Mercer-Henderson assumed by Royal License 1903. B. 1860, s. 1885. D.L. Bucks; a Lord-in-Waiting Jan. to July '95. *Heir*, John Hampden, Lord Hobart, s. L. *Hampden House, Great Missenden, Bucks; Fordell, Inverkeithing, Fife. National Liberal, Brooks's.*
- Burghclere, Herbert Colstoun, 1st L. (cr. 1895).** Surname Gardner. B. 1846; M.P. Saffron Walden Div., '85-95; Pres. Board of Agriculture '92-5; an Ecclesiastical Commissioner 1903; P.C. L. *Tisbury Place, Surrey; 48, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- Burnham, Edward, 1st Baron (cr. 1903).** Surname Lawson. B. 1833. Chief proprietor *Daily Telegraph*. Bart. '92. *Heir*, Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson, s. *Hall Barn, Beaconsfield; 20, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.*
- *Burton, Nellie Lisa, 2nd Baroness (cr. 1897).** B. 1873; s. her father in 1909. m. James E. B. Baillie of Redcastle and Dochfour, Inverness-shire. *Heir*, Hon. George Evan Michael Paillie, s. *Dochfour, Inverness; Redcastle, Kilmearn, Ross-shire. 71, South Audley Street, W.*
- Bute, John, 4th M. of (cr. 1796).** Surname Crichton-Stuart. B. 1881, s. 1900. Hered. Sheriff of Co. Bute and Keeper of Rothesay Castle. m. Augusta Mary, d. of Sir H. Bellingham, July 6th, 1905. *Heir*, John, Earl of Dumfries. *Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute; Cardiff Castle, Cardiff; Dumfries House, Old Cumnock, Ayrshire; Old Place of Mochrum, Kirkcovan, Wigtownshire; S. John's Lodge, Regent's Park; 5, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.*
- Byron, George Frederick William, 9th Lord (cr. 1643).** Surname Byron. B. 1855, s. 1870. *Heir*, Rev. Hon. F. E. C. Byron, bro. C. *White's.*
- Cadogan, George Henry, 5th E. (cr. 1800).** Surname Cadogan. B. 1840, s. 1873. P.C. K.G. Under-Sec. War '75-8; Colonies '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '86-92; admitted to Cabinet April '87; Lord-Lieut. Ireland '95-1902. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Gerald Oakley Cadogan, Visct. Chelsea, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Cairns, Wilfrid Dallas, 4th E. (cr. 1878).** Surname Cairns. B. 1865, s. 1905. *Heir*, Viscount Garmoye, s. C. *Carlton.*
- *Caithness, John Sutherland, 17th E. of (cr. 1455).** Surname Sinclair. B. 1857, s. 1891, S.P. *Heir*, Hon. N. M. Sinclair, bro. 12, *Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W.*
- *Caledon, Erik James Desmond, 5th E. of (cr. 1801).** Surname Alexander. I.P. B. 1885, s. 1898. *Heir*, Hon. Herbrand C. Alexander, bro. *Caledon, Co. Tyrone; Tytlenhanger, St. Albans, Herts; 5, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.*
- Calthorpe, Somerset John, 7th L. (cr. 1796).** Surname Gough-Calthorpe. B. 1831, s. 1910. Lieut.-Gen. in the Army; Col. 5th Dragoon Guards, and formerly Col. 5th Lancers; K.C.B.; was A.D.C. to F.-M. Lord Raglan in the Crimea. *Heir*, Captain the Hon. Somerset F. Gough-Calthorpe, s. *Elvetham Park, Winchfield, Hants; 16, Queen's Gate Place, S.W. United Service, Cavalry, Royal Victoria Yacht.*
- Camden, John Charles, 4th M. (cr. 1812).** Surname Pratt. B. 1872, s. 1872. m. 1898, Joan Marion, d. of Lord Henry Nevill; L.L. Kent. *Heir*, Earl of Brecknock, s. *Bayham Abbey, Kent; The Priory, Brecon.*
- Camoy, Ralph Francis Julian, 5th L. (cr. 1264).** Surname Stonor. B. 1884, s. 1897. The peerage was in abeyance from the reign of Henry VI. to 1839. C. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Maurice Stonor, bro. *Stonor, Henley-on-Thames; 28B, Albemarle Street, W.*
- Camperdown, Robert Adam Philips Haldane, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831).** Surname Haldane-Duncan. B. 1841, s. 1867; Lord-in-Waiting '68-70; Lord of the Admiralty '70-74. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. P. Haldane, bro. C. *Camperdown, Forfarshire; Gleneagles, Perthshire; Weston House, Warwickshire; 39, Charles Street, W. Brooks's.*
- Canterbury, Randall Thomas, 94th Archbp. of (See founded 597).** Surname Davidson. B. 1848, app. 1903. P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. E. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Oxford, honours in Law and History ('71). Curate at Dartford; Chaplain and private secretary to Archbishop Tait ('77), and afterwards to Archbishop Benson; sub-almoner and hon. chaplain to Queen Victoria ('82). Dean of Windsor and resident chaplain to Queen Victoria ('83), Bishop of Rochester ('91), of Winchester ('93), and Archbishop of Canterbury 1903. K.C.V.O. 1902, P.C. 1903, G.C.V.O. 1904; D.D. and hon. D.C.L. Oxford, hon. D.D. St. Andrews and Aber-

- deen Univs.; hon. LL.D. Camb., Toronto, Columbia and Edinburgh Univs.; visited Canada and the United States in 1904, and his speeches and sermons were published as "The Christian Opportunity" (Macmillan, 3s. 6d.); has written on many historical subjects, and is the author (with Canon Benham) of the "Life of Archbishop Tait." *Old Palace, Canterbury; Lambeth Palace, S.E. Athenæum.*
- Canterbury**, Henry Charles, 4th V. (cr. 1835) Surname Manners-Sutton. B. 1839, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. H. F. W. Manners-Sutton, s. C. *Brooke House, Norwich. White's.*
- ***Carbery**, John, 10th L. (cr. 1715). Surname Evans-Freke. I.P. B. 1892, s. 1898. *Heir*, Hon. Raffe Evans-Freke, bro. *Castle Freke, Co. Cork.*
- Carew**, Robert Shapland George Julian, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Carew. B. 1860, s. 1881. m. '98, Julia Mary, d. late Albert Lethbridge. *Heir*, Hon. G. P. J. Carew, bro. L.U. *Castle Boro, Ennisclorthy; 28, Belgrave Square, London. Brooks's.*
- Carleton**, L. (See Shannon, E. of.)
- Carlisle**, George James, 9th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Howard. B. 1843, s. 1889. M.P. for E. Cumberland '79-85. *Heir*, Visct. Morpeth, M.P., s. L.U. *Naworth Castle, Carlisle; Castle Howard, York; 1, Palace Green, Kensington. Brooks's.*
- ***Carlisle**, John William, 61st Bp. of. (See founded 1132.) Surname Diggle. B. at Pendleton 1847. E. Manchester Grammar School, and Merton Coll., Oxford; served curacies at Whalley Range, All Saints', Liverpool, and Walton-on-the-Hill; vicar of Mossley Hill, Liverpool '75-96; rural dean of Childwall '82, hon. canon '89; canon of Carlisle and Archdeacon of Westmorland '96; rector of St. Martin's, and Archdeacon of Birmingham, 1901; Bishop of Carlisle 1904. m. as his 2nd wife a daughter of Mr. G. W. Moss, of Liverpool. Author of "Bishop Fraser's Lancashire Life." *Rose Castle, Carlisle.*
- Carnarvon**, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Herbert. B. 1866, s. 1890. *Heir*, Ld. Porchester, s. 43. *Portman Square, W.*
- Carnwath**, Ronald Arthur, 16th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Dalzell. B. 1883, s. 1910. *Heir-pres.*, Col. the Hon. Arthur Edward Dalzell, un. *Carnwath House, Fulham, S.W.*
- ***Carrick**, Charles Ernest Alfred French Somerset, 7th E. of (cr. 1748). Surname Butler. B. 1873, s. 1909. Ex-Inspector of Department of Agriculture, Ireland. *Heir*, Viscount Ikerrin, s. *Mount Juliet, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.*
- Carrington**, Charles Robert, 1st E. (cr. 1895). Surname Wynn-Carrington. B. 1843, s. as L. Carrington 1868. G.C.M.G.; P.C.; Joint Hered. Lord Great Chamberlain, acting during the present reign; M.P. Wycombe '65-8; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81-5; Governor N. S. Wales '85-90; Lord Chamberlain '92-5; Pres. Board of Agriculture Dec. 1905. K.G. 1906. Pres. National Liberal Club. *Heir*, Visct. Wendover, s. L. *Daws Hill Lodge, High Wycombe; Guydyr Castle, North Wales; 53, Princes Gate, London.*
- Castlemaine**, Albert Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Handcock. B. 1863, s. 1892. m. 1895. I.R.P.; LL. Westmeath. *Heir-pres.*
- Hon. R. A. Handcock, bro. *Moydrum Castle, Athlone.*
- ***Castle-Stuart**, Henry James, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Stuart-Richardson. B. 1837, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Andrew John Stuart, c. C. *Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone. Carlton.*
- Castletown**, Bernard Edward Barnaby, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname FitzPatrick. B. 1849, s. 1883. M.P. Portarlington '80-83; formerly in 1st Life Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign in Household Cav. and in S. Africa 1900, as A.A.G. C.M.G. Chancellor Royal University of Ireland, 1906. K.P. P.C. Ireland 1908. L. *Granston Manor, Abbeyleix; Doneraile Court, Ireland. Bachelors', Brooks's.*
- Catheart**, Alan, 4th E. and 13th Baron (1447) (cr. 1814). Surname Cathcart. B. 1856, s. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. George Cathcart, bro. C. 49A, *Pall Mall, S.W. Carlton.*
- ***Cavan**, Frederick Rudolph, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Lambart. B. 1865, s. 1900. Was A.D.C. to the Gov.-Gen. of Canada (Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley of Preston) ('91-3), Lt.-Col. 1st Batt., late Adj. Gren. Guards; served in South African War. I.P. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Lionel John Olive Lambart, bro. *Wheatthampstead House, Herts. Guards', Turf.*
- Cawdor**, Frederick Archibald Vaughan, 3rd E. (cr. 1827). Surname Campbell. B. 1847, s. 1898. A.D.C. to the King; Chm. G.W. Ry. '95-1905; L.L. Pembrokehire, C.C. Carmarthenshire; Chm. Carmarthenshire Quar. Sess. '85-1908; M.P. Carmarthenshire '74-85. First Lord of the Admiralty Mar.—Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Emlyn, s. *Stackpole Court, Pembroke; Golden Grove, Carmarthen; Cawdor Castle, Nairn, N.B. Carlton.*
- ***Charlemont**, James Alfred, C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1665). Surname Caulfeild. B. 1830, s. 1892. I.P. Col. 4th Battn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Usher of the Black Rod of the Order of St. Patrick. *Heir*, James Edward Caulfeild, n. *Drumcaine, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone; Coney Island, Lough Neagh; Roxburgh Castle, Moy. Guards', United Service, New Travellers'.*
- Chaworth**, L. (See Meath, E. of.)
- Chelmsford**, Frederic John Napier, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Thesiger. B. 1868, s. 1905. M.A. Oxon '94; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '93; m. '94; Hon. Frances C. Guest, d. 1st Lord Wimborne; Governor of Queensland 1905. *Heir*, Hon. F. Thesiger, s. C. 18, *Queen's Gate Place, S.W.*
- Chesham**, John Compton, 4th L. (cr. 1858). Surname Cavendish. B. 1894, s. 1907. E. Eton. *Heir*, Hon. Lt.-Col. W. E. Cavendish, un. *Boughton Park, Northampton.*
- Chester**, Francis John, 33rd Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Jayne. B. 1845. E. Rugby and Wadham Coll., Oxon; Double First in the Final Schools in '68; Fellow of Jesus College; ordained '70; curate of St. Clement, Oxford; subsequently Tutor of Keble College; Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, '79; Vicar of Leeds, '86; Bishop of Chester, '88; urges the solution of the temperance problem on constructive lines, following in some degree the Gothenburg system. *The Palace, Chester. Athenæum.*
- Chesterfield**, Edwyn Francis, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Scudamore-Stanhope. B. 1854, s. 1887. Is also a baronet; P.C.; called

- to Bar, Inner Temple, '80; Capt. 4th Batt. the King's (Shropshire) Lt. Infantry; Treas. of Household '92-4; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '94-5; Lord Steward 1910. *Heir*, Commander Hon. H. A. Scudamore-Stanhope, R.N., *bro.* 1. *Kilfonger House, Ballingham, Herefordshire; Scudamore House, Regent's Park, N.W. Brooks's, Turf.*
- ***Chetwynd**, Richard Walter, 7th V. (cr. 1717). Surname Chetwynd. B. 1823, s. 1879. I.P. *Heir*, G. J. B. Chetwynd, *n.* 25, *Elvaston Place, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Cheylessmore**, Herbert Francis, 3rd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Eaton. B. 1848, s. 1902. Major-Gen.; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, s. C. 16, *Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- ***Chichester**, Charles John, 95th Bp. of. (See founded in 1070, out of the old Saxon see of Selsey, founded 681.) Surname Ridgeway. B. 1841. Ordained '66; was vicar Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, London; was Chm. London Diocesan Bd. of Missions; Dean of Carlisle 1905-8; Bishop 1907. *The Palace, Chichester. Athenæum.*
- Chichester**, Jocelyn, 6th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Pelham. B. 1871, s. 1905. Public Works Loan Commissioner; Capt. 5th Batt. Royal Sussex Regt. *Heir*, Francis Godolphin Henry, Lord Pelham, s. *Slammer, Lewes; 7, Sussex Square, Brighton.*
- Cholmondeley**, George Henry Hugh, 4th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1858, s. 1884. Joint Hered. Lord Gt. Chamberlain. P.C. *Heir*, E. of Rocksavage, s. C. *Carlton, Twyf.*
- Churchill**, of Wychwood, Victor Albert Francis Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1815), 1st Visct. of Rolleston (cr. 1902). Surname Spencer. B. 1864, s. 1886. G.C.V.O.; Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; Lord-in-Waiting Aug. '89-92, and '95-1905; Conservative Whip in House of Lords; Master of the Buckhounds 1900-1901; Lord Chamberlain at King Edward's Coronation; Chairman G.W.R. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Spencer, s. C. *Rolleston, Leicester.*
- Churston**, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Yarde-Buller. B. 1846, s. 1871. *Heir*, Hon. J. R. L. Yarde-Buller, s. C. *Guards'.*
- Clancarty**, William Frederick, 5th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Visct. Clancarty (1820). Surname Le Poer Trench. B. 1868, s. 1891. *Heir*, Richard J. Donough, Lord Kilconnell, s. C. *Garbally Park, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.*
- ***Clanmorris**, John George Barry, 5th L. (cr. 1860). Surname Bingham. B. 1852, s. 1876. I.P. *Heir*, Captain Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, s. *Crag Clare, Ardahan, Co. Galway; Bangor Castle, Co. Down. C. Carlton.*
- Clanricarde**, Hubert George, 2nd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Lord Somerhill (1826). Surname de Burgh-Canning. B. 1832, s. 1874. M.P. Galway '67-71. *Heir*, Mar. of Sligo (to 1st earldom). *Travellers'.*
- Clanwilliam**, Arthur Vesey, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). Sits as Lord Clanwilliam (1828). Surname Meade. B. 1873, s. 1907. Capt. Royal Horse Guards; served S. Africa. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Herbert Maude, R.N., *bro.* C. *United Service.*
- Clarendon**, Edward Hyde, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Villiers. B. 1846, s. 1870. M.P. Brecknock '69-70; L.L. Herts; Lord-in-Waiting and A.D.C. to Queen Victoria; Lord Chamberlain 1900-5. P.C. 1900; G.C.B., G.C.V.O., A.D.C. to the King; Pres. and Chm. Herts Terr. Association. *Heir*, Lord Hyde, s. L.U. *The Grove, Watford.*
- ***Clarina**, Lionel Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Massey. B. 1837, s. 1897. Lieut.-Col. '66-70, when he retired. D.L. Co. Limerick. *Heir*, Hon. Eyre Nathaniel Massey, s. C. *Eln Park, Clarina, Co. Limerick. Junior Constitutional.*
- Clements**, L. (See Leitrim, E. of.)
- Clifden**, Thomas Charles, 6th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Agar-Robartes. B. 1844. M.P. E. Cornwall '80-82, s. and sat as Lord Robartes (cr. 1869) in the peerage of the United Kingdom, '82; succeeded to the Irish Viscounty of Clifden, and also to the barony of Mendip (cr. 1794) in the peerage of Great Britain, '90. L.L. Cambs. *Heir*, Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, s. L. 1, *Great Stanhope Street, W.; Lanhdydrod, Bodmin; Wimpole, Royston. Athenæum, Travellers', etc.*
- Clifford of Chudleigh**, Lewis Henry Hugh, 9th L. (cr. 1672). Surname Clifford. B. 1851, s. 1880. Col. Comdg. Devon and Cornwall Inf. Brig. Terr. Force. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Clifford, *bro.* L.U. *Brooks's.*
- ***Clifton**, Elizabeth Adeline Mary, Baroness (1608). Surname Bligh. B. 1900, s. 1900. *d.* of the 7th Earl of Darnley. *Heir*, 8th Earl of Darnley.
- Clinton**, Charles John Robert, 21st L. (cr. 1299). Surname Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis. B. 1863, s. 1904. C. *Heanton Satchville, Dolton, N. Devon. Carlton.*
- Clonbrock**, Luke Gerald, 4th L. (cr. 1790). Surname Dillon. B. 1834, s. 1893. Dip. service, retired '62; L.L. Galway '02; K.P.; I.R.P. '95; P.C. Ireland '98. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Edward Dillon, s. *Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Co. Galway. Travellers', Kildare Street Club, Dublin.*
- Cloncurry**, Valentine Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Cloncurry (1831). Surname Lawless. B. 1840, s. 1869. E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A. '61); D.L. Co. Kildare. *Heir*, Hon. E. Lawless, *bro.* C. *Lyons. Co. Kildare. Carlton.*
- ***Clonmell**, Rupert Charles, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Scott. B. 1877, s. 1898. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley A. C. Scott, *un.* L. *Bishop's Court, Straffan, Co. Kildare; Eathorpe Hall, Leamington; 19, Eaton Terrace, W. White's, National Liberal, Garrick.*
- Cobham**, Charles George, 8th V. (cr. 1718). Surname Lyttelton. B. 1842, s. 1876. M.P. East Worcestershire '68-74; Land Commissioner '81-89; Railway Commissioner '91-1905; sat as Lord Lyttelton '76-89. *Heir*, Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, s. L.U. *Hagley Hall, Stourbridge. Brooks's.*
- Colchester**, Reginald Charles Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1817). Surname Abbot. B. 1842, s. 1867. Charity Comm. '80-83; member London School Board '91-94. C. *St. Bruno, Sunningdale, Berks; Forest Row, East Grinstead, Sussex. Carlton, Athenæum.*
- Colebrooke**, Edward Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Colebrooke. B. 1861. S. as 5th Bart. of Crawford, Lanarkshire, '90; C.B. '89; large landowner in Lanarkshire; Lord-in-waiting 1906. *Heir*, Hon. Guy Colebrooke, s. *Abington House, Abington, N.B.; Stratford House, London, W.*
- Coleridge**, Bernard John Seymour, 2nd L. (cr. 1873). Surname Coleridge. B. 1851, s. 1894. E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Oxon, of which he is hon. Fellow; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '77; Western Circuit; M.P. Sheffield, Atter-

- cliffe D., '85-94; K.C. '92; Judge of the High Court Oct. 1907. *Heir*, Hon. Geoffrey Duke Coleridge, s. L. *The Chanter's House, Ottery St. Mary, Athenæum, National Liberal, Devonshire.*
- Collins, Richard Henni, L. (cr. 1907, Life Peer). B. 1842. Called bar Mid. Temple '67; K.C. '83; was joint ed. of "Smith's Leading Cases"; Judge K.B. Division '91-7; a Lord Justice of Appeal, '97-1901, Master of the Rolls, 1901-7; Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, 1907-10; was an arbitrator on the Venezuela Boundary Question; Chm. of the War Funds Committee of Inquiry 1900. 2, *Bramham Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Colville of Culross, Charles Robert W., 12th L. (cr. 1604), 2nd Visct. (cr. 1902). Surname Colville. B. 1854, s. 1903. Served in India and the Zulu War. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Alexander, Master of Colville, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Combermere, Francis Lynch Wellington, 4th V. (cr. 1826). Surname Stapleton-Cotton. B. 1827, s. 1898. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Richard Southwell G. Stapleton-Cotton, *un. Combermere Abbey, Whitechurch, Salop.*
- Congleton, Henry, 5th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Parnell. B. 1890, s. 1906. *Heir*, John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, *b.*
- Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Duke of. (See biography, p. 2.)
- *Conyers, Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough and Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right (cr. 1599). B. 1863. Elder of the two daughters and co-heiresses of the 12th Baron Conyers deceased; *m.* 1886 the 4th Earl of Yarborough; barony called out of abeyance in her favour '92. Succeeded as Baroness Fauconberg 1903 (see Yarborough). *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. *Brooklesby Park, Lincolnshire; 17, Arlington Street, S.W.*
- Conyngham, Victor George Henry Francis, 5th M. (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld. Minister (1821). Surname Conyngham. B. 1883, s. 1897. *Heir*, Lord Frederick Conyngham, bro. *Slane Castle, Ireland; Bifrons, Kent.*
- Cork and Orrery, Charles Spencer Canning, 10th E. of (cr. 1620). Sits as Ld. Boyle (1711). Surname Boyle. B. Nov. 24th, 1861, s. 1904. Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. N. Somerset Yeo. Cav.; served in S. Africa. *Heir*, Hon. Robert J. Lascelles Boyle, *b. 2, Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W.; Turf, White's, Travellers'.*
- Cottenham, Kenelm Charles Edward, 4th E. of (cr. 1859). Surname Pepys. B. 1874, s. 1881. *Heir*, Viscount Crowhurst, s. *Carlton.*
- Cottesloe, Thomas Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Fremantle. B. 1830, s. 1890. Called Bar, Inner Temp., '55; D.L.; Chm. Quar. Sess. Bucks '97-1910; M.P. Bucks '96-85. *Heir*, Hon. T. F. Fremantle, s. 43, *Eaton Square, London, S.W.; Swanbourne House, Windsor, Bucks.*
- Courtney of Penwith, Leonard Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Courtney. B. July 6th, 1832; graduated ('55) at St. John's Coll., Camb., as 2nd Wrangler (bracketed 1st Smith's Prize-man); Hon. Fellow of St. John's '39; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '58; Benchet '89; Professor of Political Economy at Univ. Coll., London, '72-5; successively Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department ('80), for the Colonies ('81-2), and Financial Secretary to the Treasury ('82-4); Chairman of Com. mittees in the House of Commons '86-92; P.C. '29; formerly leader-writer for the *Times*; *m.* '83, Miss Catherine Potter, M.P. Liskeard '76-85, Bodmin Division '85-1900; L.L.D. '98. Author of "The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom and its Outgrowths," 1901. 15, *Cheyne Walk, S.W. Reform and Athenæum.*
- Courtown, James George Henry, 5th E. of (cr. 1762). Sits as Ld. Saltersford (1794). Surname Stopford. B. 1823, s. 1858. *Heir*, Visct. Stopford, s. C. *Courtown House, Gorey, Ireland.*
- Coventry, George William, 9th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Coventry. B. 1838, s. 1843. P.C.; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '77-80, '85-6; Master of the Buckhounds '86-92, and '95-1900; L.L. Worcestershire '91. *Heir*, Visct. Deerhurst, s. C. *Croome Court, Worcester; 1, Balfour Place, Park Lane, Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Turf.*
- Cowdray, Weetman Dickinson, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Pearson. B. 1856, M.P. (L.) Colchester '95-1910; Chm. S. Pearson & Son, contractors; Bart. '94. *Heir*, Weetman Harold Pearson, M.P., s. *Cowdray Park, Midhurst; Paddockhurst, Sussex; 16, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Reform.*
- Cowley, Henry Arthur Mornington, 3rd E. (cr. 1837). Surname Wellesley. B. 1866, s. 1895. Served in 1900 in S. Africa as Lieut. in the Imp. Yeo.; J.P. Wilts. *Heir*, Visct. Dangan, s. *Draycott House, Chippenham; Cold Overton, Oakham, Turf.*
- Cranbrook, John Stewart, 2nd E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Gathorne-Hardy. B. 1839, s. 1906. M.P. Rye '68-80; Mid Kent '84-5; Kent, Medway D., '85-92. *Heir*, Lord Medway, s. *Hemsted Park, Cranbrook. C. Carlton, Wellington.*
- Cranworth, Bertram Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1899). Surname Gurdon. B. 1877, s. 1902. Lieut. Norfolk Art. Militia, served in S. A. Campaign. *Letton Hall, Walton, Thetford, Norfolk; 5, Portman Square, W.*
- Craven, William George Robert, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Craven. B. 1868, s. 1883. Capt. Berks Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Visct. Uffington, s. *Coombe Abbey, Coventry; Ashdown Park, Shrivenham; Hampstead Marshall, Newbury.*
- Crawford, James Ludovic, 26th E. of (cr. 1308). Sits as Ld. Wigan (1826). Surname Lindsay. B. 1817, s. 1830. K.T., L.L.D., F.R.S.; M.P. Wigan '74-80; past Pres. Astronomical Society; premier E. of Scotland. *Heir*, Lord Balcarras, M.P., s. *Haigh Hall, Wigan; 2, Cavendish Square, W. Carlton, Athenæum.*
- Crawshaw, William, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). Surname Brooks. B. 1853, s. 1908. *Heir*, Hon. G. Brooks, s. *Crawshaw Hall, Rawtenstall, Lancs.; Whalton, Loughboro'. Brooks's.*
- Crowe, Robert Olley Ashburton, 1st E. of (cr. 1825). Surname Crewe-Milnes. B. 1858, s. as Lord Houghton 1885. K.G.; P.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting '86; Viceroy of Ireland '92-5; Lord Pres. of the Council Dec. 1905-8; Sec. for Colonies 1908-10, and Leader House of Lords; succeeded Lord Ripon as Lord Privy Seal Oct. 1908; Sec. of State for India, 1910. *m.* Lady Margaret Primrose, *d.* of Lord Rosebery, '99. L. *Crewe Hall, Crewe, Cheshire; Crewe House, Curzon Street, W.*
- Crofton, Edward Henry Churchill, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Crofton. B. 1834, s. 1869. I.R.P. *Heir*, Capt. Arthur E. L. Crofton, *n. C. Carlton.*
- *Cromartie, Sibell Lilian, Countess of (cr. 1861). Surname Mackenzie. B. 1878. *e. d.* late Earl

- of Crnmartie, whose titles are continued by letters patent, March '95, to her as Countess of Cromartie, Viscountess Tarbat, Baroness Castlehaven, and Baroness Macleod, and to her heirs. *m.* '99 Major E. W. Blunt-Mackenzie, R.A. *Heir*, Lord Tarbat, s. *Castle Leod, Strathpeffer, N.B.*; *Tarbat House, Ross-shire.*
- Cromer, Evelyn**, 1st E. of (cr. 1901). B. 1841. Surname Baring; s. of the late Henry Baring; R.A. '58, Major '75, retired '79; private sec. to Lord Northbrook (Governor-General of India) '72-6; English Commissioner Public Debt '76-9; Controller-General of Egyptian Finance '79-80; Finance Minister of India '80-83; Consul-General and Minister in Egypt '83-1907; on his retirement in 1907 received a grant of £50,000, and was presented with the freedom of the City; baron '92, Visct. '99, and Earl 1901; President Unionist Free Trade Club in succession to Duke of Devonshire. *m.* '76, Ethel, daughter of Sir Rowland (Stanley) Errington (d. '98); 1901, Lady Katharine Thynne, 2nd d. of the 4th M. of Bath; D.C.L. Oxford '93, Cambridge 1903; P.C. 1900; O.M. 1906; G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Viscount Errington, s. 36, *Wimpole Street, W. Turf, Travellers', Brooks's.*
- Cross, Richard Assheton**, 1st V. (cr. 1886). Surname Cross. B. 1823. P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.S.I.; M.P. Preston '57-62, S.W. Lancs. '68-85, Newton Div. '85-6; Home Sec. '74-80 and '85-6; Sec. for India '86-92; Lord Privy Seal '95-1900. *Heir*, Richard Assheton Cross, *g.s.* C. 12, *Warwick Square, S.W.*; *Eccle Riggs, Broughdon-in-Furness. Carlton, Athelnam.*
- Cumberland and Teviotdale, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick**, 3rd D. of (cr. 1790). B. 1845, s. 1878. K.G.; cousin to Queen Victoria; son of late King of Hanover. *Heir*, Prince George, Earl of Armagh, s. *Gmunden, Austria.*
- Curzon of Kedleston, George Nathaniel**, 1st L. (cr. 1898), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Surname Curzon. B. 1859. *e.s.* of Rev. Alfred, 4th (and present) Barm Scarsdale; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A. '84, M.A. '87); Fellow All Souls' Coll.; was Pres. of the Union; M.P. Southport Div. Lancashire '86-98; Under-Sec. India '91-2; Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs '95-8; Viceroy of India '98, and raised to Irish peerage; received Chain of the Royal Victorian Order after Delhi Durbar 1903; received Freedom of the City of London 1904; resumed office Dec. 13th, 1904, but resigned August 1905; I.R.P. 1908; Gold Medallist Royal Geog. Soc.; F.R.S.; Chancellor Oxford Univ.; Lord Rector Glasgow University, 1908; D.C.L. Oxon.; LL.D. Cantab. and Manchester; Hon. Fellow Balliol; Fellow British Academy; author of "Russia in Central Asia," "Persia and the Persian Question," "Problems of the Far East," speeches in volume entitled "Lord Curzon in India," and "Principles of University Reform"; *m.* April '95, Mary, *e.d.* Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Washington, U.S. (who died July 1906). C. 1, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.*; *Hackwood, Basingstoke.*
- Dalhousie, Arthur George Maule**, 14th E. of (cr. 1634). Sits as Ld. Ramsay (1875). Surname Ramsay. B. 1878, s. 1887. *Heir*, John Gilbert, Lord Ramsey, s. *Brechin Castle, Brechin, N.B.*
- "Darcy de Knayth, Violet Ida Evelyn Herbert** (Countess of Powis), Baroness. See Powis.
- Darnley, Ivo Francis Walter**, 8th E. of (cr. 1725). Surname Bligh. B. 1859, s. 1900. I.R.P. *Heir*, Esme, Lord Clifton, s. *Cobham Hall, Cobham, Kent.*
- Dartmouth, William Heneage**, 6th E. of (cr. 1711). Surname Legge. B. 1851, s. 1891. P.C.; M.P. West Kent '78-85, Lewisham '85-91; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '85-86 and '86-91; L.L. Staffordshire '91; Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons, Staffordshire '93; Pres. and Chm. Staffordshire Terr. Force Assoc. *Heir*, Viscount Lewisham, s. C. *Patshull, Wolverhampton*; 37, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. Carlton.*
- Dartrey, Vesey**, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Dawson. B. 1842, s. 1897. *m.* '82, *e.d.* of Sir G. Wombwell. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson, R.N., *bro.* *Dartrey, Co. Monaghan, Ireland*; 10, *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Travellers'.*
- Dawney, L.** (See Downe, V.)
- *de Blaquièrre, William**, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname de Blaquièrre. B. 1856, s. 1880. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. de Blaquièrre, s. *Brockworth Manor, Gloucester*; *The Circus, Bath.*
- *Deeice, John Graham Hope**, 5th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Horsley-Beresford. B. 1866, s. 1910. Major 7th Hussars; served with Matabeleland Relief Forces 1895-7; commanded a battalion of yeomanry in S. Africa, and Taibai Horse in Somaliland 1903-4; D.S.O.; Aide-de-Camp to Lord Connamara, Governor of Madras, 1888-9; to Duke of Connaught in Ireland 1900-1. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. Robert Hursley-Beresford, *bro.* *Sefton Park, Slough. Calvary; Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- De Clifford, Edward Southwell**, 26th L. (cr. 1229). Surname Russell. B. 1907, s. 1909. *Heiress*, Hon. Diana Katharine Russell, s. (b. 1909). 18, *Mount Street, W.*
- De Freyne, Arthur**, 4th L. (cr. 1851). Surname French. B. 1855, s. 1858. *Heir*, Hon. A. French, s. C. *French Park, Co. Roscommon. Carlton.*
- Delamere, Hugh**, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1870, s. 1887. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, s. C. *Vale Royal, Northwich, Cheshire.*
- De La Warr, Gilbert George Reginald**, 8th E. (cr. 1761). Surname Sackville. B. 1869, s. 1896. Served in S. Africa as Capt. Bethune's Mounted Infantry, and correspondent to the *Globe*, 1900. *Heir*, Lord Buckhurst, s. *Buckhurst, Withyham, Sussex*; *Manor House, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex. Carlton and Marlborough.*
- De l'Isle and Dudley, Philip**, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Sidney. B. 1853, s. 1898. Major Rifle Brigade '91, retired; *m.* 1902, the Hon. Elizabeth M. Veieker, *d.* of Viscount Gort and widow of the late W. H. Astill, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Sidney, Col. R.F.A. (retired), *bro.* *Penshurst Place, Tonbridge; Ingleby Manor, Middlesbrough. Carlton.*
- De Mauley, William Ashley Webb**, 3rd L. (cr. 1818). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1843, s. 1896. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Maurice Ponsonby, *bro.*
- Denbigh, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine**, 9th E. of (cr. 1622). Surname Feilding. B. 1859, s. 1892; Lord-in-Waiting '97-1903. *Heir*, Visct. Feilding, s. C. *Newham Paddox, Lutterworth. Carlton, Naval and Military, Bath.*

- Denman, Thomas**, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Denman. B. 1874, s. 1894. Served in S. Africa, as Capt. commanding 35th Squad. Imp. Yeo. Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905; Capt. Hon. Corps Gentlemen-at-Arms, P.C. 1907. K.C.V.O. 1909. *Heir*, Thomas Denman, s. *Balcombe Place, Sussex*; 4, *Buckingham Gate, S.W.*; *Bachelors*, *Brooks's, Marlborough, Army and Navy*.
- Deramore, Robert Wilfrid**, 3rd L. (cr. 1885). Surname de Yarbrough-Bateson. B. 1865, s. 1893; Major Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav.; m. 1897, Lucy, d. of late W. H. Fife, who died 1901; m. secondly, Blanche Violet, d. of Col. Saltmarsh, R.A., 1907. *Heir*, G. N. de Yarbrough-Bateson, bro. C. *Heslington Hall, York*; *Belvoir Park, Belfast*. *Carlton, Bachelors*.
- De Ramsey, William Henry**, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Fellowes. B. 1848, s. 1887. Served in 1st Life Guards, retd. '77; M.P. Hunts '80-85, and N. or Ramsey D. '85-7; a Lord-in-Waiting '90-92. *Heir*, Hon. Coulson Churchill, s. C. *Ramsey Abbey, Hunts*; *Haverland Hall, Norwich*; 3, *Belgrave Square, S.W. Carlton*.
- Derby, Edward**, 17th E. of (cr. 1485). Surname Stanley. B. 1865, s. 1903. Served in S. Africa 1900-1; Financial Sec. War Office 1900-3; Postmaster General 1903-5. P.C.; G.C.V.O.; C.B. *Heir*, Lord Stanley, s. C. *Knowles, Lancs.*; *Derby House, Stratford Place*.
- *De Ros, Mary Frances**, 25th in the Barony, which is the premier barony of England on the roll; (cr. 1264). Surname Dawson, *née* Fitzgerald-de-Ros. B. 1854, s. 1907; m. Hon. Anthony L. Dawson. *Co-heiresses* (to the barony) Hon. Mrs. Ross, Hon. Maude E. Dawson, Hon. Mrs. Wade Palmer. *Old Court, Strangford, Co. Down, Ireland*; 22, *Wellington Court, Knightsbridge, S.W.*
- Derwent, Harcourt**, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname VandenBemde-Johnstone. B. 1829. M.P. Scarborough '69-80. *Heir*, Hon. F. H. Johnstone, s. *Travellers*.
- Desart, Hamilton John Agmondesham**, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Sits as Baron Desart (cr. 1909). Surname Cuffe. B. 1848, s. 1898. I.P. K.C.B.; Solicitor to the Treasury and King's Proctor '94-1909; served in the Navy before being called to the Bar; represented Great Britain at the North Sea Inquiry Commn. in Paris 1905. *Heir*, Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe, bro. 2, *Rutland Gardens, S.W.*; *Desart Court, Kilkenny. Travellers* and M.C.C.
- De Saumarez, James St. Vincent**, 4th L. (cr. 1831). Surname Saumarez. B. 1843, s. 1891. Was in diplomatic service. *Heir*, Hon. J. St. V. B. Saumarez. *Shrubland Park, near Ipswich*; 43, *Grosvenor Place, St. James's*.
- Desborough, William Henry**, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Grenfell. B. 1855. E. Harrow and Oxford; President Athletic and Boat Clubs '79; M.P. Salisbury '80-82, '85-6. Hereford '92-3, and Bucks, Wycombe D., 1900-5; Chm. of Thames Conservancy; K.C.V.O. 1908. *Taplow Court, Taplow, Bucks. Turf, Travellers, Carlton*.
- De Vesce, Ivo Richard**, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Irish Representative peer. Surname Vescey. B. 1831, s. 1903. Capt. Irish Guards; is a Deputy Lieutenant for the Queen's Co.; J.P. Queen's Co. *Heir*, Hon. Osbert E. Vescey, bro. *Abbey Leix, Ireland. Travellers, Guards*.
- De Villiers, John Henry**, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname De Villiers. B. 1842. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, '65; was for many years member of Legislative Assembly of Cape of Good Hope; became President in '73; Att.-Gen. Cape Colony '72-4; Chief Justice Cape '74-1910; Chief Justice United S. Africa 1910. The right hon. and learned gentleman was one of the Royal Commissioners for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal in '87, and represented the Cape at the Colonial Conference at Ottawa in '94; P.C. '97; K.C.M.G.
- Devon, Charles Pepys**, 14th E. of (cr. 1553). Surname Courtenay. B. July 14th, 1870, s. 1904. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Henry Hugh Courtenay, bro. C. 36, *Buckingham Gate, S.W.*; *Powderham Castle, near Exeter*.
- Devonport, Hudson Ewbanke**, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Kearley. B. 1856. M.P. Devonport '92-1906; Sec. Board of Trade Jan. 1905-9; Bart. 1903; P.C. 1909; Chm. London Port Authority 1909. *Gwylfa Hirarthog, Denbigh; Wittington, Malrow*; 41, *Grosvenor Place, S.W. Reform*.
- Devonshire, Victor C. W.**, 9th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Cavendish. B. 1868, s. 1903. E. Trin. Coll. Camb.; M.P. Derbyshire West '91-1908; Treasurer of the Household 1900; Financial Sec. to Treasury 1903-5; P.C. 1905; L.L. Derbyshire 1908. L.U. *Heir*, Marquis of Hartington, s.
- Digby, Edward Henry Trafalgar**, 10th L. (cr. 1620). Surname Digby. B. 1846, s. 1889. Late Col. Coldstream Guards; M.P. Dorset '76-85. *Heir*, Hon. E. K. Digby, s. C. *Carlton*.
- *Dillon, Harold Arthur**, Trustee Brit. Museum and of National Portrait Gallery, 17th V. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1622). Surname Lec-Dillon. B. 1844, s. 1892. *Heir*, Hon. H. L. S. Lee-Dillon, s. *Ditchley, Enstone, Oxfordshire. Army and Navy, Athenæum, and Marlboro'*.
- Doncaster, E. of**. (See Buccleuch and Queensberry, D. of.)
- Donegal, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton**, 6th M. of (cr. 1791). Sits as Baron Fisherwick (1799). Surname Chichester. B. Oct. 7th, 1903, s. 1904. *Isle Magee, Co. Antrim*.
- *Doneraile, Edward**, 6th V. (cr. 1885). Surname St. Leger. B. 1866, s. 1891. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. H. St. Leger, bro. C. 91, *Victoria Street, Westminster*.
- Donoughmore, Richard Walter John**, 6th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Viscount Hutchinson (1821). Surname Hely-Hutchinson. B. 1875, s. 1900. Under-Sec. for War 1903-5; Civil Member Army Council 1904-5. *Heir*, John Michael Henry, Visct. Suidale, s. *Knocklofty, Clonmel*; 5, *Chesterfield Gardens, W. Carlton, Travellers, Garrick, Beefsteak; Kildare Street, Dublin*.
- *Dorchester, Henrietta Anne, Baroness** (cr. 1786). Surname Carleton. B. 1846. *c. d.* of Guy, 3rd Baron Dorchester; m. '64, Captain P. Pigott, who assumed additional surname of Carleton (d. '83); andly, '87, Maj.-Gen. R. Langford Leir, of Ditcheat, Somerset, who assumed surname of Carleton. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley Carleton, 9th Lancers, s. *Greywell Hill, Winchfield, Hants; Ditcheat Priory, Evercreech, Somerset*.

- Dormer, Roland John, 13th L. (and a Bart.) (cr. 1615). Surname Dormer. B. 1862, s. 1900. Ex-sec. Egyptian Ministry of Finance. *Heir*, Commander Hon. C. J. Thaddeus Dormer, *bro.* L. U. *Peterley House, Amersham, Bucks.*
- Douglas, L. (See Home, E. o.)
- Downe, Hugh Richard, 8th V. (cr. 1680) in the peerage of Ireland and Baron Dawnay (U.K.) '97. Surname Dawnay. B. 1844, s. 1857. Served in Zulu campaign 1879, and in S. Africa, 1900-2; Col. commanding 10th Hussars. Hon. Major-Gen. *Heir*, Hon. J. Dawnay, s. *Dingley, Market Harborough. C. Carlton, United Service.*
- Downshire, Arthur Wells John Wellington Blundell Trumbull, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as E. of Hillsborough (1772). Surname Hill. B. 1871, s. 1874. *Heir*, E. of Hillsborough, s. C. *East Hampstead Park, Wokingham.*
- *Drogheda, Henry Charles Ponsonby, 10th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Moore. B. 1884, s. 1903. I.P. *Heir*, Charles Garrett Ponsonby, Viscount Moore, s. (b. 1910). *Moore Abbey, Co. Kildare.*
- Ducie, Henry John Moreton, 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Reynolds-Moreton. B. 1827, s. 1853. P.C., G.C.V.O., F.R.S., D.L., J.P.; M.P. Stroud, '52-3. *Heir*, Henry Haughton Reynolds, Lord Moreton, s. L. U. *Tortworth Court, Falfield, Glos.*; 16, *Portman Square, W. Brooks's, Travellers', Athenaeum.*
- Dudley, William Humble, 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). Surname Ward. B. 1867, s. 1885. *m.* Rachel, *d.* of Charles Gurney, Esq., '91; Par. Sec. Board of Trade '95-1902; served in S. Africa 1900 as D.A.A.G. of Imp. Yeo.; res. 1901; Lord-Lieut. of Ireland 1902-5; Gov.-Gen. of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1908. P.C.; G.C.V.O.; G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Visct. Ednam, s. C. *Witley Court, Stourport, Worcester*; 7, *Carlton Gardens.*
- Dufferin and Ava, Terence John Temple, 2nd M. of (cr. 1888). Surname Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood. B. 1866, s. 1902. Was in the Diplomatic Service; now in Foreign Office. *Heir pres.*, Lord Ian Basil Gawnie Temple-Blackwood, *bro.* *Clandeboyne, co. Down.* 75, *Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- Dunally, Henry O'Callaghan, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Prittie. B. 1851, s. 1885. I.R.P. '91. L.L. Tipperary. *Heir*, Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie, Lieut. Rifle Brigade, s. C. *Kilboy, Nenagh, United Service.*
- Dunboyne, Robert St. John Fitzwalter, 25th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1899. I.R.P. Called bar Inner Temple '69; formerly Senior Master Supreme Court of Judicature and King's Remembrancer. *Heir*, Commander Hon. Fitzwalter G. P. Butler, R.N., s. *Onseley Lodge, Old Windsor; Knoppogue Castle, Quin, Co. Clare.*
- DunDonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baillic Hamilton, 12th E. of (cr. 1669). Surname Cochrane. B. 1852, s. 1885. S.R.P.; served in 2nd Life Guards, and in Nile expedition and Stewart's desert march; commanded Mounted Brigade of Natal Army in Natal and the Transvaal, '99, and with his Brigade led the final advance into Ladysmith. Maj.-Gen.; C.B.; Comdr. of the Canadian Militia 1902-4; C.V.O. *Heir*, Lord Cochrane, s. L. U. *Ottawa, Canada; Gwyrch Castle, Abergele, North Wales*; 34, *Portman Square, Brooks's, Travellers', New (Edinburgh).*
- Dunedin, Andrew Graham, 1st L., of Stenton, co. Perth (cr. 1905). Surname Graham-Murray. B. 1849. *E. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.* Called to Scottish Bar '74; Solicitor-Gen. Scotland '91-2 and '95-6; Lord Advocate '96-1903; Sec. for Scotland 1903-5; Lord Justice General and Lord President of the Court of Session 1905, P.C. '96; K.C.V.O. 1908; L.L.D. Edin., Glasgow, and Aberdeen; Keeper Great Seal of Principality of Scotland. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. Ronald T. Graham-Murray, s. 7, *Rothsay Terrace, Edinburgh*; *Stenton, Perthshire.*
- Dunleath, Henry Lyle, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). Surname Mulholland. B. 1854, s. 1895. D.L. and M.P. Londonderry Co., North Div., '85-95. *Heir*, Hon. Andrew E. S. Mulholland, s. C. *Ballywalter Park, Co. Down.*
- Dunmore, Alexander Edward, 8th E. of (cr. 1686). Sits as Ld. Dunmore (1831). Surname Murray. B. 1871, s. 1907. Major 16th Lancers, served in Soudan, India, and S. Africa. V.C. '97. C. *Carlton.*
- Dunning, L. (See Rollo, L.)
- Dunraven and Mount Earl, Windham Thomas, 4th E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Kenry (1866). Surname Wyndham-Quin. B. 1841, s. 1871. K.P.; formerly Life Guards; served in S. Africa 1900 as Capt. in the Imp. Yeo. Under-Sec. Colonies '85-6; contested the America Cup '95. L.L. Limerick; P.C. Ireland '99; member Irish Land Conference 1902; Chairman Irish Reform Association 1904; K.P., C.M.G. *Heir*, Col. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, M.P., c. *Adare Manor, co. Limerick; Dunraven Castle, Bridgend, Glam.* 22, *Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W. C. Carlton.*
- *Dunsandle and Clanconal, James Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1845). Surname Daly. B. 1849, s. 1894. I.P.
- *Dunsany, Edward John Moreton Drax, 18th B. (cr. 1439). Surname Plunkett. B. 1878, s. 1899, served in S. Africa '99-1900. *m.* 1904, Lady Beatrice Child Villiers, *d.* 7th Earl of Jersey. *Heir*, Hon. Randal A. H. Plunkett, s. *Dunsany Castle, co. Meath. Carlton.*
- Durham, Handley Carr Glyn, 85th Bp. of, since 1901. (See founded 635.) Surname Moule. B. 1841. E. Trin. Coll., Cambridge, and ex-Fellow; ex-Norriian Professor of Divinity and Fellow of St. Catherine's College; Principal of Ridley Hall, '80-99. Has been select preacher both at Oxford and at Cambridge, and was Hon. Chaplain to the late Queen; a Chaplain in Ordinary to the King. Author, among other works, of commentaries on the Epistles to the Romans, Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians in the Cambridge Bible, that on the Epistle to the Romans in the Expositor's Bible, and a work on "Outlines of Christian Doctrine." *The Castle, Bishop Auckland.*
- Durham, John George, 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). Surname Lambton. B. 1855, s. 1879. L.L. Co. Durham. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. Lambton, M.P., *bro.* L. *Turf, Guards.*
- Dynevour, Arthur de Cardonnel, 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Rice. B. 1836, s. 1878. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. Rice, s. C. *Carlton.*
- *Dysart, William John Manners, 9th E. of (cr. 1643). Surname Tollemache. B. 1859, s. 1878. S.P. *Heiress*, Lady A. Tollemache-Scott, *sis.* *Buckminster Park, Grantham; Ham House, Richmond, Surrey.*
- Ebury, Robert Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1857). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1834, s. 1893. M.P. Westminster '65-74. *Heir*, Hon. Robert

- Victor Grosvenor, s. *Moor Park, Rickmansworth, Herts.*
- Effingham**, Henry Alexander Gordon, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Howard. B. 1866, s. 1898. *Heir*, Gordon F. H. C. Howard, c. *Tusmore Park, Bicester; Thundercliffe Grange, Rotherham, Yorkshire. Travellers', Bachelors'.*
- Egerton of Tatton**, Alan de Tatton, 3rd Baron. Surname Egerton. B. 1845, s. 1909. Formerly M.P. Mid-Cheshire and Knutsford Div. *Heir*, Hon. Maurice Egerton, s. *Tatton Park, Knutsford; 9, Seamore Place, Mayfair. Carlton, Bachelors', Bath.*
- Eglinton and Winton**, George Arnulph, 15th E. of (cr. 1507). Sits as E. of Winton (1859). Surname Montgomerie. B. 1848, s. 1892. L.L. Ayrshire. *Heir*, L. Montgomerie, s. *Eglinton Castle, Irvine, Ayrshire.*
- Egmont**, Charles John, 9th E. of (cr. 1733). Sits as Ld. Lovel and Holland (1762). Surname Perceval. B. 1858, s. 1910. *Heir-pres.*, Drummond Ina Perceval, distant kinsman.
- Eldon**, John, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Surname Scott. B. 1845, s. 1854. *Heir*, John Scott, Visct. Encombe, g.s. C. *Carlton.*
- Elgin and Kincardine**, Victor Alexander, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Elgin (1849). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1863. P.C., K.G.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; Treas. of Household and First Commr. of Works '86; L.L. Fife; Gov.-Gen. of India '94-99; D.C.L. Oxford '99; L.L.D. Aberdeen 1906, Cambridge and Glasgow 1907. Chairman War Commission 1902; Chairman Royal Commission on Scottish Church Crisis 1904; Colonial Sec. Dec. 1905-8. President Fife Territorial Force Association. *Heir*, Lord Bruce, s. L. *Broomhall, Dunfermline. Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- Elibank**, Montolieu Fox, 10th Lord (cr. 1643). Surname Oliphant-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1871. S.P.; ex-commander R.N.; D.L. Peeblesshire. *Heir*, Hon. A. W. C. Oliphant-Murray, M.P., Master of Elibank, s. C. *Darn Hall, Eddleston, N.B. United Service.*
- Ellenborough**, Edward Downes, 5th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Law. B. 1841, s. 1902. Retired Commander; served in the Baltic during the Crimean War, in the China War '57-61, and in the Ashantee War '73-4. m. 1906, Hermione, dau. of the late E. W. H. Schenley of the Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Cecil H. Law, C.B., bro. 8, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.; Windlesham Court, Surrey. Travellers', Naval and Military, etc.*
- Ellesmere**, Francis Charles Granville, 3rd E. of (cr. 1846). Surname Egerton. B. 1847, s. 1862. *Heir*, Visct. Brackley, s. C. *Bridge-water House, Cleveland Square, S.W. Travellers'.*
- Elphinstone**, Sidney Herbert, 16th L. (cr. 1509). Sits as Ld. Elphinstone (1885). Surname Elphinstone. B. 1869, s. 1893. m. 1910, Lady Mary Bowes Lyon, d. of Earl of Strathmore. *Heir*, Hon. Mount Stuart W. Elphinstone, bro. *Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, N.B. Carlton, Marlborough.*
- Ely**, Frederic Henry, 60th Bp. of. (See founded 1109.) Surname Chase. B. 1853. App. 1905. E. Christ's Coll., Camb.; Powis medal for Latin verse, 8th in 1st class Classical Tripos '76; deacon '76, priest '77; curate of Sherborne, then of St. Michael's, Cambridge; lecturer on theology at Pembroke Coll. '81; first tutor of the Cambridge Clergy Training School '84, Principal '87-1901; Norrisian Professor of Divinity 1901; President Queens' Coll. 1901;
- Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. 1902-4; Bp. 1905. m. Charlotte, e.d. late Rev. G. Armitage '77. Author "Lord's Prayer in the Early Church," "Credibility of the Book of the Acts," "Confirmation in the Apostolic Age," etc. *Palace, Ely.*
- Ely**, John Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Loftus (1801). Surname Loftus. B. 1852, s. 1889. *Heir*, Lord G. H. Loftus, bro. C. 7, *St. Katherine's, Regent's Park S.W.; Loftus Hall, co. Wexford; Ely Lodge, co. Fermanagh; Royal St. George's, Kingstown, Ireland.*
- Emly**, Thomas William Gaston, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Monsell. B. 1858, s. 1894. m. '81, Frances Vincent, y. d. of the late John Power, Esq. L. *Tervoe, Co. Limerick. Athenaeum.*
- Enniskillen**, Lowry Egerton, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Ld. Grinstead (1815). Surname Cole. B. 1845, s. 1886. K.P. M.P. Enniskillen '80-85. *Heir*, Visct. Cole, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Erne**, John Henry, 4th E. (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Fermanagh (1876). Surname Crichton. B. 1839, s. 1885. K.P.; P.C. (Ireland); M.P. Enniskillen '68-80, Fermanagh '80-85; Lord of the Treasury '76-80; L.L. Fermanagh. *Heir*, Visct. Crichton, s. *Crom Castle, Newtown-Butler; 21, Knightsbridge, S.W. C. Carlton.*
- Erroll**, Charles Gore, 10th E. of (cr. 1452). Sits as Ld. Kilmarnock (1831). Surname Hay. B. 1852, s. 1891. K.T., C.B. Cornet Royal Horse Guards '69; Col. Commanding '91; hered. Lord High Constable of Scotland; Lord-in-Waiting 1903-5; served in S. Africa 1900-1. Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen. *Heir*, L. Kilmarnock, s. *Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire; 20, Buckingham Gate, S.W.*
- Erskine**, William Macnaghten, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Erskine. B. 1841, s. 1882. *Heir*, Hon. M. Erskine, s. C. *Carlton; Naval and Military.*
- Esher**, Reginald Baliol, 2nd V. (cr. 1897). Surname Brett. B. 1852; s. 1899. M.P. Penryn '80-85; Permanent Sec. Office of Works '95-1902; Dep. Gov. and Constable of Windsor Castle; G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.L. London, 1909; Hon. Colonel 5th Batt. R. Fusiliers; member of War Commission 1902 and Chairman War Office (Reconstitution) Committee 1903; Permanent member Imperial Defence Committee. He was joint editor of the correspondence of H.M. Queen Victoria published in 1907; Comdr, Légion d'Honneur; Spanish Order of Merit; Royal Trustee British Museum; Chairman Terr. Force Assoc., County of London. *Heir*, Hon. Oliver S. Baliol Brett, s. *Orchard Lea, Windsor Forest; The Roman Camp, Callander; 2, Tiney Street, W.*
- Essex**, George Devereux de Vere, 7th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Capell. B. 1857, s. 1892. served in S. Africa with the Imp. Yeo. 1900, Commddg. Yeo. Brig. *Heir*, Visct. Malden, s. *Cassibury Park, Herts.*
- Estcourt**, George Thomas John, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Sotherton-Estcourt. B. 1839. E. Harrow and Ball. Coll. Oxford. M.P. Wilts N. '74-85. C. *Estcourt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.*
- Ettrick**, L. (See Napier, L.)
- Eversley**, George John, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Shaw-Lefevre. B. 1832. M.P. Reading '63-85; Bradford, Central D., '86-95; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '66; Sec. to Board of Trade '68-71; Home Sec. '71; Sec. to

- Admiralty '71-4, and April—Nov. '80; First Commr. of Works '80-84, and again '92-4; Postmaster-General '84-5; Pres. Local Govt. Board '94-5; Benchman Inner Temple. *Abbots-worthy House, King's Worthy, Winchester.*
- Exeter**, Archibald, 64th Bp. of. (See founded 1050.) Surname Robertson. B. 1853, app. 1903; s. the late G. S. Robertson, M.A., Exeter Coll., Oxford. Late scholar Trin. Coll., Oxford. B.A. (1st-class Lit. Hum.) '76, M.A. '79, D.D. '97. Formerly Fellow of Trin. Coll., Oxford. Principal of Bp. Hatfield's Hall, Durham, '83-'97; of King's Coll., London '97-1903; Vice-Chancellor Univ. of London, 1902-3; Hon. D.D. (Durham) '93; Hon. LL.D. (Glas.) 1901; Hon. Fellow Trin. Coll., Oxford. Author "Regnum Dei" (Hampton Lectures) and other publications. *The Palace, Exeter.*
- Exeter**, William Thomas Brownlow, 5th M. of (cr. 1801). Surname Cecil. B. 1876, s. 1898. Custos Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterboro' '98. Major 4th E. Anglian Brigade, R.F.A. Mayor of Stamford, 1900. Chm. Soke of Peterboro' C.C. *Heir*, Lord Burghley, s. *Burghley House, near Stamford*; 14, *Ashley Gardens, S.W.*
- Exmouth**, Edward Addington Hargreaves, 5th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Pellew. B. 1890, s. 1899. *Heir*, Henry E. Pellew, c. *Canon-teign, Dunsford, Exeter.*
- Faber**, Edmund Beckett, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Faber. B. 1847; *E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb.*; M.P. Hants, Andover D., 1901-5; a director of the L. & N.W. Ry.; Chairman of the *Yorkshire Post*; Chairman English County Bankers' Association, and senior partner in Beckett & Co., Leeds and York. *Belvedere, Harrogate*; 19, *Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
- ***Fairfax**, Albert Kirby, 12th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Fairfax. B. in Maryland, 1870, s. 1900. S.P. Claim allowed by Committee for Privileges, Nov. 17th, 1908. *Heir*, Hon. C. E. Fairfax, bro. 107, *East 45th Street, New York City.*
- Fairlie**, L. (See Glasgow, E. of.)
- Falkland**, Byron Plantagenet, 12th V. (cr. 1620), and Lord Cary. Surname Cary. B. 1845, s. 1886. S.R.P.; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 4th Batt. Yorks Regt. '01-6; D.L. and J.P. North Riding Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. L. P. Cary, Master of Falkland, s. 26, *Upper Grosvenor Street, Mayfair, Carlton, Marlborough.*
- Falmouth**, Evelyn Edward Thomas, 7th V. (cr. 1720). Surname Boscawen. B. 1847, s. 1889. C.B.; late Col. 2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign '82, Nile Exped. '84; Major-General; retired 1902; K.C.V.O., C.B. *Heir*, Hon. E. H. J. Boscawen, s. 2, *St. James's Square, S.W.*
- Farnham**, Arthur Kenlis, 11th L. (cr. 1756). I.R.P. Surname Maxwell. B. 1879, s. 1900. m. Aileen Selina, d. of late Charles Purdon Coote. *Heir*, Hon. Somerset Arthur, s. *Farnham, Cavan.*
- Farquhar**, Horace Brand, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Farquhar, G.C.V.O., Master of H.M.'s Household. B. 1844; a s. of Sir Walter Minto-Farquhar. Formerly Director of the British S. Africa Co., res. '98; M.P. West Marylebone '95-98; cr. a Baronet '92. P.C. 1907. 7, *Grosvenor Square, W.*; *Castle Rising, King's Lynn.*
- Farrer**, Thomas Cecil, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Farrer. B. 1859, s. 1899. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Claude Farrer, s. L. *Abinger Hall, Dorking, Athenaeum, New University, National Liberal.*
- Fermanagh**, L. (See Erne, E.)
- ***Fermoy**, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Roche. B. 1850, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. Roche, bro. L. *Kildare Street Club.*
- Ferrers**, Sewallis Edward, 10th E., Visct. Tamworth (cr. 1711) (and a Bart. cr. 1611). Surname Shirley. B. 1847, s. 1859. *Heir*, W. K. Shirley, c. C. *Stawnton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire. Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- Feverham**, William Ernest, 1st E. of (cr. 1868). Surname Duncombe. B. 1829, s. as 3rd L. '67; M.P. E. Retford '52-7, N. Riding Yorks. '59-67. *Heir*, Visct. Helmsley, g.s. C. Carlton.
- ***french**, Charles A. T. R. J. J., 6th L. (cr. 1798). Surname french. B. 1868, s. 1893. s. of 5th Lord. I.P. m. 1892, May, c. d. of Mathew J. Corbally, D.L., of Rathkeale Hall, Swords, Co. Dublin, and had issue Martin Joseph, b. '93, d. '94. *Heir*, Hon. John Martin Valentine french, b. 1872. *Pekin, China. Wellington.*
- Fife**, Alexander William George, 1st D. of (cr. 1889). Surname Duff. B. 1849. K.T.; G.C.V.O.; P.C.; M.P. Elgin '74-9; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '80-81; L.L. and Cus. Rot. Co. of London 1900; L.L. Elgin '72-1902; D. of U.K. '89; formerly Vice-Pres. of the British South Africa Co., res. '98; m. Princess Louise, c. d. of King Edward VII., July 27th, '89; has two daughters, the elder being Her Highness Princess Alexandra, b. '91, who is h.p. to the dukedom and Macduff earldom. L.U. On Nov. 9th, 1905, H.M. the King directed that H.R.H. Princess Louise should bear the style and title of The Princess Royal, and her daughters be styled "Highness" and "Princess." *Mar Lodge, Braemar; Mont-coffer House, Banff, N.B.*; 15, *Portman Square, W.*
- Fingall**, Arthur James Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Fingall (1831). Surname Plunkett. B. 1850, s. 1881. Lieut. Imp. Yeo. in the S. African campaign 1900. *Heir*, Hon. O. J. H. Plunkett (Lord Killeen), s. *Brooks's.*
- Fisher**, John Arbuthnot, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Fisher. B. 1811. Admiral of the Fleet; G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., I.L.D. Camb.; First and Principal Naval A.D.C. to the King; entered the Navy '54, saw service in the Chinese and Crimean wars, and distinguished himself in the Egyptian war '82; Dir. Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes '86, Rear-Admiral '90, Admiral Superintendent Portsmouth Dockyard '91, Controller of the Navy '92, Commander-in-Chief North America and W. Indies Station '97, Naval Delegate Hague Peace Conference '99, Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean '99-1902, Portsmouth August 1903, and First Sea Lord 1904-10; Member of Esler War Office Committee 1903; First and Principal Naval A.D.C. to his late Majesty; is a member of Committee of Imperial Defence. *Kilvestone Hall, Theford, Norfolk. Marlborough, Athenaeum.*
- Fisherwick**, L. (See Donegall, M. of.)
- Fitzhardinge**, Charles Paget Fitzhardinge, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Fitzhardinge. B. 1830, s. 1896. M.P. Gloucester '62-5. *Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire.*
- Fitzmaurice**, Edmond George Petty, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1846. Liberal M.P. for Calne '68-85, Wilts N. Div. 1901-05;

- Plenipotentiary Danube Conference '83; Chairman Grand Committees 1901; British Member of Commission of Reforms for Turkey under the Treaty of Berlin, 1880; Boundary Commissioner under the Foreign Government Act, 1887; Under Sec. Foreign Affairs '82-5 and 1905-8; Plenipotentiary at the London Conference on the African Sleeping Sickness 1907-8; Chairman of the Wiltshire County Council and Quarter Sessions 1896-1906; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster 1908-9; author of the "Life of Lord Granville," 1905, and many other books: P.C. 1908. *Leigh House, Bradford, Wills, Brooks's.*
- Fitzwilliam, Wm. Chas. De Meuron, 7th E.** (cr. 1746). Surname Wentworth-Fitzwilliam. B. 1872, s. 1902. Served in S. Africa with 4th Batt. Oxon Light Infantry in 1900, D.S.O.; M.P. Wakefield '95-1902. *Heir, Hon. W. H. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, un. L.U. Wentworth, Woodhouse, Rotherham; Coollattin, Shillelagh, Ireland; 4, Grosvenor Square, W. Bachelors', Pratt's, York, Kildare St., Dublin; Brooks's, and Turf.*
- Foley, Fitzalan Charles John, 6th L.** (cr. 1776). Surname Foley. B. 1852, s. 1905. Formerly Capt. and Hon. Major 3rd Batt. Derbyshire Regt. *Heir, Gerald Henry Foley, e. Ruxley Lodge, Claygate, Surrey. Travellers'.*
- ***Forbes, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 10th L.** (cr. 1442). Surname Forbes. B. 1829, s. 1868. Premier baron of Scotland. *Heir, Hon. A. M. Forbes, bro. C. Carlton.*
- Forester, Cecil Theodore, 5th L.** (cr. 1821). Surname Weld-Forester. B. 1842, s. 1894. M.P. Wenlock '74-85. *Heir, Hon. George C. B. Weld-Forester, s. C. Willey Park, Brosely, Salop; Rose Bank, Birchingdon-on-Sea, Thanet. Carlton, Cocoa Tree.*
- Fortescue, Hugh Fortescue, 4th E.** (cr. 1789). Surname Fortescue. B. 1854, s. 1906; E. Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb. (M.A.); Lord-Lieut. and C.A. Devon; M.P. Tiverton '81-85, Tavistock '85-92. *Heir, Viscount Ebrington, s. Castle Hill, N. Devon; 36, Loundes Street, S.W. Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- ***Frankford de Montmorency, Willoughby John Horace, 4th V.** (cr. 1816). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1868, s. 1902. I.P.; served in Burma '91-2; with the Firaah expedition '97-8; attached to the Egyptian army.
- Foxford, L.** (See Limerick, E. of.)
- Furness, Christopher, 1st L.** (cr. 1910). Surname Furness. B. 1852. E. privately; M.P. (L.) Hartlepool '91-5 and 1900-10; head of the Furness line of steamships, and connected with shipbuilding, ironworks, and collieries in the north of England; J.P., D.L., co. Durham and N. Riding Yorks. *Tunstall Court, West Hartlepool; Grantley Hall, Ripon; 23, Upper Brook Street, W.*
- Gage, Henry Charles, 5th V.** (cr. 1720). Sits as Ld. Gage (1790). Surname Gage. B. 1854, s. 1877. *Heir, Hon. Henry Rainald Gage, s. C. Firle, Lewes, Sussex. Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- Gainsborough, Charles William Francis, 3rd E.** (of cr. 1841). Surname Noel. B. 1850, s. 1881. Served 10th Hussars; Chm. Rutland C.C. *Heir, Visct. Campden, s. C. Exton Park, Oakham. Carlton; Junior United Service, Pratt's, M.C.C.*
- Galloway, Randolph Henry, 11th E.** (of cr. 1623). Sits as Lord Stewart of Garlies (1796). Surname Stewart. B. 1836, s. 1901. Capt. 42nd Royal Highlanders '64; retired '76, Crimean and Indian Mutiny medals. *Heir, Randolph*
- Algernon Ronald, Lord Garlies, s. Cumloiden, Newton Stewart, N.B.; Glen Trool Lodge, Bargrennan, N.B.; Garlies Lodge, Bargrennan, N.B.; 44, Clarges Street, Mayfair, W.*
- Galway, George Edmund Milnes, 7th V.** (cr. 1727). C.B. Sits as Lord Monckton (1887). Surname Monckton-Arundell. B. 1844, s. 1876, m. 1879. M.P. North Notts. '72-85; peer of the U.K. '87; A.D.C. to Queen Victoria '97 and to the King 1901; Hon. Col. (Col. commanding, '82-1904) Sherwood Rangers I. Yeomanry; M.F.H. '76-1907; Kt. of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. *Heir, Hon. G. V. Monckton-Arundell, s. C. Serlby Hall, Bawtry, Yorks. Carlton.*
- Gardner, L.** (cr. 1806). Title claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner.
- ***Garvagh, Charles John Spencer George, 3rd L.** (cr. 1818). Surname Canniug. B. 1852, s. 1871. I.P. *Heir, Hon. L. E. S. G. Canniug, s. C. Carlton.*
- Gerard, Frederic John, 3rd L.** (cr. 1876). Surname, Gerard. B. 1883, s. 1902. *Heir, Hon. R. J. Gerard-Dicconson, un. Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent; Garswood, Warrington.*
- Gifford, Edric Frederic, 3rd L.** (cr. 1824). Surname Gifford. B. 1849, s. 1872. V.C.; served in Ashantee and Zulu wars; Col. Sec. Western Australia '80-83, Gibraltar '84-8, Leeward Islands '88. *Heir, Hon. E. B. Gifford, bro. C. Carlton.*
- Gladstone, Herbert John, 1st V.** (cr. 1910). Surname Gladstone. B. 1854, s. of Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone. E. Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford (1st class in Modern History '76, M.A. '79); Lecturer in Modern History, Keble Coll.; M.P. (L.) Leeds '80-85, and Leeds (West) '85-1910; P.C.; Junior Lord Treasury '81-5; Deputy Commr. Board of Works '85; Fin. Sec. War Office '86; Under Home Sec. '92-4; First Commr. of Works '94-5; Chief Liberal Whip '99-1905; Home Sec. 1905-10; High Commr., Gov.-Gen., and Com.-in-Chief of Union of S. Africa 1910. G.C.M.G., 1910. *Government House, Pretoria. National Liberal, Bath, and Reform.*
- Glantawe, John Jones, 1st L.** (cr. 1906). Surname Jenkins. B. 1835. Mayor of Swansea '69-70, '79-80, '80-81; member Governing Body Intermed. and Technical Education; Harbour Trust (Chm. '91-8); hon. freeman Swansea '95; M.P. Carmarthen District '82-86 and '95-1900. *The Grange, Swansea; 13, Cadogan Place, S.W. Reform, Sports, National Liberal, Hurlingham, and Welsh.*
- Glanusk, Joseph Henry Russell, 2nd L.** (cr. 1899). Surname Bailey. B. 1864, s. 1906. Major Grenadier Guards; served S. Africa 1900. *Heir, Hon. Wilfred Russell Bailey, s. C. Glanusk Park, Crickehowell, Brecknock.*
- Glasgow, David, 7th E.** (of cr. 1703) and Baron Boyle (cr. 1699) in the peerage of Scotland. Surname Boyle. B. 1833, s. 1890. Ret. Capt. R.N.; served in Russian and China wars; Gov. New Zealand '92-7; cr. Baron Fairlie, in the peerage of the U.K., '97. *Heir, Visct. Kelburn, s. Kelburne, Fairlie, N.B. Carlton and U.S. Clubs.*
- ***Gloucester, Edgar Charles Sumner, 32nd Bp. of.** Surname Gibson. B. 1848. E. Charterhouse and Trin. Coll. Oxford; deacon '71, priest '72; Chaplain Wells Theological Coll. '71, Vice-Principal '74, Principal '80; Lecturer Leeds Clergy School '76-80; Preb. of Wells '80-1905; Vicar of Leeds '95-1905; appointed

- Bp. March 1905; Select Preacher at Oxford '93-'95; Chaplain-in-Ord. to King Edward 1901-5. Author of an Exposition of the XXXIX. Articles and a Commentary on the Book of Job. A High Churchman. Member Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline. *Palace, Gloucester. Athenæum and Royal Societies.*
- Gordon, V. (See Aberdeen, E. of.)
- Gorell, John Gorell, 1st B. (cr. 1909). Surname Barnes. Judge of Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division '92-1905; President 1905-9. P.C. 1905. 14. *Kensington Park Gardens, W. Athenæum, Reform.*
- Gormanston, Jenico Edward Joseph, 15th V. (cr. 1478). Sits as Ld. Gormanston (1868). Surname Preston. B. 1879, s. 1907. Reserve of officers. C. *Gormanston Castle, Balbriggan, and Whitewood House, Nobber, Ireland*
- *Gort, John Standish Surtees Prendergast, 6th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Vereker. B. 1836, s. 1902. I.P. Licut. Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Hon. Standish R. G. Vereker, b. *East Cores Castle, Isle of Wight. Guards' and Bachelors'.*
- Goschen, George Joachim, 2nd V. (cr. 1900). Surname Goschen. B. 1866, s. 1907. M.P. East Grinstead D. '95-1906; Aide-de-Camp to Lord Roberts in S. Africa 1900-4. *Heir*, George Joachim, s. Private Secretary to Lord Jersey, Governor of N.S.W., '90-2. C. *Seacroft Heath, Hawkhurst; 25, Rulland Gate, S.W. Carlton.*
- Gosford, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th E. of (cr. 1806); (cr. a Bart. of Nova Scotia 1628, Viscount 1776). Sits as Baron Worlingham (1835). Surname Acheson. B. 1841, s. 1864. K.P.; Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra; L.L. co. Armagh; Vice-Admiral of Ulster. *Heir*, Visct. Acheson, s. 22, *Mansfield Street, W.; Gosford Castle, Ireland. Travellers', Turf, and R.Y.S. Cores.*
- Gough, Hugh, 3rd V. (cr. 1849). Surname Gough. B. 1849, s. 1895. Minister Resident at Dresden and Coburg till 1907; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh W. Gough, s. *Loughcutra Castle, co. Galway. St. James's, Travellers'.*
- Grafton, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Fitzroy. B. 1821, s. 1882. K.G.; C.B.; General ret'd.; Equerry to the late Queen '40-82, Hon. Equerry '82-1901 to the late King and since to H.M. the King. *Heir*, F. of Euston, s. C. 6, *Chesterfield Gardens, W.; Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire; Euston Hall, Suffolk. Travellers', United Service.*
- Graham, E. (See Montrose, D. of.)
- Granard, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, 8th E. of (cr. 1684). Sits as Baron Granard (1806). M. 1900. Beatrice, d. of Ogden Mills, of Staatsburg, New York. Is also Visct. Granard and Baron Clanehugh (I.P.), and a Nova Scotia Bart. Surname Forbes. B. 1874, s. 1889. Served in South African War; late A.D.C. to Lord-Lieut. of Ireland; Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905-7; Master of the Horse Aug. 1907. K.P.; P.C. Assistant Postmaster-General Feb. 1906 to Aug. 1909. Appointed July 1910 a Special Ambassador to announce the Accession of King George V. at several Courts in Europe. *Heir*, Lieut. Hon. D. A. Forbes, R.F.A., bro. *Castle Forbes, co. Longford. Turf, Guards'.*
- Grantley, John Richard Brinsley, 5th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Norton. B. 1855, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. Richard H. Brinsley Norton, s. C. *Oakley Hall, Cirencester, Glos.; Elton Manor, Notts; Markenfield Hall, Ripon, Yorks.*
- Granville, Granville George, 3rd E. (cr. 1833). Surname Leveson-Gower. B. 1872, s. 1891. Attaché in H.M. Diplomatic Service Jan. '94, 3rd Sec. Jan. '96; 2nd Sec. Nov. '98, 1st Sec. Nov. 1905; a Lord-in-Waiting '95 and Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, bro. L. *Kensington Palace, W.*
- *Graves, Henry Cyril Percy, 5th L. (cr. 1794). Surname Graves. B. 1847, s. 1904. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, s. C. *Carlton.*
- *Gray, Eveleen, Baroness (cr. 1445) in the peerage of Scotland. B. 1841. Surname Smith-Gray. m. '63, J. MacLaren Stuart Smith; s. 14th E. of Moray in the barony '95; assumed with her husband the additional name and arms of Gray '97. *Heir*, Hon. J. MacLaren Stuart Gray, s. *Brownwood, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford; 14, Boltons, S.W.*
- Grenfell, Francis Wallace, 1st L. (cr. 1902). B. 1811; s. of Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell; m., (1) '87, a d. (since deceased) of General R. Blucher Wood; (2) 1903, Hon. Aline Majendie, d. of Lady Margaret Majendie; Ensign 60th Rifles '50, Col. '82, Major-Gen. '89; served Kaffir War '78, Zulu War '79, Transvaal Campaign '81-2, Egyptian Expedition '82, Nile Expedition '84; Sirdar Egyptian Army '85 and '98; in command of the Force in Egypt '97-8; Gov. of Malta, '89-1903; Commander 4th Army Corps, 1903; Commander Forces in Ireland, 1904-7; Field Marshal, 1908; G.C.B., G.C.M.G., LL.D. Camb. *Heir*, Hon. Pascoe Grenfell, s. 43, *Bryanslon Square; Butler's Court, Beaconsfield. Army and Navy, Travellers', Turf.*
- Greville, Charles Beresford Fulke, 3rd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Greville. B. 1871, s. 1909. Late 7th Hussars; A.D.C. to Lord-Lieut. of Ireland '92-3; to Gov. of Bombay 1900-4; Mil. Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Australia 1904. *Clonlugh, Westmeath. Cavalry, Carlton.*
- Grey, Albert Henry George, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Surname Grey. B. 1851, s. 1894. First-class Senior Law and Hist. Tripos Camb. '74; m. '77, Alice, 3rd d. Mr. R. S. Holford, M.P., M.P. S. Northumberland '80-85, Tyneside, '85-6; Governor-General of Canada and G.C.M.G. 1904. P.C. 1908. *Heir*, Visct. Howick, s. *Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland.*
- Grey de Ruthyn, Rawdon George Grey, 24th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Clifton. B. 1858, s. 1887. Hereditary Bearer of the Gold Spurs at the Coronations. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Talbot Clifton, bro. C. *Warton Hall, Lytham; Mount Bellaw, Co. Galway, Ireland. Carlton.*
- Grimthorpe, Ernest William, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Beckett. B. 1856, nephew of 1st L. and s. late Mr. W. Beckett, M.P. M.P. Whitby Div. '85-1905; A.A.G. Imperial Yeomanry 1900; memb. War Office Organisation Commn. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. Ralph W. E. Beckett, b. 1891, s. 80, *Portland Place, W.; Turf, St. James's and Brooks's.*
- Grinstead, L. (See Enniskillen, E. of.)
- Guilford, Frederick George, 8th E. of (cr. 1752). Surname North. B. 1876, s. 1885. m. Mary Violet, c. d. of the late W. Hargrave Pawson. *Heir*, Francis George, Lord North, s. *Waldershare Park, Dover; Glemham Hall, Wickham Market, Suffolk.*

- *Guillamore, Hardrees Standish, 5th V. (cr. 1831). Surname O'Grady. B. 1841, s. 1877. I.P.; formerly R.A. *Heir*, Hon. F. S. O'Grady, *bro.* *Cahir Guillamore, Kilmallock, co. Limerick.*
- Gwydyr, Willoughby Merrik Campbell, 5th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Burrell. B. 1841, s. 1909. C. *Sloke Park, Ipswich; 60, Pont Street, S.W.*
- Haddington, George, 11th E. of (cr. 1619). Surname Arden-Baillie-Hamilton. B. 1827, s. 1870. S.R.P.; K.T.; L.L. Haddingtonshire; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Lord Binning, s. C. *Tynninghame, Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire, Carlton.*
- Haldon, Lawrence William, 3rd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Palk. B. 1869, s. 1903. Formerly Capt. Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regt.; served in S. Africa 1901-2 with 8th Batt. Imp. Yeo. m. '93, Lidiana, d. of Col. J. W. Maichle. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. B. Palk, s. C. *The Laurels, Elmiers End, Kent.*
- Halifax, Charles Lindley, 2nd V. (cr. 1866). Surname Wood. B. 1839, s. 1885. Pres. English Church Union; Eccles. Com. '86. *Heir*, Hon. Edward F. L. Wood, s. 88. *Luton Square, S.W.; Hickleton, Doncaster. Athenæum, Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- Halsbury, Hardinge Stanley, 1st E. of (cr. 1898). Surname Giffard. B. 1825. P.C.; M.P. Launceston '77-85; Sol.-Gen. '75-80; Ld. Chancellor '85-6, '86-92, and '95-1905; E. Merton Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '50; Q.C. '65; South Wales and Chester Circuit; engaged in the Overend, Gurney, and Tichborne cases; created Baron Halsbury on his elevation to the Woolsack '85, and Viscount Tiverton and Earl of Halsbury '98; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '91. *Heir*, Viscount Tiverton, s. C. 4, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Carlton.*
- Hambleden, Emily, 1st Viscountess (cr. 1891). Widow of late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith; peerage conferred in recognition of the public services of her late husband. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. D. Smith, s. 23, *Belgrave Square, London.*
- Hamilton and Brandon, Alfred Douglas, 13th D. of (cr. 1643). Sits as D. of Brandon (1711). Surname Douglas-Hamilton. B. 1862, s. 1895. 1st premier peer of Scotland, and heret. Keeper of Holyrood Palace. *Heir*, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, s. (b. 1903). *Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire; Dungavel, Strathaven, Lanarkshire.*
- Hamilton of Dalzell, Gavin George, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). K.T. Surname Hamilton. B. 1872, s. 1900. Served in Imp. Yeo., S. Africa; Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. Leslie d'Henin Hamilton, *bro.* Dalzell, *Motherwell, N.B.; 31, Curzon Street, W. Turf, Guards', Brooks's, Arthur's, Bachelors', Marlborough.*
- Hampton, Thomas Walter, 3rd V. (cr. 1883). Surname Brand. Is also Baron Dacre. B. 1869, s. 1906. Was in 10th Hussars; was Brigade Adjutant 2nd Cavalry Brigade, Canterbury, and served in Boer War. *Heir*, Hon. T. H. Brand, s. *The Hoo, Welwyn, Herts.*
- Hampton, Herbert Stuart, 4th L. (cr. 1874). Surname Pakington. B. 1883, s. 1906. Lieut. Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Hon. Humphrey Arthur Pakington, *bro.* *Waresley Court, Kidderminster.*
- *Harborton, James Spencer, 6th V. (cr. 1791). Surname Pomeroy. B. 1836, s. 1862. I.P.
- Heir*, Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, s. 21, *Onslow Square, S.W.*
- Hardinge, Henry Charles, 3rd V. (cr. 1846). Surname Hardinge. B. 1857, s. 1894. Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 7th Batt. Rifle Brigade; served in the Nile Exped. ('85) with Camel Corps. *Heir*, Hon. Henry R. Hardinge, s. *South Park, Penshurst, Kent.*
- Hardinge of Penshurst, Charles, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Hardinge. B. 1858; 2nd s. of 2nd Viscount Hardinge; E. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.; P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; entered Diplomatic Ser. '80; was at Constantinople till '84, then went to Berlin, and was appointed to Washington '85. Here he was promoted to be Second Secretary. He was at Sofia '87-91, at Paris for three years, and then became Sec. of Legation at Teheran '96-8, and at St. Petersburg '98-1903. He was appointed Assist. Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs Feb. 1903, Ambassador at St. Petersburg March 1904, Permanent Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs Feb. 1906, and Gov.-Gen. of India 1910. *Government House, Calcutta.*
- Hardwicke, Charles Alexander, 8th E. of (cr. 1754, Baron 1733). Surname Yorke. B. 1869, 1s. 1909. 3, *St. Mark's Mansions, Balderton Street, W.; Sydney Lodge, Hamble, Southampton.*
- Hare, L. (See Listowel, E. of.)
- Harewood, Henry Ulick, 5th E. of (cr. 1812). Surname Lascelles. B. 1846, s. 1892. Hon. Col. Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav.; A.D.C. to the King 1901. K.C.V.O. 1908. *Heir*, Visct. Lascelles, s. *Harewood House, Hanover Square.*
- Harlech, George Ralph Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Ormsby-Gore. B. 1855, s. 1904. M.P. Shropshire, Oswestry Div. 1901-4; L.L. co. Leitrim; Major Shropsh. Yeo. since '97. *Heir*, Hon. William G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., s. C. *Brongyntyn, Oswestry; 37, Chesham Place, S.W. Carlton.*
- Harrington, Charles Augustus, 8th E. of (cr. 1742). Surname Stanhope. B. 1844, s. 1881. Hon. Col. Cheshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope, *bro.* C. *Carlton, White's, Marlborough, and R.Y.S.*
- Harris, George Robert Canning, 4th L. (cr. 1815). Surname Harris. B. 1851, s. 1872. Chairman of Quarter Sessions, East Kent; Col. Territorial Army; appointed Chairman Yeomanry Committee 1900; well-known cricketer; Under-Sec. for India '85-6; Under-Sec. for War '86-9; Gov. of Bombay '90-95; G.C.I.E.; a Lord-in-Waiting '95-1901; G.C.S.I. '95; D.A.G. Imperial Yeo. 1900-01. A.D.C. to H.M. 1908. *Heir*, Hon. George St. Vincent Harris, s. C. *Belmont, Faversham, Kent. Carlton.*
- Harrowby, John Herbert Dudley, 5th E. of (cr. 1809). Surname Ryder. B. 1864, s. 1900. Partner in the banking firm of Coutts & Co.; M.P. Gravesend '98-1900. C. *Heir*, Visct. Sandon, s. *Sandon Hall, Stafford; Norton House, Campden, Glos. Travellers', Carlton.*
- Hartismere, L. (See Henniker, L.)
- Hastings, Albert Edward Delaval, 21st L. (cr. 1829). Surname Astley. B. Nov. 24th, 1832, s. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. Helen F. D. Astley, d. C. *Mellon Constable, Norfolk; Seaton Delaval, Northumberland. Carlton, Bachelors', Turf.*
- Hatherton, Edward George Percy, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Littleton. B. 1842, s. 1888. C.M.G.; Hon. Commr. in Lunacy '90-98; Chm. C.C. and Quarter Sessions Staffs.

- Heir*, Hon. E. C. R. Littleton, s. U. *Teddesley, Penkridge, Stafford. Travellers*'.
- Haversham**, Arthur Divett, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Hayter. B. 1835. *E. Eton* and *Brasenose Coll.*, Oxford (M.A. '59); entered Grenadier Guards '56, retired '64; sat for Wells '65-8, Bath '73-85, and Walsall '93 5 and 1900-5; Lord of the Treasury '80-82; Financial Secretary to the War Office '82-85; P.C. '94; Chairman Public Accounts Committee 1901-5. *South Hill Park, Bracknell, Berks; Linslade Manor, Leighton Buzzard; Ticeona, Tintagel; and 9, Grosvenor Square, W.*
- ***Hawarden**, Robert Cornwallis, 6th Viscount (cr. 1791) and Baron de Montalt (cr. 1785); also a baronet (cr. 1705). Surname Maude. I.P. B. 1890, s. 1908. *E. Winchester* and Christ Church, Oxford. *Heir*, Eustace Wyndham Maude, c. 18, *Chelsea Court, S.W.*
- Hawke**, Martin Bladen, 7th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Hawke. B. 1860, s. 1887. Capt. Yorks County cricket team. *Heir*, Captain Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., bro. C. *Wighill Park, Tadcaster, Carlton, Bachelors', Yorkshire.*
- Hay**, L. (See Kinnoul, E. of.)
- Headfort**, Geoffrey Thomas, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenlis (1831). Surname Taylour. B. 1878, s. 1894. *Heir*, Earl of Eective, s. C. *Headfort, Kells, Co. Meath; Virginia Park, Virginia, Co. Cavan.*
- Headley**, Charles Mark Allanson, 4th L. (cr. 1707). Surname Winn. B. 1845, s. 1877. J.P. Essex, Middlesex, and Kerry; late Capt. Com. Light Horse H.A.C., and Lieut.-Col. Com. 4th Battalion North Munster Fusiliers; I.R.P. '83. *Heir*, R. G. Allanson-Winn, Esq., c. C. 44 and 53, *Digby Mansion, Hammernsmith; Aghadoe House, Killarney; Wartley Lodge, Brentwood, Essex.*
- Hemphill**, Stanhope Charles John, 2nd L. (cr. 1905). Surname Hemphill. B. 1853, s. 1908. *E. Shrewsbury School* and Trin. Coll., Dublin (Classical Moderator and Medallist); M.A. '77; called to English Bar Middle Temple '77; Irish Bar '78; K.C. 1906. D.L., J.P. Dublin and Tipperary. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. Fitzroy Hemphill, bro. *Clifton, Shankill, co. Dublin, and 65, Merriem Square, Dublin. Reform, National Liberal: University Club, Dublin; and Royal Irish Yacht Club.*
- Heneage**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1896). Surname Heneage. B. 1840. P.C.; M.P. Lincoln '65-8, Grimsby '80-92, '93-5; entered 1st Life Guards '57; retired '63; Chanc. Duchy of Lancaster and Vice-Pres. of the Commn. on Agriculture '86. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. George Heneage, s. L.U. *Hainton Hall, Lincoln.*
- Henley**, Frederic, 4th L. (cr. 1799). Sits as Ld. Northampton (1895). Surname Henley. B. 1849, s. 1898. *Attaché '68-73. Heir*, Hon. Anthony Ernest Henley, bro.
- Henniker**, Charles Henry Chando, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Henniker-Major. B. 1872, s. 1902. Sits as Lord Hartismere; Major 3rd Battn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own). *Heir*, Hon. Gerald Arthur George Henniker-Major, bro. *Thornham Hall, near Eye, Suffolk.*
- Hereford**, John, 94th Bp. of. Surname Percival. B. 1834. Consecrated '95. The see was founded 676 (income £4200). *E. Queen's Coll., Oxford; Jun. Math. Univ. Sch. '55; double 1st cl. Mod., '56; B.A. (double 1st cl.) '58; M.A. '61; Hon. I.L.D. of Univ. of St. Andrews '70; D.D. '95; was ordained deacon '60, and priest '61, by Bp. of Oxford; formerly*
- Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxford; Head Master of Clifton Coll. '62-73; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of Exeter '69-82; Preb. of Exeter '71-82; Select Preacher at Oxford '82; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of London '84-6; Pres. of Trinity Coll., Oxford, '78-87; Canon of Bristol '82-7; Select Preacher at Oxford '88; Head Master of Rugby '87-95. Palace, Hereford; Lollards' Tower, Lambeth Palace, S.E. Athenæum.*
- Hereford**, Robert, 16th V. (cr. 1549). Surname Devereux. B. 1813, s. 1855. Is premier Viscount of England. *Heir*, Hon. R.C. Devereux, s. C. *Tregoyd, Three Cocks S.O. Carlton.*
- Herries**. U.K. Peerage extinct by death of Lord Herries, Oct. 5th, 1908. Scottish barony of Herries passed to his elder daughter, the Duchess of Norfolk.
- Herschell**, Richard Farrer, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Herschell. B. 1878; s. '99. Lord-in-Waiting 1907. 3, *Whitehall Court, S.W.*
- Hertford**, Hugh de Grey, 6th M. of (cr. 1793). Surname Seymour. B. 1843, s. 1884. P.C.; M.P. Co. Antrim '69-74, S. Warwickshire '74-80; Compt. of the Household '79-80. L.L. Warwickshire 1905. *Heir*, E. of Yarmouth, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Heytesbury**, Leonard, 4th L. (cr. 1828). Surname Holmes-a-Court. B. 1863, s. 1903; Major Wilts Regt. m. '96, Sybil, d. of late Capt. F. B. Morris. *Heir*, Hon. William L. F. Holmes-a-Court, s. *Heytesbury, Wilts; Westover, Isle of Wight. New Club.*
- Hill**, Rowland Richard, 4th V. (cr. 1842). Surname Clegg-Hill. B. 1863, s. 1895. *E. Eton. m. '90, Annie, d. of William Irwin, Esq., of Tandrago, Co. Sligo. Heir*, Hon. F. W. Clegg-Hill, bro. *Leybourne Wood, Borough Green, Kent. Willington.*
- Hillingdon**, Charles William, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Mills. B. 1835, s. 1898. Is a partner in Glyn, Mills, & Co.; M.P. Kent, Sevenoaks D., '85-92; Treas. of the Gold Standard Defence Assn. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Thomas Mills, s. *Camelford House, Park Lane, W.*
- Hillsborough**, E. of. (See Downshire, M. of.)
- Hindlip**, Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Allsopp. B. 1877, s. 1897; A.D.C. to Gov. Victoria; served in Boer War. m. 1904, Agatha Lilian, d. of J. C. Thynne, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. Charles S. V. Allsopp, s. *Hindlip Hall, Worcester; Alsop-le-Dale, Derbyshire; 52, Mount Street, W. Carlton, Bachelors' and Turf.*
- Holden** of Alston, Angus, 1st Lord (cr. 1908) and 2nd Bart. Surname Holden. B. 1833. *E. Wesley College, Sheffield. Mayor of Bradford '78-80 and '86. M.P. E. Bradford, '85-6; Yorks E. Riding, Buckrose D., '92-1900. Heir*, Hon. Ernest I. Holden. L. *Nun Appleton, Bolton Percy, Yorks; Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. National Liberal, Reform.*
- Holm Patrick**, Hans Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Hamilton. B. 1886, s. 1898. 16th Lancers. *Abbotstown, Castleknock, co. Dublin.*
- Home**, Charles Alexander, 12th E. of (cr. 1605). Sits as Ld. Douglas (1875). Surname Douglas-Home. B. 1834, s. 1881. K.T., L.L. of Lanarkshire and Lt.-Col. Lanarkshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir* Ld. Dunglass, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Hood**, Grosvenor A. A., 5th V. (cr. 1796). Surname Hood. B. 1868, s. 1907. Major Gren. Guards; served Ashanti '95-6, S. Africa '99-1902. *Heir*, Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, M.V.O., D.S.O., R.N., bro. C. *Travellers*'.

- ***Hotham**, Frederick William, 6th L. and 16th Bart. (cr. 1797). Surname Hotham. B. 1863, s. 1907. I.P. C. *Dallon Hall, Dallon Holme; Scorbrough House, Beverley, E. Yorks; West Hill, Titchfield, Hants. Junior Constitutional, Royal Automobile.*
- Hothfield**, Henry James, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Tufton. B. 1844. 1.L. Westmorland; a Lord-in-Waiting '86. *Heir*, Hon. J. S. R. Tufton, s. *Hothfield Place, Ashford, Kent. Carlton.*
- Howard de Walden**, Thomas Evelyn, 8th L. (cr. 1597). Surname Ellis. B. 1880, s. 1890. Served in Boer war. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. Wm. Charles Ellis, *un.*
- Howard of Glossop**, Francis Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Fitzalan-Howard. B. 1859, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. B. E. Fitzalan-Howard, s. L. *White's.*
- Howe**, Richard George Penn, G.C.V.O., 4th E. (cr. 1821). Surname Curzon. B. 1861, s. 1900. Lord Chamberlain to H.M. Queen Alexandra. M.P. Wycombe D., Bucks, '85-1900; Treasurer of the Household '96-1900; Lord-in-Waiting 1900-1903. *Heir*, Viscount Curzon, s. C. Gopsall, *Atherstone; Penn House, Amer-sham, Bucks; Woodlands, Uxbridge; Acton Place, Sudbury, Suffolk; Curzon House, Mayfair, W. Carlton, Turf, Travellers', Constitutional, Bachelors', and Marlboro'.*
- Huntingdon**, Warner Francis John Plantagenet, 14th E. of (cr. 1520). Surname Hastings. B. 1868, s. 1885. Lieut.-Col. late 3rd Batt. Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians). *Heir*, Francis J. C. W. P., Viscount Hastings, s. C. *Sharavogue, King's Co.; Lindley Hall, Nuneaton, Warwickshire; 10, Grosvenor Square, W. Carlton, Kildare Street, Ranelagh, Rochampton.*
- ***Huntingfield**, Joshua Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1706). Surname Vanneck. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards; I.P. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Vanneck, *bro. Bachelors'.*
- Huntly**, Charles, 11th M. of (cr. 1500). Sits as Lord Meldrum (1815). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1863. P.C.; LL.D.; premier M. of Scotland; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81; Lord Rector of Aberdeen Univ. '90, '93, '96. *Heir*, Hon. Granville C. D. Gordon, Scots Guards, n. L.U. *Aboyne Castle, N.B.; Orton Longueville, Peterborough. Royal Societies.*
- Hutchinson**, V. (See Donoughmore. E. of.)
- Hylton**, Hylton George Hylton, 3rd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Jolliffe. B. 1862, s. 1890. M.P. Somerset, Wells Div., '95-9. *Heir*, Hon. William G. H. Jolliffe, s. *Anmerdown Park, Rastock.*
- Iddesleigh**, Walter Stafford, 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). Surname Northcote. B. 1845, s. 1887. Comm., Deputy-Chm., and Chm. of Board of Inland Revenue '77-92; Chm. of Roy. Commn. on Sewage Disposal. *Heir*, Visct. St. Cyres, s. *Pynes, Exeter. Athenæum.*
- Ilechester**, Giles Stephen Holland Fox, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Fox-Strangways. B. 1874, s. 1905. E. Eton; served in Coldstream Guards; ed. "Further Memoirs of the Whig Party 1807-21," "Journal of Elizabeth, Lady Holland." *Heir*, Lord Stavordale, s. C. *Melbury, Dorchester; Abbotshury, Dorchester; Holland House, Kensington, W.*
- Ikeston**, Balthazar Walter, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Foster. M.D., D.C.L. M.P. (L.) Chester '85-6, Derbyshire (Ikeston), '87-1910; Parl. Sec. Local Govt. Board '92-5; Chm. Nat. Lib. Federation '86-90; created a Knight '86; J.P. Warwickshire; for 24 years Prof. of Medicine Queen's Coll., Birmingham; P.C. 1906. 30, *Grosvenor Road, S.W. Reform, National Liberal.*
- Inchiquin**, Lucius William, 15th L. (cr. 1543). Surname O'Brien. B. 1864, s. 1900. I.R.P.; Lieut. Rifle Brigade '86-92. C. *Heir*, Hon. Donough E. Foster O'Brien, s. *Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, co. Clare; Moor Park, Ludlow. Carlton and Naval and Military.*
- Innes**, E. (See Roxburghe, D. of.)
- Inverclyde**, James Cleland, 3rd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Burns. B. 1864, s. 1905. L.L. Dumbarton, 1908. *Heir*, Hon. John Alan Burns, s. *Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay, N.B.; Hartfield, Cove, Dumbarlonshire; 17, Park Terrace, Glasgow. Travellers', Western (Glasgow); Royal Yacht Squadron, Ulster (Belfast).*
- Islington**, John Poynder, 1st L. (cr. 1910) and 6th Bart. Surname Dickson-Poynder. B. 1866. M.P. (U.) Wilts (Chippenham) '92-1910; Gov. New Zealand 1910. *Heir*, none. *Hart-ham Park, Corsham; Hilmarton Manor, Calne, Marlborough, Turf.*
- Iveagh**, Edward Cecil, 1st Viscount (cr. 1905) and 1st L. (cr. 1801). Surname Guinness. B. 1847. 3rd s. Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, and *bro.* 1st L. Ardilaun; Bart. '85, Baron '91, Viscount 1905. K.P., G.C.V.O., F.R.S. *Heir*, Hon. Rupert E. Cecil Guinness, M.P. s. C. 5, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- James of Hereford**, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname James. B. Hereford 1828. E. Cheltenham Coll.; Lecturer's Prizeman at the Inner Temple '50-51; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '52; "postman" of Court of Exchequer '67; Q.C. '69; M.P. Taunton '69-85; Bury, Lancs., '85-95; Solicitor-General '73, Attorney-General '73-4 and '80-85, Refused to join Mr. Gladstone's '86 Administration as Lord Chancellor because of his views on Home Rule; became one of the leaders of the Liberal Unionist party; one of the counsel for the *Times* in O'Donnell v. Walter, and before the Parnell Commission; took a prominent part in the discussion of the Home Rule Bill during the '93 session; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a peerage, in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet '95-1902: P.C., LL.D.; G.C.V.O.; member Judicial Committee P.C. '96. Chairman Royal Commissions on Accidents to Railway Servants and Alien Immigration. Opposed Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals. L.U. 41, *Cadogan Square, S.W. Brooks's.*
- Jersey**, Victor Albert George, 7th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Child-Villiers. B. 1845, s. 1859. P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; L.L. Oxfordshire; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '75-7; Paymaster-General '89-90; Governor New South Wales '90-93; Chairman Light Railways Commission '96-1905, D.C.L. Oxon. 1907. *Heir*, Visct. Villiers, s. C. *Middleton Park, Bicester; Osterley Park, Isleworth.*
- Joicey**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Joicey. B. 1846. E. Gainford School; coalowner; Director N.E. Railway; M.P. Durham, Chester-le-Street D., '85-1905. *Ford Castle, Cornhill-on-Tweed; Longhirst, Morpeth, Northumberland; Gregynog, Montgomeryshire; 58, Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- Kenlis**, L. (See Headfort, M. of.)
- Kenmare**, Valentine Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenmare (1856). Surname Browne.

- B. Dec. 1860, s. 1905. Master of the Horse to Lord Lieut. 1903; C.V.O. 1904; L.L. Kerry; *m.* '87 Hon. Elizabeth Baring, *a.d.* 1st Baron Revelstoke. *Heir*, Hon. Valentine E. C. Browne, Visct. Castlerosse, s. (b. 1891). *Killarney House, Killarney*; 66, *Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- Kenry, L. (See Dunraven, E. of.)
- Kensington, Hugh, 3rd L. (cr. 1886, peerage of the U.K.), 6th L. (peerage of Ireland). Surname Edwardes. B. 1873, s. 1900. *Heir*, Hon. William Edwardes, s. *St. Bride's, Little Haven, S. Wales.*
- Kenyon, Lloyd, 4th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Kenyon. B. 1864, s. 1869. Lord-in-Waiting 1901-5. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. W. F. Kenyon. C. Gredington, *Whitechurch, Salop. The Albany, Piccadilly, Carlton.*
- Ker, L. (See Lothian, M. of.)
- Kesteven, John Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Is a baronet (cr. 1610). Surname Trollope. B. 1851, s. 1874. E. Eton and Cambridge. Col. C. Linc. Yeomanry. Served in S. African campaign 1900. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas C. Trollope, n. C. Casewick, *Stamford. Arthur's, Junior Carlton.*
- Kilbraeken, Arthur, 1st Ld. (cr. 1909). Surname Godley. B. 1847. E. Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford; G.C.B.; Bar. Lincoln's Inn '76; private sec. to Mr. Gladstone '72-4 and '80-82; Commr. Inland Revenue '82; Under-Sec. of State for India '83-1906; Chairman of the governing body of Rugby School, 1903. *Minley Lodge, Farnborough, Hants*; 29, *Sloane Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Killanin, Martin Henry Fitzpatrick, 2nd Baron (cr. 1900) and a Baronet. Surname Morris. *a. s.* of Lord Morris and Killanin, P.C.; etc.; *b.* '67, s. 1901; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Barrister-at-law; Commissr. Nat. Educ. Ireland; Gov. of Univ. Coll., Galway; J.P. and D.L. Co. Galway; J.P. Co. Cavan; Hon. L.L.D., Roy. Univ. of Ireland; M.P. Galway 1890-1901. *Heir*, Major the Hon. G. H. Morris, Irish Guards, *bro. C. Spiddal, Co. Galway. Athenæum, Carlton; Kildare Street, Dublin; County Club, Galway.*
- *Kilmaine, John E. Deane, 5th L. (cr. 1789). Surname Browne. B. 1878, s. 1917. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. A. Browne, s. C. *The Neale, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.*
- Kilmarnock, L. (See Erroll, Earl of.)
- Kilmorey, Francis Charles, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Surname Needham. B. 1842, s. 1880. K.P.; Knt. of Grace Order of St. John; I.R.P.; M.P. Newry '72-4; Hon. Col. Shropshire Yeo. Cav., 1897-1908; A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Newry, s. C. 5, *Aldford Street, W.; Mourne Park, Killeel, Co. Down. Carlton, Garrick, Turf.*
- Kimberley, John, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Wodehouse. B. 1848, s. 1902; C.C. Norfolk. *Heir*, Lord Wodehouse, s. *Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk; Willon Park, North Walsham, Norfolk.*
- *Kingsale, Michael Constantine, 33rd L. (cr. 1811). Surname de Courcy. B. 1855, s. 1895. I.P.; premier baron of Ireland, enjoys the hereditary privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. *Heir*, Lieut. Hon. M. W. R. de Courcy, s. C. *The Grange, Marle Hill, Cheltenham.*
- *Kingston, Henry Edwyn, 9th E. of (cr. 1768). Surname King-Tenison. B. 1874, s. 1896. Capt. Irish Guards. *Heir*, Visct. Kings-
- borough, s. *Kilronan Castle, Carrick-on-Shannon, Carlton, Wellington.*
- *Kinloss, Mary, 8th Baroness (cr. 1601). (In the Peerage of Scotland.) Surname Morgan-Grenville. B. 1852, s. 1889. *d.* last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; *m.* 84, Luis Ferdinand Harry Courthorpe Morgan, *Heir*, Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville, Master of Kinloss, s.
- Kinnaird, Arthur FitzGerald, 11th L. (cr. 1682). Surname Kinnaird. B. 1847, s. 1887. M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb. Late Hon. Col. Tay Vol. div. R.E. (Submarine miners); Lord High Commissioner Ch. of Scotland 1907-8; Director Barclay's Bank. *Heir*, Hon. D. A. Kinnaird, Master of Kinnaird, Lieut. Scots Guards; s. L.O. Rossie Priory, *Inchture, Perthshire*; 10, *St. James's Square, S.W. Athenæum, Brooks's, New Club, Edin.*
- Kinnear, Alexander Smith, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Kinnear. B. 1833. Called to the Bar (Scotch) 1856; Q.C.; Dean of Faculty of Advocates '81, Lord of Session '82. Chm. Scottish Universities Commission; Member Royal Commission on Scottish Church Crisis 1904. 2, *Moray Place, Edinburgh.*
- Kinnoull, Archibald Fitzroy George, 12th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Hay (1711). Surname Hay. B. 1855, s. 1897. Ex. Col. Egyptian Gendarmierie. *Heir*, Ld. Hay of Kinfans, *g.s. Dupplin and Balhousie Castles, Perthshire*; 6, *West Chapel Street, Mayfair.*
- Kinross, Patrick, 2nd L. (cr. 1902). Surname Balfour. B. 1870; Advocate Scottish Bar. *Heir*, Hon. John P. D. Balfour. s. L.U. 3, *Ainslie Place, Edinburgh.*
- Kintore, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 10th E. of (cr. 1677). Sits as Ld. Kintore (1838). Surname Keith-Falconer. B. 1852, s. 1880. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; L.L.D.; A.D.C.; Col. late Lt.-Col. commd 3rd Gordon Highlanders; a Lord-in-Waiting '85-6 and '95-1905; Captain Yen. of Guard '86-9; Gov. S. Australia '89-95. *Heir*, Lord Falconer, s. C. *Keith Hall, Inverurie, N.B.; Inglismaldie, Laurencekirk, N.B. Marlborough, St. James's, Carlton, Turf.*
- Kitchener of Khartoum and of the Vaal, Horatio Herbert, 1st L. (cr. 1893); 1st Visct. (cr. 1902). Surname Kitchener; *a. s.* late Lieut.-Col. H. H. Kitchener; *b.* 1850; G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. Ed. at Woolwich; joined Royal Engineers; employed in and after '74 on the Palestine and Cyprus Surveys; served in the Egyptian Army in '82 and Nile Expedition in '84; Gov. of Suakin '86; led the Egyptian troops against Osman Digna at Handub '88, and made A.D.C. to the late Queen and C.B.; Adj.-Gen. Egyptian Army '88-92; Sirdar '92. After the taking of Dongola, in '96, he was made K.C.B., and organised the final advance against and defeat of the Khalifa in Sept. '98, being awarded a peerage, as Baron Kitchener of Khartoum and of Aspell. Presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of honour. D.C.L. Oxford '99. Received, June '99, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament and a grant of £30,000. Appointed Chief of the Staff in the South African campaign in Dec. '99, and went out with Lord Roberts; promoted to supreme command on the return of Lord Roberts in Jan. 1901; at end of the war created a Viscount and received a grant of £50,000; Order of Merit, 1902. Received a sword of honour from the Corporation of Cape Town and an illuminated address and

- plate from the Corporation of London. Com-in-Chief of the Indian Army 1902-9; Com-in-Chief Mediterranean 1909; promoted Field-Marshal, Sept. 10th, 1909; Member Committee of Imperial Defence, 1910. *Heir-pres.*, Col. Henry E. C. Kitchener, *bro.* *United Service, Bachelors'.*
- Knaresborough**, Henry Meysey, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Meysey-Thompson. B. 1845; s. as 2nd Bart '74; *E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.*; Director N.-E. Railway; M.P. Knaresborough '80; Lincolnshire, Brigg D. '85-6; Staffs, Handsworth D. '92-1905. *Kirby Hall, York.*
- Knollys**, Francis, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Knollys. B. 1840; s. late Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys; *m.* '87, Hon. Ardyn Mary, *d.* of Sir H. Tyrwhitt, Bart., and Baroness Berners; was private sec. to the late King, and is joint private sec. to his present Majesty; G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Knollys, *s. Blount's Court, Henley-on-Thames; St. James' Palace, S.W.*
- Knutsford**, Henry Thurstan, 1st V. (cr. 1895); 1st B. cr. 1888. Surname Holland. B. 1825; *e. s.* late Sir H. Holland, Bart.; P.C.; called Bar, Inner Temp., '49, bencher '81; legal adviser at Col. Off. '67-70; Assist. Under Sec. State Colonies '70-74; M.P. Midhurst '74-85, Hampstead '85-8; Finan. Sec. Treas. '85; Vice-Pres. Council '85-6 and '86-7; Col. Sec. of State Jan. '87-92; G.C.M.G.; Knight of Justice, Sub-Prior and Hon. Bailiff of Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Trustee of National Portrait Gallery. *Heir*, Hon. Sydney George Holland, *s. C. Pinewood, Willey, Surrey; 75, Eaton Square, S.W.*
- Lamington**, Charles Wallace Alexander Napier, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Cochrane-Baillie. B. 1863, s. 1890. G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.; M.P. North St. Pancras '86-90; Gov. of Queensland '95-1901; of Bombay 1903-7. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Brisbane W. Cochrane-Baillie, *s. C. 26, Wilton Crescent, S.W.; Lamington, Lanarkshire. Carlton Tuf, Wellington.*
- Laneborough**, Charles John Brinsley, 7th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Butler. B. 1805, s. 1905. Major 3rd Batt. Coldstream Guards. I.P. *Heir*, Lord Newtown-Butler, *s. C. Carlton.*
- Langford**, Hercules Edward, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Rowley. B. 1848, s. 1854. I.R.P.; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. J. H. W. Rowley, *s. C. Carlton.*
- Lansdowne**, Henry Charles Keith, 5th M. of (cr. 1784). Surname FitzMaurice. B. 1845, s. 1866. K.G.; P.C.; *e. s.* of 4th Marquis; Under-Sec. War '72-74; Under-Sec. India Office '80; and Governor-General of Canada '83-8; Governor-General of India '88-93; Trustee of the National Gallery '94; Sec. of State for War '95-1900, Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs 1900-5; L.L. Wilts; L.L.D. Dublin '99. *Heir*, E. of Kerry, M.P., *s. I. U. Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, W.; Bowood, Calne, Wilts. Travellers'.*
- Lathom**, Edward George, 3rd E. of (cr. 1880). Surname Bootle-Wilbraham. B. 1895, s. 1910. *Lathom House, Ormskirk.*
- Lauderdale**, Frederick Henry, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Maitland. B. 1840, s. 1884. S.R.P.; L.L. Berwickshire '90-1901. *Heir*, Visct. Maitland, *s. Thirlestane Castle, Lauder, Co. Berwick. Carlton.*
- Lawrence**, John Hamilton, 2nd L. (cr. 1860). Surname Lawrence. B. 1846, s. 1879; Lord in-Waiting '95-1905. *Heir*, Hon. A. G. Lawrence, *s. L.U. 66, Pont Street, Belgrave Square; Chetwode Manor, Buckingham. Brooks's.*
- Leconfield**, Charles Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Wyndham. B. 1872, s. 1900; served during the S. African campaign in the No. 4 Remount Dept. Depot, and was wounded. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. W. Reginald Wyndham, *bro.*
- Leeds**, George Godolphin, 10th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Osborne. B. 1862, s. 1895. M.P. Brixton D. '87-96; Assist. Sec. to Colonial Sec. '87-8; Treasurer of Queen Victoria's Household '95-6. *Heir*, John Francis, Marquis of Carmarthen, *s. C. 11, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. Carlton, R.Y.S.*
- Leicester**, Thomas William, 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Coke. B. 1848, s. 1909. G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Visct. Coke, *s. U. Holkham, Norfolk.*
- Leigh**, Francis Dudley, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Leigh. B. 1855, s. 1905. Priv. sec. to Lord Cross when Sec. for India. Late Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Warwickshire Imp. Yeo.; Hon. Col. 3rd and 7th Batts. Royal Warwickshire Regt. *Heir*, Hon. R. Leigh, *bro. L.U. 31, Grosvenor Square, W.; Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth; Adlestrop House, Chipping Norton, Oxon.*
- Leinster**, Maurice, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). Sits as V. Leinster (1747). Surname FitzGerald. B. 1887, s. 1893. 1s premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland. *Heir-pres.*, Ld. Desmond, *bro. Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.*
- Leith** of Fyvie, Alexander John, 1st Baron (U.K.) (cr. 1905). Surname Forbes-Leith. B. 1847. Retired R.N. '72; iron and steel manufacturer U.S.A. *Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire; 1, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. Naval and Military, Carlton, R.Y.S.*
- Leitrim**, Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1795). Surname Clements; sits as Baron Clements (1831). B. 1879, s. 1892. Served in S. Africa 1900-1902. *Heir*, Hon. F. P. Clements, *bro. Milford, co. Donegal.*
- *Leven and Melville**, John David, 14th E. of (cr. 1641). Surname Leslie-Melville. B. 1886, s. 1906. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. A. L. Leslie-Melville, *bro. Carlton, Travellers'.*
- Lichfield**, Augustus, 92nd Bp. of. (See founded 956.) Surname Legge. B. 1839, app. 1891; 5th s. of the 4th Earl of Dartmouth. *E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxon; B.A. '61; M.A. '64; curate of Handsworth '64; priest '65; curate of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, '66-7; vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, '67; Hon. Canon of Rochester '77; vicar of Lewisham '79; rural dean of Greenwich '80, and of Lewisham '86; Proctor in Convocation for Rochester '85-91. Bishop of Lichfield July '91. The Palace, Lichfield.*
- Lichfield**, Thomas Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Anson. B. 1856, s. 1892. *Heir*, Visct. Anson, *s. Shugborough Hall, Stafford; 38, Great Cumberland Place, W.*
- *Lifford**, James Wilfred, 5th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Hewitt. B. 1837, s. 1887. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. A. R. Hewitt, *bro. C. Austin House, Broadway, Wores.*
- Lilford**, John, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Powys. B. 1863, s. 1886. *Heir*, Hon. Stephen Powys, *bro. Lilford Hall, Northamptonshire.*
- Limorick**, William Henry Edmund de Vere Sheaffe, 4th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Ld. Foxford (1815). Surname Pery. B. 1863, s. 1896. *Heir*, Visct. Glentworth, *s.*

- ***Lincoln**, Edward Lee, 82th Bp. of. (See founded about 800. The see was known formerly as Lindsey, then Leicester, then Dorchester; in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln.) Surname Hicks. B. 1843, app. 1910; s. of Edward Hicks, of Oxford. *E. Magdalen Coll. School and Brasenose Coll., Oxon*; Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll. '66; vicar of Fenny Compton '73; Hon. Canon of Worcester '84; first Principal of Hulme Hall (Owens Coll.) '86; Canon of Manchester '92-1910. Is a Progressive. *Old Palace, Lincoln.*
- Lindley**, Nathaniel, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Lindley. B. 1828. Called to the bar '50, Q.C. '72, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas '75, Lord Justice of Appeal '81, Master of the Rolls 97-1900, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary 1900-6. Author of several works on law. F.R.S., D.C.L. Oxon, LL.D. Edin. and Camb. P.C. Member Royal Commission on Historical MSS. *East Carleton, Norwich. Athenaeum.*
- ***Lindsay**, David Clark Bethune, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Surname Lindsay. B. 1832, s. 1894. S.P.; m. '66 Emily Marian, widow of Capt. Edmund Charles Barnes. *Heir, Visct. Garmock, s. Kilconquhar Castle, Fife; Wormistone, Caledonian and Scottish Conservative.*
- Lindsey**, Montagu Peregrine Albemarle, 12th E. of (cr. 1626). Surname Bertie. B. 1861, s. 1899. A.D.C. to Lord Carrington when Governor of New South Wales. *Heir, Earl of Abingdon. Uffington; Stamford. Carlton, Wellington.*
- Linlithgow**, Victor Alexander John, 2nd M. of (cr. 1902). Surname Hope. B. 1887, s. 1908. *Heir, Lord Charles Melbourne Hope, bro. C. Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, N.B. Carlton.*
- ***Lisburne**, Ernest Edmund Henry Malet, 7th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Vaughan. B. 1892, s. 1899. I.P. *Heir, Capt. George Augustus Vaughan. Crosswood, Aberystwyth.*
- ***Lisle**, George William James, 6th L. (cr. 1758). Surname Lysaght. B. 1840, s. 1898. I.P. Served in New Zealand militia '64-5. *Heir, Hon. Horace George Lysaght, s. C. Mallow, Co. Cork.*
- Lister**, Joseph, 1st L. (cr. 1837). Surname Lister. B. 1827. P.C. s. of the late Joseph J. Lister, of Upton, Essex; ex-President Royal Society; Emeritus Prof. of Clinical Surgery in King's College; B.A. and M.B. Lond.; F.R.C.S. and F.R.C.S. Edin.; Hon. LL.D. Edin., Glasgow, Camb., Montreal, and Toronto; D.C.L. Oxon., D.Sc. Victoria, and London, and M.D. Dublin. Has many other distinctions, both British and foreign; O.M. 1902; Freedom City of London 1907. 12, *Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.*
- Listowel**, William, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Hare (1869). Surname Hare. B. 1833, s. 1856. K.P.; formerly in the Guards; severely wounded at Alma; Lord-in-Waiting '80. *Heir, Visct. Ennismore, s. Kingston House, Prince's Gate, S.W. Brooks's.*
- Liverpool**, Arthur William de Brito Savile, 5th E. of (cr. 1905 and 1786). Surname Foljambe. B. 1870, s. 1907. Major 6th Batt. Rifle Brigade, Steward and Chamberlain to the Viceroy of Ireland 1905-8; Comptroller of the Household 1909. *Heir, Hon. Gerald Foljambe, h.-bro. L. Harisholme Hall, Lincoln; 44, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Naval and Military.*
- Liverpool**, Francis James, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1880.) Surname Chavasse. B. 1846; E. Oxford; 1st class law and history; vicar of St. Paul, Upper Holloway, '73-8; rector of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford, '78-89; was examining chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter. Principal of Wycliffe Hall '89-1900. Bishop of Liverpool 1900. *The Palace, Liverpool.*
- Llandaff**, Henry, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Matthews. B. 1826. P.C.; s. Hon. Henry Matthews, late puisne judge of Ceylon; admitted at Lincoln's Inn '45, in '50 called to the Bar, and commenced practice in '52; took silk '68; Bencher of Lincoln's Inn; M.P. Dungarvan (L.C.) '68-74; East Birmingham, '86-95; Home Secretary, '86-92; Chm. London Water Supply Commission '97. 6, *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
- ***Llandaff**, Joshua Pritchard, 94th Bp. of. (See founded in the sixteenth century.) Surname Hughes. B. —; app. 1905; son of Dr. Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph '70-89; E. Balliol Coll., Powis Exhibitioner; 3rd class Lit. Hum.; deacon '71, priest '72; Curate of Neath '72-7; Vicar of Newcastle, Bridgend, Glam. '77-84, Llantrisant '84; Chaplain to the late Bishop of Llandaff 1900-5. *The Palace, Llandaff.*
- Llangattock**, John Allan, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1837. Surname Rolls. Hon. Col. T.D. 4th Welsh Brigade Roy. Field Artillery; M.P. Monmouthshire '80-85. *Heir, Hon. J. M. Rolls, s. C. The Hendre, Monmouth; South Lodge, Rulland Gate, S.W. Carlton, Arthur's.*
- Loch**, Edward Douglas, 2nd L. (cr. 1895). Surname Loch. B. 1873, s. 1900. Served in Soudan campaign 1898, D.S.O.; also on the staff in S. Africa. *Stoke College, Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk. Guards', Travellers'.*
- Lochee**, Edmund, 1st L. (cr. 1903). Surname Robertson. B. '45; E. St. Andrews Univ. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford (University Scholar and Prizeman '71); Fellow Corpus Christi Coll. '74; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; Northern Circuit; formerly Professor of Roman Law, Univ. Coll. London; LL.D. (St. Andrews); sat for Dundee '85-1908; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '92-5; Sec. of the Admiralty 1905-8; P.C. Dec. 1905. 49a, *Pall Mall; Dudley Lodge, Dulwich, S.E. Reform.*
- Loftus**, L. (See Ely, M. of.)
- Londesborough**, William Francis Henry, 2nd E. of (cr. 1887). Surname Denison. B. 1864, s. 1900. Vice-Admiral of Yorks; late Hon. Col. and Vol. Batt. E. Yorks Regt. K.C.V.O. 1907. C. *Heir, Visct. Raincliffe, s. Londesborough Park, Market Weighton; Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough; Blankney Hall, Lincoln; St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park. Carlton, Marlboro'.*
- London**, Arthur Foley, 110th Bp. of. (This see was founded at a very early date, the bishops formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers. The income of the see is £10,000, and in precedence it ranks after Canterbury and York.) Surname Winnington-Ingram. B. 1858, app. 1901. E. Marlborough and Keble Coll.; ordained 1834, at S. Mary's, Shrewsbury; curate '84-5; private chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield '85-91; head of Oxford House, Bethnal Green '88-95; rector of Bethnal Green '95-7; Bishop Suffragan of Stepney '97-1901; ex-Chaplain to the Archbishop of York; Select Preacher at Oxford and Cambridge, and Lecturer on Pastoral

- Theology, Cambridge. Dean of the Chapels Royal. *Fulham Palace, S.W.*
- Longderry, Charles Stewart**, 6th M. of (cr. 1816). Sits as E. Vane (1823). Surname Vane-Tempest-Stewart. B. 1852, s. 1884. P.C.; K.G.; G.C.V.O.; C.B.; M.P. Co. Down '78-84; Viceroy of Ireland '86-9; Chm. London School Board '95-8; A.D.C. to the King 1901; Postmaster-General 1900-2; President of the Board of Education 1902-5; Lord President of the Council 1903-5; L.L. Belfast 1900; L.L. co. Down 1902. *Heir*, Visct. Castlereagh, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Longford, Thomas**, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Sits as Lord Silchester (1821). Surname Pakenham. B. 1864, s. 1887. K.P. H.M.L. Co. Longford; M.V.O. 4th class; served in S. Africa as Capt. Imp. Yeo. 1900, and in 1902 as Lieut.-Col. Imp. Yeo.; Col. 2nd Life Guards. *Heir*, Lord Silchester, s. C. *Pakenham Hall, Castlepollard, Ireland*; 44, *Bryanston Sq., W.*
- Lonsdale, Hugh Cecil**, 5th E., of second creation (cr. 1807). Surname Lowther. B. 1857, s. 1882. Hereditary Adm. of the coasts of Westmorland and Cumberland, and Lord Warden of the West Marches; Col. Westmorland and Cumberland Hussars. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. Lowther, bro. C. *Lowther Castle, Penrith*; *Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland*; *Barleythorpe Hall, Oakham, Rutland*; 14 and 15, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton, Turf*.
- Loreburn, Robert Threshie**, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Reid. B. 1846. E. Cheltenham and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Ireland Scholar, 1st-class Lit. Hum., '69); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '71; Oxford Circuit; K.C.; Benchers '90; M.P. Hereford '80-85, Dumfries Burghs '86-1905; Solicitor-General May-Oct. '94; Attorney-General Oct. '94-June '95; one of the British Counsel before the Venezuelan Commission; G.C.M.G. Nov. '99; Lord Chancellor Dec. 1905; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. 1907; m. Dec. 3rd, 1907, Violet Elizabeth, *e.d.* of Mr. W. F. Hicks-Beach, 3, *Eaton Square, S.W.*; *Kingsdown House, near Dover*. *Brooks's and National Liberal*.
- Lothian, Robert Schomberg**, 10th M. of (cr. 1701). B. 1874, s. 1900. Surname Kerr. Sits as Ld. Ker. *Heir*, Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, *un. Neubattle Abbey, Dalkeith, Midlothian*; *Blicking Hall, Aylsham, Norfolk*; *Monteviot, Jedburgh, N.B.*
- Loudoun, Charles Edward Hastings**, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Botreaux (1368). Surname Abney-Hastings. B. 1855, s. 1874. *Heir*, Paulyn Rawdon-Hastings, n. C. *Carlton*.
- Louth, Randal Pilgrim Ralph**, 14th L. (cr. 1541). Surname Plunkett. B. 1868, s. 1883. I.P. *Heir*, the Hon. Otway R. P. O. Plunkett, s. *Louth Hall, Ardee, Co. Louth*.
- Lovat, Simon Joseph**, 16th L. (cr. before 1440). Sits as Ld. Lovat (1837). Surname Fraser. B. 1871, s. 1887; served in S. Africa as Major of the corps of gillies which he raised, 1900. *Heir*, Hon. H. J. Fraser, bro. *Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, Inverness*; 38, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- Lovel and Holland, L.** (See Egmont, E. of.)
- Lovelace, Lionel Fortescue**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1838). Surname King. B. 1865, s. 1906. E. Eton. *Heir*, Peter Malcolm, Visct. Ockham, b. March 30th, 1905, s. C. *Horsley Towers, Leatherhead, Surrey*; *Ben Damph Forest, Torridon, Ross-shire*; 23, *Knightsbridge, S.W.* Army and Navy, St. James's.
- Lucan, George**, 4th E. of (cr. 1795). (Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1632). Surname Bingham. B. 1830, s. 1888. K.P. '98. Served in the Rifle Brig. and Coldstream Guards, retiring as Lt.-Col. '60; Vice-Adm. of Prov. of Connaught; Co. Mayo, 1900; Knight of Legion of Honour and Medjidie; was present at Alma and Balaklava; M.P. for Mayo '65-74; I.R.P. Lieut. co. Mayo 1901. *Heir*, Lord Bingham, s. C. *Laleham House, Staines*; *Castlebar House, Castlebar, Ireland*. *Carlton, Turf*.
- Lucas, Auberon Thomas**, 8th L. (cr. 1663). Surname Herbert. B. 1876; s. his un., 7th Earl Cowper in barony 1905. Also 5th Lord Dingwall in peerage of Scotland and co-heir to Barony of Butler; Under-Sec. for War 1908. *Heiress*, Hon. Nan I. Herbert (sister). 7, *Cleveland Row, S.W.*; *Picket Post, Ringwood*.
- Ludlow, Henry**, 2nd B. (cr. 1897). Surname Lopes. B. 1865, s. 1899. Called to the Bar Inner Temple '90; Capt. Royal Wilts Yeomanry; Chm. and President Cancer Hospital; Treasurer St. Bartholomew's; D.L. Wilts; J.P. Wilts and Northants; L.C.C. 1903-7. *Heywood, Westbury, Wilts*; *Lampport Hall, Northampton*; 27, *Portland Place, W. Carlton and Marlborough*.
- Lurgan, William**, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Brownlow. B. 1858, s. 1882. State Steward 1902. *Heir*, Hon. W. G. E. Brownlow, s. (b. 1892). L. *Carlton*.
- Lytton, Victor Alexander George Robert**, 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). Surname Lytton. B. 1876, s. 1891. *Heir*, Edward Anthony James, s. (b. 1903). *Knebworth, Herts*; 11, *North Audley Street, W.*
- Lyveden, Courtenay Robert Percy**, 3rd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Vernon. B. 1857, s. 1902. Pres. Brit. Committee for Study of Foreign Municipal Affairs. *Heir*, Robert Fitzpatrick Courtenay, s. *Guernsey House, Folkestone National Liberal, New Reform, Pilgrims*.
- Macclesfield, George Loveden William Henry**, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). Surname Parker. B. 1888, s. 1896. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil T. Parker, *un. Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire*; 22, *Down Street, W.*
- *Macdonald, Ronald Archibald**, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Macdonald. B. 1853, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, s. C. *Carlton*.
- *Macdonald of Earnscliffe, Susan Agnes**, 1st Baroness (cr. 1891). Surname Macdonald. Widow of late Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., many years Prime Minister of Canada. *Earnscliffe, Ottawa, Canada*.
- MacDonnell of Swinford, Anthony Patrick**, 1st L. (cr. 1908). Surname MacDonnell. B. 1844. Was Acting Chief Commr. Burma, Chief Commr. Central Provinces, Acting Lieut.-Gov. Bengal, Lieut.-Gov. N.-W. Provinces, and Chief Commr. Oudh; Under-Sec. for Ireland 1902-8; G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
- Maonaghten, Edward**, L. (cr. 1887). (Life Peer.) B. 1830. P.C.; B.A. Camb. '52, M.A. '59, and Fellow Trin.; Linc. Inn '57; K.C.; Benchers '83; M.P. Co. Antrim '80-85, N. Antrim '85-7; a Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary since '87; L.L.D. Dublin '99. C. *Runkery Bushmills, Co. Antrim. Carlton*.
- Magheramorne, Dudley Stuart**, 3rd L. (cr. 1887). Surname M'Garel-Hogg. B. 1863, s. 1903. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. M'Garel-Hogg, bro. C. *Park House, Marden, Kent*.

- Malmesbury**, James Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Harris. B. 1872, s. 1899. B.A. (Hist. Honours) Ch.Ch. Oxford; D.L., J.P., and C.A. for Hants; M.L.C.C. (Stepney) 1904-5. *m.* 1905 Hon. Dorothy Gough Calthorpe. *Heir*, William James, Viscount Fitz-Harris, s. (b. 1907). *C. Heron Court, Christchurch, Hants. Bath, Carlton.*
- Manchester**, Edmund Arbuthnot, 4th Bp. of. (See founded 1847.) Surname Knox. B. 1847, app. 1903. 1s s. of the Rev. George Knox. E. St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford (1st class Moderations and Lit. Hum. and Law and Mod. History), Fellow of Merton Coll. '69, Tutor '75, and Chaplain '79; rector of Kibworth Beauchamp '84; Vicar of Aston '91; hon. Canon of Worcester and Bishop Suffragan of Coventry '94; then Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and Archdeacon of Birmingham. He married '95, as his second wife, a daughter of Canon Newton. *Bishop's Court, Manchester.*
- Manchester**, William Angus Drogo, 9th D. of (cr. 1719). Surname Montagu. B. 1877, s. 1892. *m.* 1900 Helena, d. of E. Zimmermann, of Cincinnati. Capt. Yeomen of the Guard Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Mandeville, s. L.U. *Kimbolton Castle.*
- Manners**, John Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1807). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1864. *Heir*, Hon. John Neville Manners, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Mansfield**, Alan David, 6th E. of (cr. 1776 and 1792). Surname Murray. B. 1864, s. 1906. Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod since '95. *Heir*, Lord Scone, s. (b. 1900). *Scone Palace; Comlongon Castle, Dumfriesshire.*
- Manvers**, Charles William Sydney, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Surname Pierrepoint. B. 1854, s. 1900; Brig.-Gen. commanding Sherwood Foresters Volunteer Brigade; M.P. Newark Div. of Notts '85-'95 and '98-1900. C. *Heir*, Viscount Newark, s. *Thoresby Park, Ollerton, Notts; Holme Pierrepoint, Nottingham; 6, Tilney Street, Park Lane. Carlton, Travellers', Wellington.*
- Mar**, John Francis Erskine, 34th E. of (cr. ante 1404). Surname Goodeve-Erskine. B. 1836, s. 1866. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Garioch, s. C. 17, *Dover Street, London, W. Carlton.*
- Mar and Kellie**, Walter John Francis, 12th and 14th E. of (cr. 1565 and 1619). Surname Erskine. B. 1865, s. 1888. S.R.P.; L.L. co. Clackmannan. *Heir*, Lord Erskine, s. *Alloa House, Clackmannanshire.*
- Marhamley**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1908). Surname Whiteley. B. 1855. Returned for Stockport as a Conservative '93, but in '96 became an Independent member, and was afterwards elected as a Liberal and sat for Pudsey D. Yorks 1900-8; Patronage Sec. to Treasury 1905-8; P.C. 1907. L. *Hawkestone Park, Shrewsbury; St. Anthony's, Milnthorpe; 31, Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Marlborough**, Charles Richard John, 9th D. of (cr. 1702). Surname Spencer-Churchill. B. 1871, s. 1892. K.G. *m.* '95 Consuelo, d. of W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York. Chancellor of the Primrose League; Paymaster-Gen. '99, resigned 1902; P.C. '99; served in S. Africa as Staff Capt. for Imperial Yeo.; Under-Sec. for the Colonies July 1903-Dec. 1905. *Heir*, M. of Blandford, s. (b. '97). *Blenheim Palace, Oxon.*
- Masham**, Samuel, 2nd L. (cr. 1891). Surname Cunliffe-Lister. B. 1857, s. 1906. E. Harrow and Oxford. One of the largest landowners in Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. J. Masham, bro. C. *Swinton, Masham, Yorks.*
- Massereene and Ferrard**, Algernon W. J. Clotworthy, 12th Visct. (cr. 1660). Sits as Lord Oriel (1821). Surname Skeffington. B. 1873, s. 1905. Major 17th Lancers; D.S.O. *Heir*, Clchester Arthur Skeffington. *Antrim Castle, Antrim; Oriel Temple, Co. Louth.*
- Massy**, John Thomas William, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Massy. B. 1835, s. 1874. I.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. H. S. J. Massy, s. C. *Killakee, Rathfarnham, co. Dublin. Carlton.*
- Mayo**, Dermot Robert Wyndham, 7th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Bourke. B. 1851, s. 1872. I.R.P. '90; P.C. 1900; K.P. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. Bourke, bro. C. *Kildare Street (Dublin). Carlton, White's, Marlborough.*
- Meath**, Reginald, 12th E. of (cr. 1627). Sits as 1st. Chaworth (1831). Surname Brabazon. B. 1841, s. 1887. L.L. County and City of Dublin; K.P.; P.C.; D.L.; founded Metropolitan Public Gardens Association '82, Lads' Drill Association and Empire Day Movement. *Heir*, Lord Ardee, s., Major 2nd Batt. Gren. Guards. C. *Kilruddery, Bray, Ireland; Ottermead, Ottershaw, Chertsey; 83, Lancaster Gate, W. Travellers', Bachelors', Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- Meldrum**, L. (See Huntly, M. of.)
- Melville**, Charles Saunders, 6th V. (cr. 1802). Surname Dundas. B. 1843, s. 1904. Consul-General at Hamburg '85-'97, at Christiania '97-1904. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Charles C. Dundas, s. *Melville Castle, Lasswade, Edinburgh, and Cotterstock Hall, Northamptonshire. Carlton.*
- Mendip**, L. (See Clifden, V.)
- Meredyth**, L. (See Athlumney, L.)
- Mereey**, John Charles, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Bigham. B. 1840. Bar. Middle Temple '70, Q.C. '83, Benchet '86; M.P. (L.U.) Liverpool (Exchange Div.) '95-'7; Judge of High Court '97; President Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Div. 1900-10; P.C. *Heir*, Captain the Hon. Clive Bigham, C.M.G., s. 22, *Grosvenor Place, S.W. Athenæum, Reform.*
- Methuen**, Paul Sanford, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Methuen. B. 1845, s. 1891. G.C.B.; G.C.V.O.; C.M.G.; and Ensign and Lieut. Scots Guards '64; Major-Gen. '90; Lieut.-Gen. '98; special service Gold Coast '73; Brig.-Major Home Dist. '74; Mil. Sec. Ireland '77; Egyptian expedition '82; A.A.G. Home District '81-4; commanded Bechuanaaland Field Force, "Methuen's Horse." '85; Adj.-Gen. S. Africa '88; Tirah campaign '97; General commanding Home District '92-'97; in command of the First Div. in S. Africa '99-1901; severely wounded near Tweebosch March 1902; Colonel Scots Guards; Eastern Command 1904-8; General 1905; Commander-in-Chief South Africa, 1908. *Heir*, Hon. P. A. Methuen, s. *Corsham Court, Wilts. Guards' and Travellers.*
- Mexborough**, John Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Savile. B. 1843, s. 1899. I.P. *Heir-pres.*, Lieut. J. H. Savile, h.-bro. *Methley Park, Leeds; Albert Court, Kensington Gore, S.W.*
- Michelham**, Herbert Stern, 1st L. (cr. 1906). B. 1851; son of the late Baron Hernian de Stern. E. Edinburgh, and King's Coll., London; one of H.M. Lieutenants for the City of London. Bart. 1905. *Heir*, Herman Alfred, s. 26, *Prince's Gate, London; Strawberry Hill, Surrey.*

- Middleton**, Digby Wentworth Bayard, 9th L. (cr. 1711). Surname Willoughby. B. 1844, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. P. Willoughby, bro. C. *Birdsall House, York. Carlton.*
- Middleton**, William St. John Fremantle, 9th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brodrick (1706). Surname Brodrick. B. 1856, s. 1907. M.P. West Surrey '80-85; Guildford '85-1906; Financial Sec. War Office '86-92; Under Sec. for War '95-8; Foreign Affairs '98-1900; Sea. for War 1900-3; for India 1903-5; P.C. '97; Alderman L.C.C. 1907. *Heir*, Hon. George St. J. Brodrick, s. C. 34, *Portland Place, W.*; *Peper Harow, Godalming; Middleton, Ireland. Carlton, Athenæum.*
- Milltown**, E. of (cr. 1763), claimed by Robert F. W. Leeson. 95, *Upper Leeson Street, Dublin.*
- Milner**, Alfred, 1st V. (cr. 1902). Surname Milner. B. 1854; P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. s. of Dr. Milner. E. in Germany, at King's Coll., London, and Balliol Coll., Oxford; 1st class in Classics; Fellow of New Coll.; called to the Bar, Inner Temp., '81; was on the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*; private sec. to Mr. Goschen, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, '87-9; Under-Sec. for Finance in Egypt '89-92; author of "England in Egypt"; Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue '92-7; succeeded Lord Rosmead as Governor of Cape Colony and High Commr. for S. Africa '97; Governor Transvaal and Orange River Colonies 1900-5. In recognition of his public services, he was created a Baron and a Privy Councillor in 1901, and on the conclusion of peace in South Africa was raised to the rank of Viscount in 1902. In Sept. 1903 declined an invitation to join the Cabinet as Col. Sec. in succession to Mr. Chamberlain. His action in S. Africa was made the subject of debate in the House of Commons in the 1906 Session, and the Peers voted their high appreciation of his services. A public address signed by more than 370,000 people was presented in Aug. 1906, expressing high appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Crown and Empire in Africa. Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon.) 1906, LL.D. (Cambridge) 1907, Toronto and McGill 1908. *Sturry Court, near Canterbury; 47, Duke Street, St. James's, S.W. Brooks's, Athenæum, and New University.*
- Minster**, L. (See Conyngham, M.)
- Minto**, Gilbert John, 4th E. of (cr. 1813). Surname Elliot, Murray-Kynningmond-Elliot. B. 1845, s. 1891. E. Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; attached to Turkish army, Russo-Turkish war, '77; served Afghanistan '79; private sec. to Gen. Sir F. Roberts, S. Africa, '81; Egyptian Campaign '82; Mil. Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Canada '83-6; Chief of Staff in campaign in N.-W. Territories of Canada '85; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '98-1904; Viceroy of India August 1905-1910. *Heir*, Visct. Melgund, s. *Minto House, Hawick, N.B. Guards', Turf, Brooks's.*
- Molesworth**, George Bagot, 9th V. (cr. 1716). Surname Molesworth. B. 1867, s. 1906. Captain; served in Tirah expedition '97-8. I.P. *Heir*, Charles Willoughby Murray, s. *Walter's Hall, Monkton, Thanet. Naval and Military.*
- Monck**, Henry Power Charles Stanley, 5th V. (cr. 1800). Baron (P.L.) 1797. Baron (U.K.) 1866. Surname Monck. B. 1349, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. C. H. S. Monck, Capt. 3rd Batt.
- Coldstream Gds., s. C. *Charleville, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow; Carlton, Kildare Street.*
- Monckton**, L. (See Galway, V.)
- Moncreiff**, Robert Chichester, 3rd B. (cr. 1874, and Bt. 1626 Nova Scotia, and 1871 U.K.). Surname Moncreiff. B. 1843, s. 1909. Clerk in Holy Orders; Vicar of Tanworth in Arden, Warwickshire, since '85. m. 1871 Florence Kate, d. of Lt.-Col. FitzHerbert, of Somersal Herbert, Derbyshire. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. FitzHerbert Moncreiff, s.
- Monk Bretton**, John William, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname Dodson. B. 1869, s. 1897. Formerly in the Diplomatic Service; priv. sec. to Col. Sec. L.U. Conyboro, *Lewes, Sussex; 12, Park Lane, W.*
- Monkswell**, Robert Alfred Hardcastle, 3rd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Collier. B. 1875, s. 1909. E. Eton and Camb. 7, *Chelsea Embankment.*
- Monson**, Augustus Debonnaire John, 9th L. (cr. 1728). Surname Monson. B. 1863, s. 1900. Attaché to the British Embassy, Paris, and private sec. to Ambassador '96-1900. m. 1903, Romaine, d. of late Gen. Roy Stone, U.S.A. *Heir*, Hon. John Rosebery Monson, s. *Burton Hall, Lincoln; Chari Lodge, Sevenoaks.*
- Montagu** of Beaulieu, John W. E., 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Douglas-Scott-Montagu. B. '66; s. 1905. M.P. Hants, New Forest, '92-1905; ed. "Car Illustrated," etc. *Heir*, Hon. Robert H. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, bro. C. *Beaulieu, Hants; 3, Tibney Street, W. Carlton, Automobile, R.Y.S.*
- Monteagle**, L. (See Sligo, M. of.)
- Monteagle** of Brandon, Thomas, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Spring Rice. B. 1849, s. 1866. *Heir*, Hon. T. A. Spring Rice, s. L.U. *Mount Trenchard, Foynes, co. Limerick; 8, Sloane Court, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Montrose**, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald, 5th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Graham (1722). Surname Graham. B. 1852, s. 1874. K.T.; Lt.-Col. Comdt. 3rd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; L.L. Shropshire; Lord Clerk Register for Scotland '90; A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, M. of Graham, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Moray**, Morton Gray Stuart-Gray, 17th E. of (cr. 1561). Sits as Ld. Stuart of Castle Stuart (1796). Surname Stuart. B. 1855, s. 1909. *Heir*, Francis Douglas, Lord Doune, s. *Darnaway Castle, Forres.*
- Morley** of Blackburn, John, 1st Viscount (cr. 1908). Surname Morley. B. at Blackburn 1838; E. Cheltenham and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '73, but took to literature; edited *Literary Gazette*, the *Fortnightly* '67-83, *Pall Mall Gazette* '80-83, and *Macmillan's Magazine* '83-5; M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne '83-95; Montrose '96-1908; Chief Secretary for Ireland '86; reappointed Chief Secretary '92; Sec. of State for India 1905-10; Lord President of the Council, 1910. His literary works include a number of books on the French philosophers of the eighteenth century, an essay on Compromise; Lives of Cobden, of Edmund Burke, of Walpole, and of Cromwell, and a Romanes lecture on Machiavelli '97; he is the writer of the authoritative Life of Mr. Gladstone, published in '03; Hon. LL.D. of Glasgow, Cambridge, McGill, and Toronto Univs.; Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford; Trustee of the British Museum, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, hon. Fellow of All Souls' College,

- Oxford; hon. Professor Royal Academy of Arts; F.R.S.; P.C.; O.M. 1902; received from Mr. Carnegie the Acton Library in 1902, and gave it to Cambridge University; member Royal Commission on Historical MSS. Aug. 1904; Chancellor Manchester Univ. 1908. *Flowermead, Wimbledon Park, S.W.*
- Morley**, Edmund Robert, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Parker. B. 1877, s. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. M. B. Parker, b. L.U. *Saltram, Plympton, Devon*; 31, *Prince's Gardens, S.W.*
- Morton**, Sholto George Watson, 21st E. of (cr. 1458). Surname Douglas. B. 1844, s. 1884. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Aberdour, s. *Loddington Hall, Leicester*; *Conaglen, Ardour, Argyll, C. Carlton.*
- Mostyn**, Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Lloyd-Mostyn. B. 1856, s. 1884. *Heir*, Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, s. C. *Carlton.*
- ***Mount Cashell**, Edward George Augustus Harcourt, 6th E. (cr. 1781). E. Eton and St. John's Coll., Camb. (M.A.). Surname Moore. B. 1829, s. 1898. Called Bar Lincs. Inn '54. *Beryl, Wells, Somerset. United University, Carlton.*
- Mount Edgumbe**, William Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Surname Edgumbe. B. 1832, s. 1861. P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '59-61; Lord Chamberlain '79-80; Lord Steward of the Household '86-92; L.L. and Vice-Admiral Cornwall; member Council Duchy of Cornwall 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Valletort, s. C. *Mount Edgumbe, Plymouth. Carlton.*
- ***Mountgarret**, Henry Edmund, 14th Visct. (cr. 1550). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1900. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Edmund Somerset Butler, s. *Ballyconra, co. Kilkenny*; *Nidd Hall, Ripley*; 93, *Eaton Square, S.W. Windham, Wellingtont, Brooks's.*
- ***Mountmorres**, William Geoffrey Bouchard, 6th V. (cr. 1763). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1872, s. 1880. E. Radley and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Scholar and Exhibitioner of both). F.L.S., F.R.G.S. Ex-L.C.C.; traveller: late Lient. R.N.V.R.; I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Francis R. De Montmorency, 18, *Pall Mall, S.W.*
- Mount-Stephen**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Stephen. B. 1829. Emigrated ('50) to Canada, and became merchant in Montreal. President Bank of Montreal '78, first President Canadian Pacific Railway Co., '81, and for his services made a Bart. '86. In Jan. 1905 he gave £200,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. G.C.V.O. 1905. 17, *Carlton House Terrace*; *Brocket Hall, Hatfield.*
- Mowbray**, Charles Botolph Joseph, 24th L. Mowbray (cr. 1283), 25th L. Segrave (cr. 1283), and 21st L. Stourton of Stourton, Co. Wilts (cr. 1448). Surname Stourton. B. 1867, s. 1893. *Heir-apparent*, Hon. William Marmaduke Stourton, s. *Allerton Park, Knaresborough.*
- Muncauter**, Josslyn Francis, 1st L. in the peerage of the U.K. (cr. 1898), 5th L. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1783), Bart. (cr. 1766). Surname Pennington. B. 1834, s. 1862. Served in Crimea. M.P. for W. Cumberland '72-80; Cumberland (Egremont D.) '85, '86-92. L.L. Cumberland. *Heir*, Hon. A. J. Pennington, bro. C. *Muncauter Castle, Cumberland. Carlton.*
- Munster**, Aubrey, 4th E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Fitz-Clarence. B. 1862, s. 1902. *Heir*, Hon. Harold E. Fitz-Clarence, bro. 2, *Warwick Square, S.W. Carlton, Bachelors', St. James's.*
- Muskerry**, Hamilton Matthew Fitzmaurice, 4th L. (cr. 1781). Surname Fitzmaurice, Deane-Morgan. B. 1854, s. 1868. I.R.P.; formerly in the R.N. *Heir*, Hon. R. M. Fitzmaurice-Deane-Morgan, s. *Springfield Castle, Co. Limerick. Carlton, St. George's Yacht.*
- Napier and Ettrick**, William John George, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Ettrick (1872). Surname Napier. B. 1846, s. 1898. Entered diplomatic service '69, Third Sec. '73, Second '76; Sec. at Stockholm and Tokio. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Francis E. B. Napier, s. *Thirlestane, Selkirk, N.B.*; 4, *Grafton Street, W. New.*
- Napier of Magdala**, Robert William, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Napier. B. 1845, s. 1890. Lt.-Col. Bengal Army retired; served in Abyssinia. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. C. Napier, bro. C. 9 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
- Nelson**, Horatio, 3rd E. (cr. 1805). Surname Nelson. B. 1823, s. 1835. Is a g.n. of the great Admiral. *Heir*, Hon. T. H. Nelson, s. C. *Trafalgar House, Salisbury. Carlton.*
- ***Newborough**, William Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Wynn. B. 1873, s. 1888. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas John Wynn, bro. L. 3, *Portland Place, W.*
- ***Newburgh**, Charles, 9th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Bandini. B. 1862, s. 1908. S.P.; is Prince Giustiniani Bandini in the Roman States. *Heir*, Visct. Kynnaid, s. *Rome.*
- ***Newcastle**, Norman Dumenil John, 4th Bp. oi. (See created 1882.) Surname Stratton. B. 1840, app. 1907. E. Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '62, M.A. '69, D.D. '92); D.D. Durham 1908; deacon '65; priest '65; Vicar of Kirkby Wharfe '66; Vicar and Rural Dean of Wakefield '75; Proctor in Convocation for Archdeaconry of Craven '80; Hon. Canon of Ripon '83; Archdeacon of Huddersfield and Hon. Canon of Wakefield '88; Bishop of Sodor and Man '92-1907, and Dean '95-1907. *Benwell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne. National.*
- Newcastle**, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). Surname Pelham-Clinton. B. 1864, s. 1879. *Heir*, Lord H. Francis Pelham Clinton-Hope, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Newlands**, James Henry Cecil, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Hozier. B. 1851, s. 1906. M.P. S. Lanarkshire '86-1906. *Heir*, none. *Mauldshe Castle, Carluke, N.B.*; *Barrowfield Lodge, Brighton*; 36, *Grosvenor Square, W.*
- Newton**, Thomas Wodehouse, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). B. 1857, s. 1898. Surname Legh. M.P. for Lancashire, Newton D., '86-98; diplomatic service '80, retired '86; Capt. and Hon. Major Launce. Hussars Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. R. W. D. Legh, s. C. 7, *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Carlton, Turf, St. James's.*
- ***Norbury**, William Brabazon Lindesay, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). Surname Graham-Toler. B. 1862, s. 1873. I.P. *Heir*, Otway Scarlett Graham-Toler, c. *New Hall, Salisbury.*
- Norfolk**, Henry, 15th D. of (cr. 1483). Surname Fitz-Alan-Howard. B. 1847, s. 1860. K.G.; P.C.; G.C.V.O.; is premier Duke and Earl and hered. Earl Marshal of England; Mayor of Sheffield '95-7; hon. freeman of the city 1900; Postmaster-Gen. '95-1900; resigned to serve in the S. African campaign as Capt. in the Imp. Yeo.; first Mayor of Westminster, 1900-1; L.L. Sussex; J.P. City of London;

- m.* Feb. 15th, 1904, Hon. Gwendolen Mary Constable-Maxwell, to whom passed the Scottish barony of Herries on the death of Lord Herries, Oct. 5th, 1903. *Heir*, Bernard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Normanby**, the Rev. Constantine Charles Henry, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). Surname Phipps. B. 1846, s. 1890. Vicar of St. Mark's, Worsley, near Manchester, '72-90; Canon of Windsor '91-1907. *Heir*, Russell Phipps, n. *Mulgrave Castle, Whitby, Yorks.*
- Normanton**, Sidney James, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Sits as Ld. Somerton (1873). Surname Agar. B. 1865, s. 1896. *Heir*, Edward John Sidney Christian Welborne Ellis, Viscount Somerton, s. *Somerley, Ringwood, Hants. Bachelors', Marlborough.*
- North**, William Henry John, 11th L. (cr. 1554). Surname North. B. 1836, s. 1884. Late Lieut. 1st Life Guards and late Major Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars; Hon. Col. 4th Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Territorial Decoration; Knight of the Order of Malta; Vice-President of the Association of the Order in Great Britain. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. J. North, s. C. *Wroxton Abbey, Banbury; Kirtling Tower, Neumarket. Carlton.*
- Northampton**, William George Spencer Scott, 5th M. of (cr. 1812). Surname Douglas-Maclean-Compton. B. 1851, s. 1897; entered Dip. Service; priv. sec. to Earl Cowper when Viceroy of Ireland '80-2; M.P. Stratford-on-Avon Div. '85-6, and Barnsley Div. '89-97. K.G. 1908. *Heir*, E. Compton, s. L. *Castle Abbey, Northampton; Compton Winyates, Kington, Warwickshire; 51, Lennox Gardens, S.W., St. James's, Travellers'.*
- Northbourne**, Walter Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname James. B. 1846, s. 1893. M.P. Gateshead '74-93. *Heir*, Hon. W. J. James, s. L. 6, *Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
- Northbrook**, Francis George, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). Surname Baring. B. 1850, s. 1904. M.P. Winchester '80-85; Beds (Biggleswade Div.) '86-92. *Heir* (to Barony), Hon. Francis H. Baring, un. U. 42, *Portman Square, W. Stratton, Micheldever Station, Hants. Travellers', Brooks's, Turf.*
- Northcliffe**, Alfred Charles William, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Harmsworth. B. July 15th, 1865, at Chapelizod, co. Dublin. E. Stamford Grammar School; founded *Answers, Daily Mail*, and is one of the proprietors *Evening News, London Magazine, and Observer*; equipped Jackson Arctic Expedition '94; Bart. 1904. 22, *St. James's Place, S.W.*
- Northcote**, Henry Stafford, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Northcote. B. 1846; second son 1st E. of Iddesleigh; priv. sec. to Lord Salisbury '76-7; Financial Sec. War Office '85-6; Surveyor-Gen. of the Ordnance '86-7; M.P. Exeter '80-99; Governor of Bombay 1900; Governor-General Australian Commonwealth 1903-8. Bart. '87. G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. P.C. 1909; Knight of Justice of Order of St. John of Jerusalem. *Heir*, none. C. 25, *St. James's Place, S.W. Carlton, St. James's, Athenæum, St. Stephen's, British Empire.*
- Northesk**, David John, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Carnegie. B. 1865, s. 1891. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Rosehill, s. 6, *Hans Crescent, S.W.; Ethie Castle, Arbroath, N.B.; Longwood, Winchester.*
- Northington**, L. (See Henley, L.)
- Northumberland**, Henry George, 7th D. of (cr. 1766). Surname Percy. B. 1846, s. 1899; *m.* '68, Lady Edith, d. 8th D. of Argyll; M.P. N. Northumberland '68-85; Treasurer of Household '74-5; called to the House of Peers in his father's Barony of Lovaine '87; L.L. Northumberland 1904; K.G., P.C. *Heir*, Alan Ian, Earl Percy, s. C. *Albwick Castle, Northumberland; 2, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- Norton**, Charles Leigh, 2nd L. (cr. 1878). Surname Adderley. B. 1846. Sec. Special Mission to Spain '78; J.P. and D.L. Warwickshire. *Heir*, Hon. R. B. Adderley, s. C. *Hams Hall, near Birmingham.*
- *Norwich**, Bertram, 90th Bp. of. Surname Pollock. B. 1863, app. 1910. E. at Charterhouse (scholar), and Trin. Coll. Camb. (scholar); B.A. 1885; B.D. 1902; D.D. 1903; Assist. Master Marlborough '86; Head Master Wellington '93-1910; was Chaplain-in-Ordinary to his late Majesty and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield; C.V.O. *Palace, Norwich.*
- Nunburnholme**, Charles Henry Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1906). Surname Wilson. B. 1875, s. 1907. Served in S. Africa, D.S.O. 1900; M.P. Hull West 1906-7; *m. e. d.* Lord Carrington; L.L. E. Riding, Yorks 1908. *Heir*, a son, b. 1904. *Ferriby Hall, North Ferriby, East Yorks; 16, Chesham Place, S.W.*
- O'Brien**, Peter, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname O'Brien. B. 1842. Called to the bar '65, Q.C. '80; Crown Prosecutor '81; Third Sergeant '84; Sol.-Gen. and Att.-Gen. '87, and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland since '89. Bart. '91. P.C. *Airfield, co. Dublin. Carlton Athenæum, Garrick, Kildare Street.*
- O'Hagan**, Maurice Herbert Towneley, 3rd Baron (cr. 1870). Surname Towneley-O'Hagan. B. 1882, s. 1900. E. Marlborough and Trin. Coll. Camb.; M.A.; J.P. Essex; Lieut. Essex Batt. R.H.A. (T.); was Assist. Priv. Sec. to the First Lord of Admiralty 1906; Lord-in-Waiting 1907-1910. Has Grand Cross of North Star (Sweden) and Queen Isabella (Spain). 2, *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.; Pyrgo Park, Havering atte Bower, Essex.*
- O'Neill**, Edward, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). Surname O'Neill. B. 1839, s. 1883. M.P. Co. Antrim '63-80. *Heir*, Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, s. C. *Shanes Castle, Co. Antrim, Ireland, and 12, Queen's Gate, S.W. Carlton.*
- Onslow**, William Hillier, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Onslow. B. 1853, s. 1870. Lord-in-Waiting '80 and '86-7; Under-Sec. Colonies '87; Parl. Sec. Board of Trade '88; Gov. New Zealand '88-92; Under-Sec. India '95-1900; Under-Sec. Colonies 1900-3; Pres. Bd. of Agriculture 1903-5; Chairman of Committees House of Lords March 1905. G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Visct. Cranley, s. C. 7, *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall; Clandon Park, Guildford. Carlton.*
- Oranmore and Browne**, Geoffrey Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1836). Surname Browne. B. 1861, s. 1900; I.R.P., C.V.O. C. *Heir*, Hon. Geoffrey Dominick Edward, s. 12, *Cavendish Place, W.; Castle McGarrett, Claremorris, Ireland; Bourrice Hill, Irvine, Scotland; The Mount, Kilmarnock, Scotland. Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- Orford**, Robert Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Walpole. B. 1854, s. 1894. Capt. W. Norfolk Mil. C. *Heir* (to barony only), Henry Spencer Vade-Walpole, c. *Wollerton Park, Norwich; 36, Bruton Street, W. Carlton, Travellers', Bachelors'.*

- Oriel, L. (See Massereene, V.)
- *Orkney, Edmund Walter, 7th E. of (cr. 1696). Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1867, s. 1889. S.P.; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 3rd Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry '93-1903. *Heir*, Lady Mary Constance Hamilton, d. C. *Glanmore, Templemore; The Tythe House, Stewkley, Bucks. Carlton, White's, Pratt's; Kildare St., Dublin.*
- Ormathwaite, Arthur, and L. (cr. 1868). Surname Walsh. B. 1827, s. 1881. M.P. Leominster '65-8, Radnorshire '68-80. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Ormonde, James Edward William Theohald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Ld. Ormonde (1821). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1854. K.P.; P.C. (Irel.); Vice-Adm. of Leinster, and hered. Chief Butler of Ireland; L.L. Co. Kilkenny. *Heir*, Lord J. Butler, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Oxenfoord, L. (See Stair, E. of.)
- Oxford, Francis, 33rd Bp. of. Surname Paget. B. 1851, app. 1901. E. Ch. Ch., Oxford; B.A. '73; M.A. '76; D.D. (by decree of Convocation) '85; deacon '75, priest '77; Senior Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, '73-83, tutor of Ch. Ch. '76-83; Professor of Pastoral Theology, and Canon '85-92, when he was appointed Dean; Vicar of Bromsgrove '82-5; Examining Chaplain to the Bp. (Woodford) of Ely '78-85, to Bp. (Compton) of Ely '86-91, and Chaplain to the Bp. of Oxford from '89 until consecrated to the same see; Hon. Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, 1901. Author of "Concerning Spiritual Gifts," "Faculties and Difficulties for Belief and Disbelief," "The Spirit of Discipline," "The Hallowing of Work," "The Redemption of War," Introduction to Hooker, Book V., "Studies in the Christian Character," and "Christ the Way"; also Visitation Charges 1902, 1906. Chancellor of the Garter. *Cuddesdon, Oxford.*
- Peckover of Wisbech, Alexander, 1st L. (cr. U.K. 1907). B. 1830; was managing partner Gurney, Peckover & Co., bankers; F.S.A., F.R.G.S., LL.D. Camb.; L.L. Camb. '93-1906. *Bank House, Wisbech.*
- Peel, Arthur Wellesley, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Peel. B. 1829. y. s. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxon., of which he is the Visitor; M.A.; Hon D.C.L. '87; P.C. M.P. for Warwick '65-85; Warwick and Leamington '85-95; was a Liberal until the Home Rule split, when he became Unionist. Parl. Sec. Poor Law Board '68-71; Parl. Sec. Board of Trade '71-3; Patronage Sec. Treasury '73-4; Under-Sec. Home Dept. '80; appointed Speaker during Mr. Gladstone's second Administration, '84, and was thrice re-elected to the Chair, his occupancy of which gained him universal respect and admiration; on his retirement in April '95 the thanks of the House were voted to him, he was made a Viscount, and granted a pension of £4000 for life; presented with the freedom of the City of London July '95; Chm. of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Licensing Laws. *Heir*, Hon. William Robert Wellesley Peel, s. L.U. *The Lodge, Sandy, Beds. Athenæum, United University.*
- Pembroke and Montgomery, Sidney, 14th E. of (cr. 1551). Surname Herbert. B. 1853, s. 1895. P.C., G.C.V.O.; hered. Visitor of Jesus Coll., Oxford; Lord Steward of the Household '95-1905; M.P. Wilton '77-85; Croydon '86-95; a Lord of the Treasury '85-92; was Junior Conservative Whip. *Heir*, Ld. Herbert, s. C. *Willon House, Salisbury. Carlton.*
- Penrhyn, Edward Sholto, 3rd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Douglas-Pennant. B. 1864, s. 1907. Owner of the extensive slate quarries near Bangor; entered 1st Life Guards; M.P. S. Northants '95-1900. *Heir*, Hon. Alan George Sholto Douglas-Pennant, s. C. *Penrhyn Castle, Bangor, N. Wales; Wicken Park, Stony Stratford. Carlton.*
- Pentland, John, 1st B. (cr. 1909). Surname Sinclair. B. 1860. Served in Soudan Expedition '85; retired from army as Capt.; M.P. Forfarshire '97-1909; Sec. for Scotland since 1905; Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Canada '95-7. L. 7, Cambridge Square, W. *Brooks's, Army and Navy.*
- *Perth, Wm. Huntly, 15th E. of (cr. 1605). Is also Viscount Strathallan, to which title he s. 1893. Chief of the clan Drummond. Surname Drummond. B. 1871, s. 1902. S.P. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. James Eric Drummond, h.-bro.
- Peterborough, Edward Carr, 28th Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Glvn. B. 1843, app. 1896. y. s. of the 1st Lord Wolverton; E. at Harrow and Univ. Coll. Oxon.; B.A. '67; ordained deacon and priest by the Archbp. of York, to whom he was chaplain '77-93; curate of Doncaster '68-71; vicar '75-8; vicar of St. Mary, Beverley, '72-5; hon. chaplain to the late Queen '81-4; chaplain in ordinary to Her Majesty '84-86; vicar of Kensington '78-96. m. '82, Lady Mary Campbell, d. of the Duke of Argyll. *The Palace Peterborough. Athenæum and United University.*
- Petre, Lionel G. C., 16th L. (cr. 1603). Surname Petre. B. 1890, s. 1908.
- Pirrie, William James, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Pirrie. B. 1847. Entered Harland & Wolff's, Belfast, '62; partner '74; now chairman. Lord Mayor Belfast '96-7; K.P. 1908; P.C. '97; Hon. Freeman '08; L.L.D., D.Sc. *Ormiston, Belfast; Willey Park, Godalming, Surrey; 24, Belgrave Square, London, S.W. Reform; Kildare St., Dublin, and Ulster, Belfast.*
- Playfair, George James, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). C.V.O. Surname Playfair. B. 1849, s. 1898. Hon. Col. 2nd Highland Brigade R.F.A. *Heir*, Lyon G. H. Lyon Playfair, s. C. *Merley House, Wimborne. Naval and Military.*
- Plunket, William Lee, 5th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Plunket. B. 1864, s. 1897. G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; formerly in Diplomatic Service; m. Lady Victoria, d. of 1st M. of Dufferin and Ava; priv. sec. to Lords Lieut. of Ireland 1901-4; Gov. of New Zealand 1904-10. *Heir*, Hon. Terence C. Plunket, s. C. *Old Connaught House, Bray, Co. Wicklow. Carlton.*
- Plymouth, Robert George, 1st E. of (cr. 1905). Viscount Windsor (1905), 14th L. Windsor (cr. 1529). Surname Windsor-Clive. B. 1857, s. as L. Windsor 1869. P.C.; L.L. Glamorganshire; Paymaster-General '91-2; First Commr. of Works 1902-5. *Heir*, Viscount Windsor, s. C. *Hewell Grange, Redditch; St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff; 54, Mount St, W. Carlton.*
- Pollimore, Coplestone Richard G. Warwick, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Bampfylde. B. 1850, s. 1908. Hon. George, W. Warwick, s. C. *Pollimore Park, Exeter; Court Hall, North Molton, N. Devon. Bachelors'.*

- ***Polwarth**, Walter Hugh, 8th L. (cr. 1690). Surname Hepburne-Scott. B. 1838, s. 1867. L.L. Selkirkshire. *Heir*, Master of Polwarth, s. C. *Harden, Roxburghshire*; *Merton House, St. Boswell's, N.B.*
- Ponsonby**, L. (See Bessborough, E. of.)
- ***Portarlington**, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Dawson-Damer. B. 1883, s. 1900. *Heir*, Hon. George Seymour Dawson-Damer, *bro.* *Came House, Dorchester*; *Emo Park, Portarlington*.
- Portland**, William John Arthur Charles James, 6th D. of (cr. 1716). Surname Cavendish-Bentinck. B. 1857, s. 1879. P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O.; Master of the Horse '86-92 and '95-1905; L.L. Caithness-shire 89, L.L. Notts. '98; Pres. of the Home of Rest for Horses; m. June 11th, '89, Miss Dallas-Yorke. *Heir*, M. of Titchfield, s. C. 3, *Grosvenor Square, W.*
- Portman**, William Henry Berkeley, 2nd V. (cr. 1873). Surname Portman. B. 1829, s. 1888. M.P. Shaftesbury 52-7; and Dorsetshire '57-85; Col. W. Somerset Yeo. Cav. '54-72; Chm. Dorset C.C. *Heir*, Hon. E. W. B. Portman, s. L.U. *Bryanston, Blandford, Dorset*; *Wentworth Lodge, Bournemouth*; 22, *Portman Square, W.*
- Portsmouth**, Newton, 6th E. of (cr. 1743). Surname Wallop. B. 1856, s. 1891. Hereditary Bailiff of Burley, New Forest; M.P. Barnstaple '80-85, S. Molton D. '85-91; Under-Sec. for War Dec. 1905-8. *Heir*, Hon. I. F. Wallop, *bro.* L. *Hurstbourne Park, Whitchurch, Hants. Brooks's*.
- Poulet**, William John Lydston, 7th E. (cr. 1706). B. 1883. C. *Hinton St. George, Creweherne, Raleigh, Prall's*.
- Powerscourt**, Mervyn Richard, 8th V. (cr. 1743). Surname Wingfield. B. 1880, s. 1904. I.P.; Baron Powerscourt in peerage of the United Kingdom; M.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. Mervyn Patrick Wingfield, s. L.U. *Powerscourt, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, Ireland. Guards and Marlborough*.
- Powis**, George Charles, 4th E. of (cr. 1804). Surname Herbert. B. 1862, s. 1891. m. '90, Hon. Violet Lane Fox, Baroness Darcy de Knayth; L.L. Shropshire. *Heir*, Visct. Clive, s. C. *Carlton*.
- ***Quensberry**, Percy Sholto, 9th M. of (cr. 1682). Surname Douglas. B. 1868, s. 1900. S.P. Lieut. 3rd Battn. King's Own Scottish Borderers. *Heir*, Lord Douglas Howick, s. 14, *Brook Green, W.*
- Radnor**, Jacob, 6th Earl of (c. 1765). Surname Pleydell Bouverie. B. 1868, s. 1900. M.P. Wilton D. of Wilts '92-1900. Lieut.-Col. comdg. 1st Wilts Rifle Vol. Corps 1903. C. *Heir*, Visct. Folkestone, s. C. *Longford Castle, Salisbury. Carlton, St. Stephen's, Turf*.
- ***Radstock**, Granville Augustus William, 3rd L. (cr. 1800). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1832, s. 1857. I.P.; M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxon. *Heir*, Hon. Granville Geo. Waldegrave, s. *Mayfield, Woolston, Hants*.
- Raglan**, George Fitz Roy Henry, C.B., 3rd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Somerset. B. 1857, s. 1884. Late Capt. Grenadier Guards; Lieut.-Col. (Hon. Col.) Roy. Engineers Milit.; Under-Sec. for War 1900-1902; Gov. of Isle of Man 1902. *Heir*, Hon. F. R. Somerset, s. C. *Government House, Isle of Man. Carlton, Guavas*.
- Ramsay**, L. (See Dalhousie, E. of.)
- Ranfurly**, Uchter John Mark, 5th E. of (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Ranfurly (1826). Surname Knox. B. 1856, s. 1875. G.C.M.G.; a Lord-in-Waiting '95-7; Gov. New Zealand '97-1904. P.C. Ireland 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Northland, s. C. *Northland House, Dunganon, Co. Tyrone*; 33, *Lennox Gardens, S.W. Carlton, R.Y.S. (Cowes)*.
- Rathdonnell**, Thomas Kane, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname McClintock-Bunbury. B. 1848, s. 1879. I.R.P. '89; L.L. Co. Carlow '90. *Heir*, Hon. T. L. McClintock-Bunbury, s. C. *Lisnavagh, Rathvilly, co. Carlow. Carlton, Naval and Military, Cavalry, London, Kildare Street Club, Dublin*.
- Rathmore**, David Robert, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Plunket. B. 1838. Called Irish Bar '62; Q.C. '68; Law Adviser Irish Govt. '68; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '75-7; Paymaster-Gen. '80; First Commr. of Works '85-6 and '86-92; M.P. Dublin Univ. '70-95; P.C.; LL.D.; Direc. L. & N. W. Ry. C. *The Oaks, Wimbeldon. Carlton*.
- Ravensworth**, Arthur Thomas, 5th L. (cr. 1821), and a Bt. (1642). Surname Liddell. B. 1837, s. 1904; formerly in the War Office. *Heir*, Hon. Gerald Wellesley Liddell, s. C. *Ravensworth Castle, Galeshead, Durham; Eslington Park, Whittingham, Northumberland. Junior Carlton*.
- Rayleigh**, John William, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Strutt. O.M. B. 1842, s. 1873. E. at and Hon. Fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb.; Senior Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prizeman '65; Sc.D. Camb. and Dublin; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge '79-84; Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution '87-1905; President Royal Society 1905-8; Scientific adviser to Trinity House; author of "Theory of Sound" and of numerous memoirs relating to Mathematics and Physics, republished by the Camb. Univ. Press; O.M. June 1902; Knight of the Prussian Order "Pour le Mérite"; Officier Legion of Honour; awarded the Nobel prize for Physics 1904, and presented it to Cambridge University. P.C. 1905. Chancellor Camb. Univ. 1908. *Heir*, Hon. R. J. Strutt, s. C. *Terling Place, Wilham, Essex. Athenæum*.
- Reay**, Donald James, 11th L. (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Reay (1881). Surname Mackay. B. 1839, s. 1876. P.C.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; Chief of Clan Mackay; Rector of St. Andrews Univ. '84-6; Gov. of Bombay '85-90; L.L. Roxburghshire '92; Under-Sec. for India '94-5; President Royal Asiatic Society; Chm. London Sch. Bd. '97-1904; Pres. British Academy 1902-7. D.Litt. Oxford and Cambridge; LL.D. St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; British Delegate Hague Peace Conference 1907. *Heir*, Baron E. Mackay, c. (to Sc. barony). L. *Carolside, Earlston, Berwickshire, N.B.*; *Ophemert, Netherlands*; 6, *Great Stanhope Street, W. Travellers', Athenæum, St. James's, New (Edinburgh)*.
- Redesdale**, Algernon Bertram, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Freeman-Mitford. B. 1837; 3rd s. of Henry Freveley Mitford, of Exbury, Hants. Entered Foreign Office '58; Sec. to H.M. Office of Works '74-86; M.P. S.W. Warwickshire '92-5; Trustee of National Gallery and Wallace Collection and Shakespeare's Birthplace; Governor of Wellington College; author "Tales of Old Japan," etc. G.C.V.O., K.C.B. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. C. B. Ogilvy

- Freeman Mitford, s. C. *Batsford Park, Moreton-in-Marsh, Marlborough, Travellers' Carlton, Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Rendel, Stuart, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Rendel. B. 1834. s. of the late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, '61, but never practised; director Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.; M.P. Montgomeryshire '80-94. L. *Hatchlands, Guildford*; 10, *Kensington Palace Green, Athenæum, Brooks's.*
- *Rendlesham, Frederick William Brook, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Thellusson. B. 1840, s. 1852. I.P.; M.P. E. Suffolk '74-85. *Heir, Hon. F. A. C. Thellusson, s. C. Carlton.*
- Revelstoke, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Baring. B. 1853, s. 1897. P.C. Director Bank of England; partner Baring Bros. & Co. Receiver-Gen. Duchy of Cornwall 1908. *Heir, Hon. Cecil Baring, bro. L.U., 3, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Travellers', Turf.*
- Ribblesdale, Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Lister. B. 1854, s. 1876. P.C.; Capt. Rifle Brigade; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Master of Buckhounds '92-95; chief L. Whip House of Lords '98; Trustee Nat. and Nat. Portrait Galleries; Member Royal Commission on Horse Breeding. *Heir, Hon. C. A. Lister, s. L. Gisborne Park, Yorks*; 32, *Green Street, W. Turf, Brooks's.*
- Richmond and Gordon, Charles Henry, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Gordon-Lennox. Duke of Aubigny in France. B. 1845, s. 1903. M.P. W. Sussex '69-85, and Chichester '85-88; Col. 2nd Batt. Roy. Sussex Regt.; A.D.C. to the King; C.B. 1902; G.C.V.O. 1904; K.G. 1905. *Heir, E. of March, s. C. Goodwood, Chichester, Carlton.*
- Ridley, Matthew White, 2nd V. (cr. 1900). Surname Ridley. B. 1874, s. 1904. m. 1899. Hon. Rosamond Cornelia Gwladys Guest, d. of Lord Wimborne; M.P. Stalybridge 1900-4. *Heir, Hon. Matthew White Ridley, s. Bladon, Cramlington, Northumberland*; 10, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton, Turf.*
- Ripon, Frederick Oliver, 2nd M. of (cr. 1871). Surname Robinson. B. 1852, s. 1909. M.P. Ripon '74-80; K.C.V.O. 1902; Treasurer in Household of H.M. Queen Alexandra 1901. *Heir, none. L. Studley Royal, Ripon*; 9, *Chelsea Embankment, S.W. Marlborough, White's.*
- Ripon, William Boyd, 3rd Bp. of. (See founded 678, restored 1836.) Surname Carpenter. B. 1841, app. 1884. E. at Cambridge; Senior Optime '64; vicar of St. James's, Holloway, '70, Christ Church, Paddington, and Chaplain to the Queen '79; Canon of Windsor '82; Bishop of Ripon '84; Clerk of the Closet to H.M. the King 1903, reappointed 1910. Hulsean Lecturer in '78; Bampton Lecturer in '87. Lecturer in Pastoral Theology. Cambridge, '94; Noble Lecturer, Harvard, U.S.A., 1904. Author of "Twilight Dreams," "Truth in Tale," volumes of sermons, "Book of Household Prayers," "Lectures on Preaching," "Thoughts on Reunion," "Popular History of the Church of England," "Religion in the Poets," etc. D.D. Cambridge, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; D.C.L. Oxford and Durham; Litt.D. Leeds; Knight of Royal Crown, Prussia. *The Palace, Ripon*; "River-sea," *Kingswear, Athenæum.*
- Ritchie of Dundee, Charles, 2nd L. (cr. 1905). Surname Ritchie. B. 1866. *Heir, Hon. Philip Ritchie, s. Gerrards Cross, Bucks.*
- Roberts of Kandahar and Pretoria, Frederick Sleigh, 1st E. (cr. 1901). Surname Roberts. He is the son of Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B. B. 1832. E. at Eton and Addiscombe. Lieut. in the Bengal Artillery '51; Capt. and Brevet-Major '60; served in the Indian Mutiny, and gained the Victoria Cross; in the Abyssinian war ('68) as Assistant Quartermaster-General and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; in the Looshai Expeditionary Force; C.B. '72; Quartermaster-General in India '75; in the Afghan war of '78 commanded the column sent to operate through the Kuram Valley, and gained a brilliant victory at Charasiab and entered Cabul. On the investiture of Candahar by Ayoub Khan, after the disaster at Maiwand, he marched from Cabul to Candahar, one of the most brilliant military feats of modern times, and defeated the Pretender. He was created a baronet '81, and given the G.C.B. and C.I.E. In '81 he took command of the forces against the Boers in South Africa, but was recalled in consequence of peace being made. He succeeded Sir Donald Stewart in the command of the Indian Army '85; was created a Peer Jan. '92; G.C.S.I. '93; in April '93 resigned his command. Field-Marshal and Com-in-Chief in Ireland '95; appointed to command the forces in S. Africa at the end of '99, and achieved a series of brilliant successes, amongst them being the relief of Kimberley, the capture of Cronje, and the annexation of the two Republics. His only son won his V.C. and met his death at the battle of Colenso. In recognition of his services his lordship was in 1901 created an Earl, and voted a grant of £100,000; received the order of the Garter, and the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration in the German Army. He was appointed Commr.-in-Chief in succession to Lord Wolseley, but retired on abolition of the office, Feb. 1904. In 1905 issued a stirring appeal for a system of national military training. Visited Canada to represent the Army at the Quebec Centenary 1908. LL.D. Dublin, Cambridge, Durham, and Glasgow; D.C.L. Oxon. '81; D.Litt. Dublin; P.C. '95; K.P. '97; K.G. 1901; O.M. 1902. *Heiress-pres., Lady Aileen Mary, d. Englemere, Ascot, Athenæum, United Service.*
- Robson, William Snowden (cr. 1910). B. 1852. E. Gonville and Caius Coll. Cambridge; D.C.L. Durham 1906; Hon. Fellow, Caius Coll. Cambs.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '80; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C. '92; Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne '95; Benchet Inner Temple 1900; M.P. (L.) Bow and Bromley D. '85-6, South Shields '95-1910; appointed Solicitor-General Dec. 1905; Attorney-General 1908; Lord of Appeal 1910, 26, *Eaton Square, S.W. Brooks's and Reform.*
- *Rochester, John Reginald, 101st Bp. of. (See founded 604.) Surname Harmer. B. 1857; s. Rev. George Harmer. E. Eton and King's Coll., Camb. (Bell Univ. Schol., 5th Classic '81; 1st class Theological Tripos; Fellow King's '83). Deacon '83, priest '84; Chaplain to Bishop Lightfoot, and one of his literary executors; edited his "Apostolic Fathers," etc.; Fellow Corpus Christi, Camb. '90; Dean '92; Bishop of Adelaide '95; Bishop of Rochester March 1905. *Bishop's Court, Sevenoaks.*
- *Roden, Robert Julian Orde, 7th E. of (cr. 1771). I.P. Surname Jocelyn. B. 1845, s. 1910.

- Col. late King's (Liverpool) Regt.; served in Zulu War. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Soame, s. *Tullymore Park, co. Down; Dundalk House, co. Louth.*
- Rodney**, George Brydges Harley Guest, 8th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Rodney. B. 1891, s. 1909. *Berrington Hall, Leominster.*
- Rollo**, John Rogerson, 10th L. (cr. 1651). Sits as Lord Dunning (1869). Surname Rollo. B. 1835, s. 1852. Formerly S.R.P. *Heir*, William, Master of Rollo, s. L. *Duncrub Castle, Dunning, N.B. Athenaum.*
- Romilly**, William Gaspard Guy, 4th L. (cr. 1866). Surname Romilly.
- Romney**, Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Marsham. B. 1864, s. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Marsham, s. C. *Gayton Hall, King's Lynn.*
- Rosebery**, Archibald Philip, 5th E. of (cr. 1703). P.C., K.G., K.T. Sits as Ld. Rosebery (1828). Surname Primrose. B. 1847, s. 1868. E. at Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford; m. '78, Hannah (died '90), d. of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild, M.P. Appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland '72; Under-Sec. Home Office, '81-3; Lord Rector Univ. Edinburgh '80 and Glasgow '99; Lord Privy Seal, and First Commr. of Works '85; Foreign Sec. '86; cast in his fortunes with Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule. Elected L.C.C. Jan. 17th, '89, Chairman '89-'90 and '92; Foreign Sec. '92, and K.G. Succeeded Mr. Gladstone in March '94 as Prime Minister, and carried on the government till its defeat in '95; resigned the leadership of the party in order to leave himself a free hand upon the Armenian Question; supported the attitude taken up by Lord Salisbury on the Fashoda situation; urged the country to support the Government during the Transvaal war. He delivered the historic Chesterfield speech Dec. 1901, in which he declared that the Liberal party were free from the Irish alliance. In 1903-4-5 he was the most conspicuous opponent of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals and of the Government, while he drew appreciably nearer the official Liberal party. In June 1909 he addressed to the Press a notable communication in which he described Mr. Lloyd-George's Finance Bill as "not a Budget, but a revolution"; and on Sept. 10th, having previously tendered his resignation of the presidency of the Liberal League, he vigorously attacked the Budget in a speech delivered to a meeting of business men in Glasgow. He accused the Government of dallying with Socialism. He could not follow them in that course, and although he might think Tariff Reform an evil, Socialism was the end of all, and he found himself at the parting of the ways. He is a Captain of the Royal Co. of Archers (the King's Bodyguard for Scotland). L.L. Linlithgow and Midlothian. Author of "William Pitt the Younger," '91, "Sir Robert Peel," '99, "The Last Phase," 1900, and "Lord Randolph Churchill," 1906. Lord Rosebery won the Derby in '94, '95, and 1905. High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames 1901; Chancellor of Lond. Univ. 1902. *Heir*, Lord Dalmeny. 1. *Mentmore, Leighton Buzzard; Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh; The Durdans, Epsom; 38, Berkeley Square, W. Brooks's.*
- Rosemead**, Hercules Arthur Temple, 2nd L. (cr. 1896). Surname Robinson. B. 1866, s. 1897. Served in S. Africa; Lieut.-Col. 5th Battn. Royal Fusiliers. m. Hon. Edith L. Hancock, d. 4th Ld. Castlemaigne. *Heir*, Hon. Hercules Edward J. Robinson, s. C. *Carlton, Army and Navy, Bath.*
- *Rosse**, William Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Parsons. B. 1873, s. 1908. I.P. Late Major Irish Guards; L.L. King's Co. *Heir*, Laurence M. H., Lord Oxmantown, s. C. *Birr Castle, King's County.*
- Rosslyn**, James Francis Harry, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname St. Clair-Erskine. B. 1869, s. 1890. Late Lieut. Thorneycroft's M. I., and was at the relief of Ladysmith, 1900; private sec. (unpaid) to the Sec. of State for Scotland; a member of the dramatic profession under the name of James Erskine. *Heir*, Lord Loughborough, s. *Dysart, Fife, N.B.*
- Rossmore**, Derrick Warner William, 5th L. (cr. 1796). Sits as Ld. Rossmore (1838). Surname Westenra. B. 1853, s. 1874; L.L. Co. Monaghan. *Heir*, Hon. William Westenra, s. C. *Rossmore Park, Monaghan, Carlton.*
- Rotherham**, William Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Holland. B. 1849. M.P. (L.) N. Salford '92-5, Rotherham Div. of Yorks '99-1910; Knighted 1902; Bart. 1907; sometime Temporary Chm. of Ways and Means; Chm. Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Association, Ltd.; President Associated Chambers of Commerce of United Kingdom 1904-7. 61, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- Roths**, Norman Evelyn Leslie, 18th E. of (cr. 1457), in the Peerage of Scotland. S.R.P. Surname Leslie. B. 1877, s. 1893. *Heir*, Lord Leslie, s. *Leslie House, Leslie, Fife, N.B.*
- Rothschild**, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Rothschild. B. 1840; e. s. late Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild. P.C.; G.C.V.O.; M.P. Aylesbury '65-85; L.L. Buckinghamshire since '89; was Chm. Old Age Pensions Committee. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Walter Rothschild, s. L.U. 148, *Piccadilly; Tring Park, Tring, Turf, Marlborough, St. James's, Brooks's.*
- Roxburgh**, Henry John, 8th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Innes (1837). Surname Innes-Ker. B. 1876, s. 1892. K.T. Served in the S. African campaign 1900; A.D.C. to the Prince of Wales during his colonial tour. *Heir*, Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker, bro. *Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B.*
- Russell**, John Francis Stanley, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). Surname Russell. B. 1865, s. 1878. L.C.C., M.I.E.E., Lieut. Army Motor Reserve. *Heir*, Hon. B. A. W. Russell, bro. *Telegraph House, Chichester; 57, Gordon Square, W.C. Automobile, Reform.*
- *Ruthven**, Walter James, 8th L. (cr. 1651). Surname Hore-Ruthven. B. 1838, s. 1864; served in Crimea and Indian Mutiny. *Heir*, Hon. W. P. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, D.S.O. Major Scots Guards, s. C. *Newland, Gorebridge, Midlothian, Carlton.*
- Rutland**, Henry John Brinsley, 8th D. of (cr. 1703). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1906. Principal private sec. to Marquis of Salisbury '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Leicestershire, Melton Div., '88-95; L.L. Leicestershire; Pres. of Leicestershire Terr. Assoc.; Hon. Col. 3rd and 4th Batts. Leicestershire Regt. *Heir*, M. of Granby, s. C. *Belvoir Castle, Grantham; Longshaw Lodge, Sheffield; Stanton Woodhouse, Rowsley; 16, Arlington Street, S.W.*
- Sackville**, Lionel Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). B. 1867, s. 1909. *Knole, Sevenoaks.*

- St. Albans, Edgar, 3rd Bp. of. (See created 1877.) Surname Jacob. B. 1844, app. 1903. *E. New Coll.*, Oxford; 1st class Mods. '65, 3rd class Lit. Hum. '67, B.A. '68, M.A. '70, D.D. '95. Hon. D.D. (Durham) '96; deacon '68, priest '69; curate of Taynton, Oxon, '68-9, Witney '69-71, and St. James's, Bermondsey, '71-2; Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta '72 and was his successor's Commissary '76-88; Hon. Canon of Winchester '84; Vicar of Portsea '78-96. Examining Chaplain to Bp. of Winchester '76; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen '90; in '93 Rural Dean of Landport and Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Kingston, Portsmouth; and in '96 Bishop of Newcastle, whence he was translated to St. Albans 1903. Author of "The Divine Society," being the '90 Cambridge Lectures on Pastoral Theology. *Verulam House, St. Albans. Athenæum.*
- St. Albans, Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere, 11th D. of (cr. 1684). Surname Beauchamp. B. 1870, s. 1898. Hered. Grand Falconer and hered. Registrar to the Court of Chancery. *Heir*, Lieut. Lord Osborne de Vere Beauchamp, bro. *Redbourne, Kirtlington-Lindsey, Lincolnshire.*
- St. Aldwyn, Michael Edward, 1st Visct. (cr. 1906). Surname Hicks Beach. B. 1837. *E. Eton* and Christ Church, Oxford; High Steward Gloucester; M.P. East Gloucestershire '64-85, Bristol West '85-1906; Parliamentary Sec. to Poor Law Board March to Aug. '68; Under Sec. Home Office Aug. to Dec. '68; Chief Sec. for Ireland '74-8 and '86-7; Sec. for Colonies '78-80; Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons '85-6; President of the Board of Trade '88-92; Chancellor of the Exchequer '95-1902; retired from official life Aug. 1902. P.C. and D.C.L. Chairman Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline 1904 and of Royal Commission on Land Transfer, 1908. He was one of the first of the Unionist leaders to oppose Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and founded the Unionist Free Food League, but later leaned to Mr. Balfour's Retaliation policy. *Heir*, Hon. Michael H. Hicks-Beach, M.P., s. *Coln St. Aldwyn, Fairford, Gloucestershire*; 81, *Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton and Athenæum.*
- St. Asaph, Alfred George, 91st Bp. of. (See founded 560.) Surname Edwards. B. 1848, app. 1889. *E. Jesus Coll.*, Oxon. Deacon '74; curate of Llandinat and second master of Llandoverly College, '74-5; head master of the same college '75-85; vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, '85. *The Palace, St. Asaph, Flintshire. Athenæum.*
- St. Davids, John, 120th Bp. of. Surname Owen. B. 1854. (This see, founded at an early date, is said to have been originally archiepiscopal.) *E. Bottwong Grammar Sch.* and *Jesus Coll.*, Oxford; senior mathematical master at Appleby Grammar School; Professor of Welsh and Classical lecturer at St. David's College, Lampeter '79; Warden and Head-master of Llandoverly College '85-89; Dean of St. Asaph '89; Principal Lampeter College '92, and Residentiary Canon at St. Asaph; Bp. '97. *The Palace, Abergwili R.S.O., Carmarthenshire. Athenæum.*
- St. Davids of Roch Castle, John Wynford, 1st Lord (cr. 1908). Surname Philipps. B. 1860. *E. Felstead and Kettle Coll.* Called to Bar '86. M.P. Mid Lanark '88-92 and '92-4, Pembrokeshire '98-1908. *L. Lydstep Haven; Roch Castle, Pembrokeshire*; 3, *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. Devonshire, Wellington, National Liberal, and Reform.*
- St. Germans, Henry Cornwallis, 5th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Eliot. B. 1835, s. 1881. Formerly R.N., and clerk in Foreign Office. *Heir*, Hon. John Granville Cornwallis, 2nd Lt. Royal Scots Greys, s. L.U. *Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall*; 17, *Grosvenor Gardens, W. Travellers', St. James's, Wellington.*
- St. John of Bleisot, Beauchamp Moubray, 16th L. (cr. 1558). Surname St. John. B. 1844, s. 1887. Formerly in the Army; L.L. Bedfordshire. *Heir*, Hon. Henry B. O. St. John, D.L., J.P. Beds., s. C. *Melchbourne Park, Sharnbrook, Beds. Junior Carlton.*
- St. Leonards, Frank Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Sugden. B. 1890, s. 1908. *Heir*, Hon. Frank Sugden, c. *clo Lady St. Leonards, Orwell Cottage, Windsor.*
- St. Levan, John Townshend, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname St. Aubyn. B. 1857, s. 1908. Col. commanding Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Major Hon. E. St. Aubyn, bro. L.U. *St. Michael's Mount, Marazion, Cornwall.*
- St. Oswald, Rowland, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Winn. B. 1857, s. 1893. M.P. Pontefract '85-93; Capt. Coldstream Guards; served in Soudan Campaign '85. *Heir*, Hon. Rowland George Winn, s. C. *Nostell Priory, Wakefield, Yorks*; 11, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- St. Vincent, Ronald Clarges, 6th V. (cr. 1801). Surname Jervis. B. 1859, s. 1908. *Heir*, Hon. John C. C. Jervis, s. C. *Norton Disney, Newark; Sutton-on-Derwent, Yorks.*
- Salisbury, John, 93rd Bp. of. (See founded 1042.) Surname Wordsworth. B. 1843; s. late Bishop of Lincoln. *E. at Ipswich, Winchester, and New Coll.*, Oxon. Deacon '67; priest '69; Fellow and College Tutor of Brasenose, Proctor, Grinfield Lecturer, Select Preacher, Bampton Lecturer, Examiner for Classical Moderations and in the Theological Schools, and Examining Chaplain to his father; Canon of Rochester '83, and Fellow of Oriel; Bishop of Salisbury '85. Author of "Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin," the Bampton Lectures for '81, "The One Religion"; a critical edition of the Vulgate New Testament (in partnership with the Rev. H. J. White); a "Memoir of the Episcopate of Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews 1853-1892"; "The Ministry of Grace," 1901; visited the Patriarchs and Chief Prelates of the East to present the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference of '97 on Union among Christians; President Anglican and Foreign Church Society, Church Historical Society, and Central Society for Sacred Study; Chairman Jerusalem and the East Mission Fund; Sub-Prelate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Fellow British Academy 1905. *Palace, Salisbury; West Lulworth, Wareham; Lollards' Tower, S.E. Salisbury, James E. H., P.C., C.B., 4th M. of (cr. 1789). Surname Gascoyne-Cecil. B. 1861, s. 1903. E. Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford; M.P. Darwen, Lancs, '85-92, and Rochester '93-1903; served in South Africa 1900; Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs 1900-03; Lord Privy Seal 1903-5; A.D.C. to the King; High Steward of Westminster 1903, of Hertford 1905; President Board of Trade Mar.—Dec. 1905. *W. '87, Cicely Alice Gore, 2nd d. 5th**

- Earl of Arran. *Heir*, Robert Arthur J., Viscount Cranborne. *C. Hatfield House, Hatfield, Herts; Manor House, Cranborne; 20, Arlington St., S.W. Carlton, Travellers' Athenæum.*
- Saltersford**, L. (See Courtown, E. of.)
- Saltoun**, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L. (cr. 1445). Surname Fraser. B. 1851, s. 1886. S.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s. 3, *Hereford Gardens, W. Carlton.*
- Sanderson**, Thomas H., 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Sanderson. B. 1841. Junior clerk in Foreign Office '59; private secretary to Lord Stanley, Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs '66-68; assisted the late Lord Tenterden as H.M.'s Agent at Geneva with reference to the *Alabama* claims Nov. '71; was again private secretary to Lord Derby from '74 to '78, and to the late Earl Granville April '80—June '85; Assist. Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs April '89; Permanent Under-Sec. Jan. '94; retired Feb. 1st, 1906; Chm. of Committee on Indian Emigration to the Crown Colonies 1909-10; C.B. '80; K.C.M.G. '87; K.C.B. '93; G.C.B. 1900; I.S.O. 1902; D.C.L. Oxon. 1907. 65, *Wimpole Street. Athenæum, Travellers'.*
- Sandhurst**, William, 2nd L. (cr. 1871). Surname Mansfield. B. 1855, s. 1876. Late Coldstream Guards. G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Under-Sec. for War '86, and '92-'95; Gov. of Bombay '95-1900; P.C. 1906. m. 1st, Lady Victoria Spencer, '81, who died March 1906; 2ndly, Eleanor Wodehouse, widow of Hon. Armine Wodehouse, M.P., and d. of Matthew Arnold. *Heir*, Hon. J. W. Mansfield, *bro.* L. 60, *Eaton Square, S.W. Brooks's, Turf, and Garrick.*
- Sandwich**, Edward George Henry, 8th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Montagu. B. 1839, s. 1884. M.P. Huntingdon '76-84; late Col. Gren. Guards; Chm. Hunts C.C.; L.L. Hunts '91. K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Admiral the Hon. V. A. Montagu, R.N., *bro. Hinchbrook, Hunts; Hooke Court, Beauminster, Dorset; 18, Buckingham Gate, S.W. Travellers', Turf.*
- Sandys**, Michael Edwin Marcus, 5th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Sandys. B. 1855, s. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. Edmund A. Marcus Sandys, *bro.* L. U. *Percy House, Great Portland Street, W.; Ombersley Court, Droitwich. Turf, Brooks's.*
- Savile**, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1888). Surname Lumley-Savile. B. 1854, s. 1896. Has served in Diplomatic Service and Foreign Office. 12, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square; Rufford Abbey, Ollerton; Walshaw Moor, Hebden Bridge; Ristworth Lodge, Halifax; Villa Edelweiss, Cannes.*
- Saye and Sele**, Geoffrey Cecil, 18th L. (cr. 1447, 1603). Surname Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes. B. 1858, s. 1907. Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers. *Old Southcote Lodge, Reading; 5, Rosslyn Court, Hampstead, N.*
- Seabrough**, Alfred Frederick George Beresford, 10th E. of (cr. 1690). Surname Lumley. B. 1857, s. 1884. Served in S. Africa 1900 with the Imp. Yeo. *Heir*, Hon. O. V. Lumley, *bro.* C. *Sanbeck Park, Rotherham. Carlton.*
- Searesdale**, Rev. Alfreid Nathaniel Holden, 4th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Curzon. B. 1831, s. 1856. Rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire. *Heir*, Lord Curzon of Kedleston (I.P.), s. C. *Kedleston, Derby. Carlton, Arthur's.*
- Seafeld**, James, 11th E. of (cr. 1701), and a Baronet. Sits as Ld. Strathspey (1884). Surname Ogilvie-Grant. B. 1876, s. 1888. *Heir*, Hon. T. Ogilvie-Grant, *bro.* C. *Ballybrophy House, Queen's Co. Junior Constitutional.*
- Seaton**, John Reginald Upton, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Colborne. B. 1854, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, *bro.* *Bechwood, Plympton, Devon. Carlton and Travellers'.*
- Sefton**, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, 6th E. of (cr. 1771). Sits as 1st Sefton (1831). Surname Molyneux. B. 1871, s. 1901. Master of the Horse Dec. 1905—Aug. 1907. *Heir*, Visct. Molyneux, s. L. *Croxteth, Liverpool.*
- Selborne**, William Waldegrave, K.G., 2nd E. of (cr. 1882, B. Selborne 1872). Surname Palmer. B. 1859, s. 1895. m. Lady Maud Cecil, d. of 3rd M. of Salisbury; M.P. Petersfield D. '85-92, W. Edinburgh '92-5; Under-Sec. for the Colonies '95-1900, First Lord of the Admiralty 1900-5; High Commissioner for S. Africa and Governor of Transvaal and Orange River Colonies 1905-10; Hon. Col. 3rd Militia Batt. of the Hampshire Regt.; P.C. 1900; Elder Brother of the Trinity House; K.G. 1909. L.U. *Heir*, Visct. Wolmer, s. *Blackmoor, Liss, Hants. Brooks's, Athenæum.*
- Selby**, James William Herschell, 2nd Visct. (cr. 1905). Surname Gully. B. 1867, s. 1909. E. Winchester, Balliol Coll., Oxford. m. 1893, Ada Isabel, d. of A. G. Pirie, of Stoneywood House, Aberdeen. The 1st Viscount was Speaker '95-1905, and on retirement was raised to the Peerage and granted £4000 a year for life. 3, *Buckingham Gate, S.W., Farrar's Building, Temple, E.C. Brooks's, Garrick.*
- Sempill**, John, 18th L. (cr. 1489). Surname Forbes-Sempill. B. 1863, s. 1905. S.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. William F. Forbes-Sempill, Master of Sempill, s. *Craigievar Castle, Aberdeenshire; Fintray House, Aberdeenshire.*
- Shaftesbury**, Anthony, 9th E. of (cr. 1672). Surname Ashley-Cooper. B. 1869, s. 1886. Lieut.-Col. commanding North Irish Horse; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Anthony Lord Ashley, s. C. *St. Giles's House, Cranborne, Dorset; Belfast Castle, Belfast; Mortimer House, Halkin, S.W. Marlborough, Carlton, Turf.*
- Shannon**, Richard Bernard, 7th E. of (cr. 1756). Sits as 1. Carleton (1786). Surname Boyle. B. 1897, s. 1906. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Henry Boyle, *bro.* C. *Carlton.*
- Shaw of Dunfermline**, Thomas (Life Peer) (cr. 1909). Surname Shaw. B. 1850. M.P. Hawick Burghs '92-1909; K.C.; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '94-5; Lord Advocate 1905-9; Lord of Appeal 1909; P.C. 1905; D.L. Edinburgh; LL.D. St. Andrews, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh. L. 1, *Palace Gate, W. Reform, National Liberal.*
- *Sheffield**, Lyulph Edward, Baron (cr. 1783). Sits as Lord Stanley of Alderley. B. 1839, s. 1909. Ed. Eton and Balliol Coll. (Fellow '62-69). M.P. Oldham '80-85; Vice-Chairman London School Board '97. *Heir*, Hon. Arthur Lyulph Stanley, M.P., s. L. 15, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- *Sherard**, Philip Halton, 11th L. cr. 1627). Surname Sherard. B. 1851, s. 1902. I.P.; C. *Glatton, Peterborough.*
- Sherborne**, Edward Lennox, 4th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Dutton. B. 1831, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. Canon F. G. Dutton, *bro.* *Sherborne House, Northcote, R.S.O.; 9, St. James's Square. Travellers', Boodle's.*

- Shrewsbury and Talbot, Sir Charles Henry John, 20th E. of (cr. 1442, 1784). Surname Chetwynd-Talbot. B. 1860, s. 1877. *E. Eton. Hered. Lord High Steward of Ireland; K.C.V.O. Heir, Visct. Ingestre, s. C. Ingestre Hall, Stafford. Carlton, White's.*
- Shute, L. (See Barrington, V.)
- Shuttleworth, Ughtred J., 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Kay-Shuttleworth. B. 1844. M.P. Hastings '69-80, and Clitheroe '85-1902; Under-Sec. India '86; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster '86; Sec. to Admiralty '92-5; Chairman Canals Commn. 1906. L.L. Lancs. 1908; P.C.; K.C.V.O. 1907. *Heir, Hon. Lawrence Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, s. L. Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley; Barbon Manor, Kirkby Lonsdale; 28, Prince's Gardens, S.W. Athenæum, Reform, Nat. Liberal.*
- Sidmouth, William Wells, 3rd V. (cr. 1805). Surname Addington. B. 1824, s. 1864. M.P. Devises '63-4; formerly in R.N. *Heir, Hon. G. A. Addington, s. C. Upottery Manor, Devon; 78, Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton.*
- Silchester, L. (See Longford, E. of.)
- Sinclair, Charles William, 15th L. (cr. 1449). Surname St. Clair. B. 1831, s. 1880. S.R.P.; entered the Army '48; retired Colonel '78. *Heir, Capt. Hon. A. J. M. St. Clair, Master of Sinclair, s. C. 55, Onslow Square, London, S.W. Carlton, United Service, and New Club, Edinburgh.*
- Sligo, Henry Ulick, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Monteagle (1806). Surname Browne. B. 1831, s. 1903. Bengal Civil Service '57-86; *Heir, Earl of Alamo, s. Westport House, Westport, Co. Mayo, Ireland.*
- *Sodor and Man, Thomas Wortley, 70th Bp. of. Surname Drury. App. 1907. *E. Christ's Coll., Camb., 25th Wrangler, 3rd-class Class. Tripos, 1st-class Theological; Math. Master, King William's College '74-6; Rector of Holy Trinity, Chesterfield, '76-82; Principal C.M.S. College, Islington, '82-99; Principal Ridley Hall, Cambridge, '99-1907; Member of Fulham Conference on Confession 1900-1, and of Royal Comm. on Ecclesiastical Discipline 1904-6; D.D., M.A. Bishop's Court, Isle of Man; 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. National Club.*
- Somerhill, L. (See Clanricarde, M. of.)
- Somers, Arthur Herbert Tennyson, 6th B. (cr. 1784). Surname Cocks. B. 1887, s. 1899. Lieut. 1st Life Guards. *Heir, Rev. Henry L. Somers Cocks, un. Eastnor, Leicestershire.*
- Somerset, Algernon, 15th D. of (cr. 1546). Surname St. Maur. B. 1846, s. 1894. *Heir, Ld. Ernest St. Maur, bro. Maiden Bradley, Bath; Burton Hall, Loughborough; Berry Pomeroy, Totnes. Army and Navy, Carlton, R.Y. Squadron.*
- Somerton, L. (See Normanton, E. of.)
- Sondes, Lewis Arthur, 7th E. (cr. 1860). Surname Milles. B. 1866, s. 1907. Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. 3rd Batt. Yorks Light Infantry; served in S. Africa; late Capt. 16th Lancers; late Lieut.-Col. Commanding 3rd Batt. Yorks Light Infantry. *Heir, Hon. H. A. Milles-Lade, bro. Lees Court, Faversham; Nackington, Canterbury. Cavalry.*
- Southampton, Charles Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Fitz-Roy. B. 1867, s. 1872. *Heir, Hon. Charles Fitz-Roy, s. Idlicote, Shipston-on-Strour.*
- Southesk, Charles N., 10th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Balinhard (1869). Surname Carnegie. B. 1854, s. 1905. Late Col. Comm. Forfar and Kincardine Artillery. *Heir, Lord Carnegie, s. C. Kinraid Castle, Brechin, N.B. Carlton.*
- Southwark, Edward Stuart, 1st Bp. of (see founded 1905). Surname Talbot. B. 1844. *E. Charterhouse and Christ Ch., Oxford; 1st class in Classics '65, and in Law and Modern History '66; Warden Keble Coll. '70-88; Vicar of Leeds '88-95; Hon. Canon of Ripon '91; Chaplain to Queen Victoria '94; Bishop of Rochester '95-1905. Select preacher at Oxford. A contributor to "Lux Mundi." Acting Dean of Southwark Cathedral 1905. Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. Athenæum.*
- Southwark, Richard Knight, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Causton. B. 1843. M.P. (L.) Colchester '80-85, and Southwark, West, '88-1910. Director of Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd.; Master Skinners' Co. '77-8; Junior Lord of the Treasury Aug. '92—June '95; a Liberal Whip '92-1905; Paymaster-Gen. Dec. 1905; P.C. 1906; one of H.M. Lieuts. for City of London. 12, Devonshire Place, W. Reform, Devonshire, City Liberal, National Liberal, Gresham.
- *Southwell, Arthur Robert Pyers, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Surname Southwell. B. 1872, s. 1878. m. '97, Dorothy Katharine, d. of Sir Wm. Walrod (Lord Waleran). I.P. *Heir, Hon. R. A. W. J. Southwell. Knollon Hall, Ellesmere, Salop. New, Royal Automobile.*
- Southwell, Edwyn, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1884). Surname Hoskyns. B. 1851. *E. Haileybury and Jesus Coll., Camb.; Hon. D.D. 1901. Ordained '74; curate at Welwyn, Herts, '74-80; Quebec Chapel '80-81; St. Clement's, N. Kensington, '81-86; Rector of St. Dunstan, Stepney '86-95; Vicar Bolton '95-1901; Hon. Canon of Manchester '99; Suffragan Bp. of Burnley 1901-4; Bp. of Southwell Sept. 1904. Bishop's Manor, Southwell.*
- Spencer, Charles Robert, 6th E. (cr. 1765). Surname Spencer. B. 1857, s. 1910; son of 4th Earl Spencer. *E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Cambridge (M.A.); M.P. N. Northants '80-85, Mid Northants, '85-95 and 1900-5; Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting '86, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '92-5; Lord Chamberlain Dec. 1905; created Viscount Althorp 1905. P.C.; L.L. Northants 1908; Major 1st Vol. Batt. Northants Regt.; Junior Liberal Whip '86-95 and 1901-5. Heir, Viscount Althorp, s. Althorp, Northampton; North Creak, Fakenham.*
- Stafford, Fitzherbert Edward, 11th L. (cr. 1640). Surname Stafford-Jerningham. B. 1833, s. 1892. *Heirship in dispute between Francis E. FitzHerbert, n., and William Henry Stafford Jerningham, heir presumptive to the Baronetcy of "Jerningham of Costessey," who claims his late father to be heir presumptive to the "Barony of Stafford" in the male line. c. L.U. Costessey Park, Norwich; Stafford Castle; Shifnal Manor, Salop.*
- Stair, John Hew North G. H. H., 11th E. of (cr. 1703). Sits as Ld. Oxenford (1841). Surname Dalrymple. B. 1848, s. 1903. *Heir, John James, Visct. Dalrymple, s. C. Lochinch, Castle-Kennedy, Wigtownshire; Oxenford Castle, Dalkeith.*
- Stalbridge, Richard de Aquila, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1837. P.C.; M.P. Flintshire '61-86; Vice-Chamb. of Household '62-4; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '80-85; and 1st L. Whip in House of Commons '80-86;

- Chm. L. & N.W.R. since '91. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, s. L.U. 22, *Sussex Square, W.*
- Stamford**, Roger, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Grey. B. 1836, s. 1910. *Dunham Massey Hall, Allrincham; Llandaff House, Weybridge.*
- Stanhope**, James Richard, 7th E. (cr. 1718). Surname Stanhope. B. 1880, s. 1905. Late Capt. Grenadier Guards, and A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford, Commanding London District; Capt. General Reserve of Officers from 1909; Maj. 4th Battrn. Royal West Kent Regt. 1910; London County Council (Lewisham) 1910. *Chevening, Sevenoaks, Kent; 20, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- Stanley** of Alderley. (See Sheffield, L.)
- Stanmore**, Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname Hamilton-Gordon. B. 1829, M.A. Camb. '51; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. '79; G.C.M.G.; private sec. to Prime Minister '52-55; sec. to Mr. Gladstone's Mission to Corfu '58; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Vol.; M.P. Beverley '54-7; Gov. of New Brunswick '61-6, Trinidad '66-70, Mauritius '71-4, Fiji '75-80, New Zealand '80-82; High Commissioner and Consul-General Western Pacific '76-83; Governor of Ceylon '83-90; mem. of Roy. Commission on Historical Manuscripts 1900. *Heir*, Hon. George A. Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, late Capt. 3rd Battrn. Gordon Highlanders, s. *Red House, Ascot.*
- Stewart** of Garlies, L. (See Galloway, Earl of.)
- Stradbroke**, George Edward John Mowbray, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Baron Rous (1796). Surname Rous. B. 1862, s. 1886. C.B. M.A. Camb.; Hon. Col. 1st East Anglian Brigade R.F.A.; President National Sea Fisheries Protection Assoc.; President of the Council of the National Artillery Assoc.; Chm. Suffolk County Terr. Forces Assoc.; A.D.C. to the King; Vice-Admiral of Suffolk '90; C.V.O., D.L., J.P. Suffolk; Vice-Chairman East Suffolk C.C. *Heir*, John A. Alexander, Visct. Dunwich, s. C. Henham, *Wangford; 138, Lexham Gardens, S.W. Bachelors, Carlton.*
- Strafford**, Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil, 5th E. of (cr. 1847). Surname Byng. B. 1835, s. 1899. Vicar of St. Peter's, Onslow Gardens, '67-89; Chaplain to Hampton Court Palace '65-7, the late Queen, the Speaker '74-89; Grand Chaplain of England in Freemasonry '89. *Heir* Visct. Enfield, s. *Wrotham Park, Barnet; 5, St. James's Square.*
- Strange**, E. (See Atholl, D. of.)
- Strathcona and Mount Royal**, Donald Alexander, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Smith. B. 1820; s. of Alexander Smith of Archieston, Scotland, and Barbara, d. of Donald Stewart, m. Isabella Sophia, d. of Richard Hardisty of Canada. Hon. Pres. Bank of Montreal and Director Canadian Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railways; Gov. of Hudson's Bay Co., Chancellor McGill Univ., Montreal, and Aberdeen Univ., D.C.L. Oxon. and Dublin, L.L.D. Cambridge, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Victoria (Manchester), Dublin, Yale, Toronto, Queenstown, Laval, and Ottawa Univs.; High Commr. for Canada in London since '96. G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.R.S. He and Lord Mount-Stephen gave as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee of '87, £200,000 to found the Victoria Hospital at Montreal. 911, *Dorchester Street, Montreal; Silver Heights, Manitoba; Norway House, Pictou, Nova Scotia; Glencoe, N.B.; Colonsay, N.B.; Debdon Hall, Newport, Essex; 28, Grosvenor Square, W.; 17, Victoria Street, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Stratheden and Campbell**, Hallyburton George, 3rd L. (cr. 1836, 1841). Surname Campbell. B. 1829, s. 1893. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. John Beresford Campbell, s. 17, *Bruton Street, W.; Hartrigge, Jedburgh.*
- Strathmore and Kinghorne**, Claude George, 14th E. of (cr. 1636). Sits as Ld. Bowcs. Surname Bowcs-Lyon. B. March 14th, 1855, s. 1904. L.L. Forfarshire. *Heir*, Lord Glamis, s., Scots Guards. C. *Glamis Castle, Forfarshire; Streatham Castle, Darlington; St. Paul's, Wilden Bury, Welwyn. Carlton.*
- Strathspey**, L. (See Seafield, E. of.)
- Stuart** of Castle Stuart, L. (See Moray, E. of.)
- Sudley**, Charles Douglas Richard, 4th L. (cr. 1838). Surname Hanbury-Tracy. B. 1840, s. 1877. F.R.S.; P.C.; M.P. Montgomery Dist. '63-77; formerly in R.N.; Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms Feb. to July '86. *Heir*, Hon. W. C. F. Hanbury-Tracy, s. L.U. *Ormeley Lodge, Ham Common, Surrey.*
- Sudley**, L. (See Arran, E. of.)
- Suffield**, Charles, 5th L. (cr. 1786). (Bart. 1745.) Surname Harbord. B. 1830, s. 1853. P.C., G.C.V.O. Lord-in-Waiting to late King 1901-5; Master of Buckhounds '86-7; K.C.B. '76; Permanent Lord-in-Waiting; Col. 3rd Norfolk Vols.; Col. Norfolk Militia Artillery. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. C. Harbord, s. L.U. *Guntton Park, Norwich; Harbord House, Cromer; 4, Manchester Square, W. Marlborough.*
- Suffolk and Berkshire**, Henry Molyneux Paget, 10th E. of (cr. 1603, 1626). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1898. A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India. *Heir*, Charles Henry George, Viscount Andover, s. *Carlton Park, Malmesbury.*
- Sutherland, Cromartie**, 4th D. of (cr. 1833). Surname Sutherland-Leveson-Gower. B. 1851, s. 1892. K.G. Col. Staffordshire Yeo. Cav.; M.P. Sutherland '74-86; L.L. Sutherlandshire since '92. *Heir*, M. of Stafford, s. *Tiltensor Chase, Staffordshire; Lilleshall, Newport, Salop; Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland; House of Tongue, Sutherland; Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.*
- Swansea**, Ernest Anibrose, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Vivian. B. 1848, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. Odo Richard Vivian, h.-bro. C. 27, *Belgrave Square, S.W. Brooks's, Athenæum.*
- Swaythling**, Montagu, 1st L. (cr. 1907). Surname Samuel-Montagu. B. 1832. Established and is head of banking firm of Samuel Montagu & Co., London; retired from active work Oct. 1909; Bart. '94; M.P. Whitechapel '85-1900. *Heir*, Hon. Louis Montagu, s. L. *South Stoneham House, Southampton; Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*
- ***Taafe**, Henry, 12th V. (cr. 1628). Surname Taaffe. B. 1872, s. 1895. Count in the Austrian peerage, as well as Viscount Taafe, and Baron Ballymore, of Corren, co. Cavan, in Ireland; holds a commission in the Kaiser Franz-Josef Regiment of Dragoons of the Reserve. *Heir*, Hon. Edward C. R. Taaffe, s. *Ellischau Castle, Silberberg, Bohemia.*
- Talbot de Malahide**, Richard Wogan, 5th L. (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Talbot de Malahide (1856). Surname Talbot. B. 1846, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. Talbot, s. C. *Auchinleck House, Ayrshire; Malahide Castle, Dublin. Army and Navy, Carlton.*

- Tankerville**, George Montagu, 7th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Bennet. B. 1852, s. 1899. Was in the R.N. '65-9; lieut. Rifle Brigade '72-80. *Heir*, Lord Ossulston, s. *Chillingham Castle, Belford, Northumberland; Thornton House, Mindrum R.S.O., Northumberland.*
- ***Teignmouth**, Charles John, 3rd L. (cr. 1797. Surname Shore. B. 1840, s. 1885. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. J. Shore, bro. C. *Crossways, Oxford.*
- Temple**, Algernon William Stephen, 5th E. (cr. 1822). Surname Temple-Gore-Langton. B. 1871, s. 1902. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Chandos Graham Temple-Gore-Langton, bro. *Newton Park, Bristol; Wotton, Aylesbury.*
- Templemore**, Arthur Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Chichester. B. 1854, s. 1906. *Heir*, Hon. A. C. S. Chichester, s. C. 4, *Portman Square. St. James's, Travellers', Carlton.*
- Templetown**, Henry Edward Montague Dorington Clotworthy, 4th V. (cr. 1806). Surname Upton. B. 1853, s. 1890. I.R.P. '94. *Heir*, Hon. Eric E. M. J. Upton, s. *Castle Upton, Templepatrick, Co. Antrim.*
- Tennyson**, Hallam, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname Tennyson. B. 1852, s. 1892. Author of biography of his father (published '97). Governor of S. Australia '99, and Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia 1902-4. D.C.L. Oxford 1904, Litt. D. Camb., G.C.M.G. P.C. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Tennyson, s. *Aldworth, near Haslemere; Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Athenaeum.*
- Tenterden**, Charles Stuart Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Abbott. B. 1865, s. 1882. E. at Eton and Trin. Hall, Camb. m. 1906. Elfrida Charlotte, only d. of Gen. Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Stuart Anthony Rowland, s. (b. 1909). 12, *Culford Mansions, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. St. James's.*
- Teynham**, Henry John Philip Sidney, 18th L. (cr. 1616). Surname Roper-Curzon. B. 1867, s. 1892. *Heir*, Hon. C. J. H. Roper-Curzon, s. *Ravensdale House, Ascot. Wellington.*
- Thurlow**, Thomas John, 5th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce. B. 1838, s. 1874. P.C.; formerly in dip. service; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85 and '86; Paymaster-Gen. '86. *Heir*, the Rev. the Hon. Charles Edward H.-T.-C.-Bruce, s. L.
- Tollmachoe**, Bentley Lyonel, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Tollmachoe. B. 1883, s. 1904. *Heir*, Denis Plantagenet. *Helmingham Hall, Stowmarket; Peckforton, Tarporley, Cheshire. Bachelors'.*
- ***Torphichen**, James Walter, 12th L. (cr. 1564). Surname Sandilands. B. 1846, s. 1869. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. G. Sandilands, s. L. *Calder House, Mid-Calder, N.B. Naval and Military.*
- Torrington**, George Master, 9th V. (cr. 1712). Surname Byng. B. 1886, s. 1880. m. 1910. Eleanor, d. of the late Edwin Sowray, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. S. Byng, un. C. *Yotes Court, Maidstone.*
- Townshend**, John James Dudley Stuart, 6th M. (cr. 1786). Surname Townshend. B. 1866, s. 1899. *Heir*, Colonel Charles V. F. Townshend, C.B., D.S.O., c.
- Tredegar**, Godfrey Charles, 1st V. (cr. 1905) and 2nd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Morgan. B. 1831, s. 1875. M.P. Brecknockshire '58-75; served in the Crimea; L.L. Monmouthshire '99;
- Hon. LL.D. Wales 1905. *Heir*, Lient.-Col. Courtenay Morgan, n. C. 39, *Portman Square, W. Carlton.*
- Trevor**, Arthur William, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Hill-Trevor. B. 1852, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor, h.-bro. C. *Brynkinall, Chirk, Denbigh. Carlton, White's.*
- ***Trimlestown**, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, 18th L. (cr. 1461). Surname Barnewall. B. 1861, s. 1891; established ('93) his claim to the barony, which had been dormant since the death of the 16th Baron ('79); m. '89, Margaret Theresa, d. of Richard J. Stephens, Esq., of Brisbane. *Heir*, Hon. R. N. F. Barnewall, s. *Bloomsbury, Kells, co. Meath.*
- ***Truro**, Charles William, 4th Bp. of. (See re-founded 1877). Surname Stubbs. B. 1845, app. 1906. E. at Liverpool Royal Institution Sch. and Sidney-Sussex Coll., Cambridge (Hon. Fellow); Mathematical Honours, Le Bas University prizeman. Ordained '68; curate at St. Mary's, Sheffield; vicar of Grandborough, Bucks, '71; of Stokenham, Devon, '84; rector of Wavertree '88; Dean of Ely '94; Bishop of Truro 1906. Select preacher at Cambridge in '81, '94, '96, and 1901, Lady Margaret Preacher '96, Hulsean Lecturer 1904, select preacher at Oxford '83 and '98-9, and at Harvard, U.S.A., 1900. He is a Broad Churchman and a Liberal. His published works include "God and the People," "Village Politics," "Land and the Labourers," "Christ and Democracy," "Christ and Economics," a "Creed for Christian Socialists," "Historical Memorials of Ely Cathedral," "Charles Kingsley and the Christian Social Movement," "Bryhtnoth's Prayer and other Poems," "The Social Teaching of the Lord's Prayer," "In a Minster Garden: a Cause of Things Old and New," "Cambridge and its Story," "Castles in the Air," and other poems; "The Christ of English Poetry," Hulsean Lectures; "Cornish Bells," and other carols and verses. *Lis Escop, Truro.*
- Tweeddale**, William Montagu, 10th M. of (cr. 1694). Sits as Ld. Tweeddale (1881). K.T. Surname Hay. B. 1826, s. 1878. M.P. Taunton '65-8, Haddington Dist. '78; formerly Bengal C.S.; Ld. High Comm. to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '90-92, '96, and '97. *Heir*, E. of Gifford, s. L.U. *Yester, Haddingtonshire, N.B.; 6, Hill Street, W. Travellers'.*
- Tweedmouth**, Dudley Churchill, 3rd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Marjoribanks. B. 1874, s. 1909. Major Royal Horse Guards; Military Sec. to High Commissioner in S. Africa 1905; D.S.O., M.V.O.; Lord-in-Waiting 1910. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. Coultts Marjoribanks, n. *Hulton Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed; 57, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. Brooks's.*
- Tyrone**, L. (See Waterford, M. of.)
- ***Valentia**, Arthur, 14th V. (cr. 1622). Su name Annesley. B. 1843, s. 1863. I.P.; M.P. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. A. Annesley, s. C. *Bletchington Park, Oxford; 50, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. Carlton, White's, Turf. See COMMONS.*
- Vane**, E. (See Londonderry, M. of.)
- Vaux** of Harrowden, Hubert George Charles, 7th L. (cr. 1523). Surname Mostyn. B. 1860, s. 1883; diplomatic service, retired '99. Three daughters, co-heiresses. L. *Harrowden Hall, Wellingborough. Brooks's and Travellers'.*

- Ventry**, Dayrolles Blakeney, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Eveleigh-de-Moleyns. B. 1828, s. 1868. I.R.P. '71. *Heir*, Hon. F. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Vernon**, George Francis Augustus, 8th L. (cr. 1762). Surname Venables-Vernon. B. 1888. s. 1893. *Heir*, the Hon. F. W. L. Venables-Vernon, *bro.* *Sudbury Hall, Derby; Poynton Towers, Stockport*.
- Verulam**, James Walter, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Grimston. B. 1852, s. 1895. M.P. St. Albans Div. Herts '85-92. Is a Baron of Scotland, a Viscount and a Baron of Ireland, and a Baron of Great Britain, besides being a Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom. Is also a Baronet. *Heir*, Visct. Grimston, s. C. *Gorhambury, St. Albans. Carlton, Bachelors*.
- Vivian**, George Crespigny Brabazon, 4th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Vivian. B. 1878, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Anthony Crespigny Claud Vivian, s. *Glynn, Bodmin, Cornwall; 20, South Eaton Place, S.W.*
- Wakefield**, George Rodney, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1888.) Surname Eden. B. 1853. E. Richmond (Yorks) and Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A. (2nd-class classical tripos) '76; M.A. '79, D.D. 91, Hon. Fellow of Pembroke Coll., 1903. Ordained '78; assistant master at Aysgarth School, Wensleydale, '78-9; domestic chaplain to the late Bishop Lightfoot '79-83; Vicar of Bishop Auckland '83-90; Bishop Suffragan for the diocese of Canterbury, with the title of Bishop of Dover '90-7; Bp. of Wakefield '97. *Bishopgarth, Wakefield, Athenæum*.
- Waldegrave**, William Frederick, 9th E. (cr. 1729). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1851, s. 1859. Lord-in-Waiting '86-92, '95-6; Capt. of the Yeo. of the Guard '96-1905; Hon. Commissioner in Lunacy '99; P.C. *Heir*, Visct. Chewton, s. C. *Chewton Priory, Bath; 20, Bryanston Square, Carlton, Constitutional*.
- Waleran**, William Hood, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Walrond. B. 1849. E. Eton; Grenadier Guards; retired '72; M.P. East Devon '80-85, Devon, Tiverton D. '85-1905; s. as 2nd Bart. '89; Junior Lord of the Treasury '85-6 and '86-92; second Conservative Whip '85-6 and '86-95; Patronage Secretary to the Treasury and senior Conservative Whip '95-1902; P.C.; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1902; *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Walrond, M.P., s. 44, *Hans Mansions, S.W. Carlton, Turf and Garrick*.
- Wales**, H.R.H. Prince of. (See special biography, p. 2.)
- *Wallcourt**, Erroll Augustus Joseph Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Blake. B. 1841, s. 1849. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, s. *Travellers*.
- Walsingham**, Thomas, 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname de Grey. B. 1843, s. 1870. L.L.D.; F.R.S.; F.L.S.; F.Z.S.; F.E.S. (Pres. '89-90); Mem. Soc. Ent. de France; Ent. Ver. zu Berlin; Nederl. Ent. Ver.; Soc. Ent. de Russie; Ann. Ent. Soc. Phil.; Lin. Soc. N.S.W., etc., etc.; High Steward Camb. Univ. and King's Lynn; M.P. W. Norfolk '65-71; Lord-in-Waiting '74-5. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. de Grey, half-bro. C. *Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk. Carlton, 1stman*.
- Wandsworth**, Sydney James, 1st B. (cr. 1895). Viscount also of the Kingdom of Portugal. Surname Stern; a. s. late Visct. de Stern, who established in London the firm of Stern Bros. E. at Magdalene Coll., Camb.; Hon. Col. 4th Vol. Batt. E. Surrey Regt.; M.P. Stowmarket Div. of Suffolk '91-5. L. 10, *Great Stanhope Street, W. Marlborough, Bachelors, St. James's, Reform*.
- Warwick**, Francis Richard Charles Guy, 5th E. of (cr. 1759). Sits as E. Brooke (cr. 1746). Surname Greville. B. 1853, s. 1893. m. Frances Evelyn, d. Col. the Hon. C. H. Maynard, '81. M.P. Somerset '78-85; Colchester '88-92; L.L. Essex; Past Dep. Grand Master of Freemasons '98; Lord-Lieut. of Essex; Col. Warwickshire I.Y. *Heir*, Lord Brooke, s. C. *Warwick Castle; Easton Lodge, Dunmow*.
- Waterford**, Henry De La Poer, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Ld. Tyrone (1786). Surname Beresford. B. 1875, s. 1895. K.P. m. '97, Lady Beatrix Frances Fitzmaurice, y. d. M. of Lansdowne. *Heir*, E. of Tyrone, s. C. *Curraghmore, Portlaw, Co. Waterford, Carlton, Turf, Kildare Street*.
- *Waterpark**, Henry Anson, 4th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Cavendish. B. 1839, s. 1863. m. 1873. E. Harrow. I.P. In Foreign Office '60-63. *Heir*, Hon. Charles F. Cavendish, R.N., s. L.U. *Doveridge, Derby*.
- Weardale**, Philip James, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Stanhope. B. 1847; son of Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope. Formerly in R.N.; M.P. Wednesbury '86-92, Burnley '93-1900; Leicestershire, Harborough D. 1904-5. *Weardale Manor, Brasted Charl, Kent; 3, Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
- Welby**, Reginald Earle, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Welby. B. 1832. s. of the late Rev. John Earle Welby; Assist. Fin. Sec. to the Treasury '80; auditor Civil List '81; Perm. Sec. of the Treas. '85-94; G.C.B. '92; Comr. of the Exhibition of '51; Chm. of the Roy. Commn. on Military and Civil Exp. of India, and late Chm. L.C.C. 11, *Stratton Street, London, W.*
- Wellington**, Arthur Charles, 4th D. of (cr. 1814). Surname Wellesley. B. 1849, s. 1900. K.G., G.C.V.O. Col. formerly commanding 1st Battn. Gren. Guards, *Heir*, The Marquis Douro, s. *Stratfield Saye, Hants; Apsley House, Piccadilly, W.*
- Wemyss and March**, Francis Richard, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Wemyss (1821). Surname Charteris. B. 1818, s. 1883. G.C.V.O.; M.P. E. Gloucestershire '41-6, Haddingtonshire '47-83; a Lord of Treas. '53-5; A.D.C. to the King 1901; capt. of the Royal Company of Archers (the King's Body Guard for Scotland). *Heir*, Lord Elcho, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Wenlock**, Beilby, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Lawley. B. 1849, s. 1880. P.C., K.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I.; M.P. Chester April to July '80; Chm. E. R. Yorks C.C.; Gov. of Madras '91-96; Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. Licent.-Col. com. E. Riding Yorks. Imp. Yen. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. Lawley, *bro.* L.U. *Escrick Park, York; 26, Portland Place, W. Brooks's*.
- *Wentworth**, Ada Mary, Baroness (cr. 1529). Surname Milbanke. B. Feb. 26th, 1871, s. 1906, on the death of her father, the 2nd Earl of Lovelace and 13th Baron Wentworth. The Earldom of Lovelace devolved on a half-brother of the late Earl (see Lovelace). 52, *Cranley Gardens, S.W.*
- Westbury**, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Bethell. B. 1852, s. 1875. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bethell, s. C. *Carlton*.

- Westmeath, Anthony Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1621). Surname Nugent. B. 1870, s. 1883. I.R.P.; P.C. (Ireland); assist. priv. sec. to Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, Col. Sec. '98-1901; Sec. to Royal Commission on French Treaty Rights in Newfoundland '98. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Nugent, Capt. 15th Hussars, *bro.* Pallas, Loughrea, Co. Galway. Carlton, Wellington, Kildare Street.
- Westminster, Hugh Richard Arthur, 2nd D. of (cr. 1874). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1879, s. 1899. Served in S. African war, and was A.D.C. to Lord Roberts; *m.* 1901, Miss Sheelagh Cornwallis West. L.L. Cheshire. G.C.V.O. 1907. *Heir*, Lord Arthur Grosvenor, *un.* Ealon Hall, Chester; 33, Upper Grosvenor Street, W.
- Westmorland, Anthony Mildmay Julian, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Fane. B. 1859, s. 1891. *Heir*, Lord Burghersh, s. C.
- Wharholiffe, Francis John, 2nd E. of (cr. Baron 1826, Earl and Visct. 1876). Surname Montagu-Stuart-Wortley. B. 1856, s. 1899. Retired Commander R.N. *Heir*, Viscount Carlton, s. Wortley Hall, Sheffield. Carlton, Naval and Military, Royal Automobile.
- Wicklow, Ralph Francis, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1891. *m.* 1902, Gladys, 2nd d. Duke and Duchess of Abercorn. I.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Clonmore, s. Shelton Abbey, Arklow, Ireland.
- Wigan, L. (See Crawford, E. of.)
- Willington, Freeman, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Freeman-Thomas. B. 1866; E. Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.; M.P. (L.) Hastings 1903-5, and Cornwall (Bodmin Div.) 1906-10; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1901. *Carlton*, Willington, Sussex; 76, Ashley Gardens, S.W.
- Willoughby de Broke, Richard Greville, 10th L. (cr. 1492). Surname Verney. B. 1869, s. 1902. M.P. Warwickshire (Rugby Div.) '95-1900. *Heir*, Hon. J. H. P. Verney, s. C. Compton Verney, Warwick. Carlton.
- Wilton, Arthur George, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Egerton. B. 1863, s. 1898. *Heir*, Visct. Grey de Wilton, s. Heaton Park, near Manchester. Carlton, White's.
- Wimborne, Ivor Bertie, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guest. B. 1835. *Heir*, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, s. L. 22, Arlington Street, S.W. Carlton.
- Winchester, Herbert Edward, 87th Bp. of. (See founded 636.) Surname Ryle. B. 1856; s. of Rt. Rev. J. C. Ryle, Bp. of Liverpool. *m.* '83, d. of the late Major-Gen. Adams. E. Eton, Newcastle Scholar; Cambridge, Scholar of King's; B.A. '79, M.A. '82, D.D. '96; Hon. D.D. Oxford 1903; Principal of St. David's Coll., Lampeter, '86-8; Hulsean Professor of Divinity, Camb., '87-1901; Pres. Queens' Coll., Camb., '96-1901; Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria '98-1901; Hon. Canon of Ripon '95-1901; Bp. of Exeter 1901-3; Bp. of Winchester and Prelate of Most Noble Order of the Garter from 1903. *Farnham Castle, Surrey; Lollards' Tower, Lambeth, S.E.*
- Winchester, Henry William Montagu, 16th M. of (cr. 1551). Surname Paulet. B. 1862, s. 1899. Late Capt. Hants Carbiniers I.Y. Is premier Marquis of England. L.L. Hants; Chairman Hants C.C. 1905-9. *Heir-pres.*, Capt. Charles Standish Paulet, c. Amport St. Mary's, Andover, Hampshire.
- Winchelsea and Nottingham, Henry Stormont, 13th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Finch-Hatton. B. 1852, s. 1898. *Heir*, Visct. Maidstone, s. C. Harlech, Merioneth. White's, Carlton.
- Winterstoke, William Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Wills. B. 1830. Pro-Chancellor of University of Bristol; President Bristol Fine Arts Academy; Chairman Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd.; Director G.W.R.; M.P. Coventry '80-86, East Bristol '95-1900; Bart. '92. *Blagdon, R.S.O., Somerset; East Court, St. Lawrence-on-Sea, Thanet; 25, Hyde Park Gardens, W. Reform, R.Y.S.*
- *Winterton, Edward, 6th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Turnour. B. 1883, s. 1907. I.P. M.P. Sussex, Horsham Div. See COMMONS.
- Winton, E. of. (See Eglintoun, E. of.)
- Wolsey, Garnet Joseph, 1st V. (cr. 1835). Surname Wolsey. B. 1833 at Golden Bridge House, Co. Dublin; s. late Major G. J. Wolsey. Served in the second Burmese war, in the Crimea, in India, and on the staff in the campaigns of '57-9, and received a brevet majority; as Lieut.-Col. in the China War of '60; and as Colonel in Canada from '62-70; commanded the Red River Expedition; Major-Gen. commanding in the Ashantee War in '73-4; and as Lieut.-Gen. commanding in the South African War in '79. Commanded in the Egyptian War of '82, and was raised to the peerage after the victory of Tel-el-Kebir; also commanded in the Soudan campaigns of '84-5, and was made a Viscount; received £25,000 for his services in Ashanti, and £30,000 for his Egyptian campaign. He has been High Commissioner to Natal and to Cyprus; Adjutant-General '82. Published his "Story of a Soldier's Life," 1903; of his "Soldier's Pocket-book" several editions have appeared. Ranger of Greenwich Park '88; Commander of the Forces in Ireland '00-95; Commander-in-Chief '95-1900; Field-Marshal '94, and published a biography of the Duke of Marlborough; Col. Royal Horse Guards (Blues) and Gold Stick to the King '96-1908; K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., O.M. 1902. *m.* 1867, Louisa, d. of Alexander Erskine, Esq. *Heiress* (to the Viscounty by special remainder), Hon. Frances G. Wolsey, d. 1, Gore Street, Queen's Gate, S.W.; Hampton Court Palace. *United Service, Athenaeum.*
- Wolverhampton, Henry, 1st V. (cr. 1908). Surname Fowler. B. at Sunderland 1830; E. Woodhouse Grove School and St. Saviour's School, Southwark; admitted a solicitor '52; Mayor of Wolverhampton '63; first Chairman of the School Board '70; M.P. Wolverhampton '80-85, Wolverhampton East '85-1908; Under-Sec. Home Department '84, Financial Sec. Treasury, and P.C. '86; President Local Government Board '92, and took charge of the Parish Councils Bill; Secretary for India '94, and G.C.S.I. '95; Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster Dec. 1905; Lord President of the Council 1908-10; Member of Council of the Duchy of Lancaster; D.L. Staffs.; LL.D. Birmingham 1909; was a prominent member of the Liberal League 1905. L. Woodthorne, Wolverhampton. *Reform and Athenaeum.*
- Wolverton, Frederic, 4th L. (cr. 1869). Surname Glyn. B. 1864, s. 1888. Partner Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Lord-in-Waiting '92-3; L.C.C. '98; Press Censor in the S. African campaign; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1902-5. *Heir*, Hon. George E. D. Carr-Glyn, s. Brooks's.

*Worcester, Huyshe Wolcott, 105th Bp. of. (See founded 679). Surname Yeatman-Biggs. Appointed 1904. B. 1845, s. of Mr. H. F. Yeatman, J.P., of Stock House, Dorset. E. at Winchester, and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury; Vicar of Netherbury, Wilts, '77; and of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, '79; Select Preacher to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Suffragan Bishop of Southwark '91; appointed to the see of Worcester 1904. m. Lady Barbara, d. 4th E. of Dartmouth. *Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster.*

Worlingham, L. (See Gosford, E. of.)

Wrottesley, Arthur, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Wrottesley. B. 1824, s. 1867. B.A. Oxford, 1846. A Lord-in-Waiting '69-74, '80-85. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Wrottesley, s. 8, *Herbert Crescent, Sloane Street, Brooks's, Travellers'.*

Wynford, Philip George, 6th L. (cr. 1829). Surname Best. B. 1871, s. 1904. Major Dorset I.Y.; J.P. Dorset. m. 1906, Eva Lillian C. Napier, d. of 2nd Lord Napier of Magdala. *Heir*, Hon. Samuel J. Best, bro. C. *Warmwell, Dorchester, Dorset.*

Yarborough, Charles Alfred Worsley, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Pelham. B. 1859, s. 1875. m. '86, Hon. Marcia Amelia Mary Lane-Fox (Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right—see Conyers and Faucon-

berg). P.C.; Vice-Adm. Co. Lincoln; Capt. Corps of Gent.-at-Arms '90-92. *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. C. *Carlton, Brocklesby Park, Lincs.*

York, Cosmo Gordon, 89th Archbp. of. Surname Lang. B. 1864. App. 1908. Primate of England, and Metropolitan, and member of the Privy Council. (The see dates from 625, and has an income of £10,000.) His Grace is the s. of the late Dr. Lang, Principal of Aberdeen Univ. E. Glasgow Univ., and Balliol Coll., Oxford; took 1st class in History; Fellow of All Souls'; read for the Bar, but on the eve of being called decided to prepare for the Anglican ministry; deacon '90; priest '91; curate at Leeds '91-3; Fellow of Magdalen and Dean of Divinity '93-6; vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, '94-6; vicar of Portsea '96-1901; Canon of St. Paul's and Suffragan of Stepney 1901-8; unmarried. *Bishopthorpe, York.*

Zetland, Lawrence, 1st M. of (cr. 1892). Surname Dundas. B. 1844, s. as E. 1873. K.T.; P.C.; M.P. Richmond '72-3; a Lord-in-Waiting '80; Viceroy of Ireland '89-92. *Heir*, E. of Ronaldshay, s. C. *Turf.*

Zouche of Haryngworth, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, 15th L. (cr. 1308). Surname Curzon. B. 1851, s. 1873. Capt. 4th Batt. Roy. Sussex Regt.; served in S. Africa 1900-1. *Heiress-presumptive*, Hon. Darea Curzon, sis. C. 114, *Eaton Square, S.W.*

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Act of Union with Ireland increased the number of members of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the Parliament of '80-85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. The Redistribution Act did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670.

With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scotch peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers (with the exception of the 23 Representative Peers) may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scotch, and Irish judges; clergymen of the Established Church of either of the two kingdoms; Roman Catholic priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute (including revenue officers); persons who have been convicted of certain offences; aliens (unless a certificate of naturalisation has been granted to them by the Secretary of State, and they have taken the oath of allegiance); imbeciles; Government contractors (except contractors for Government loans); and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act,—all these are disqualified. No candidate requires any property qualification, and no member receives any payment or allowance whatsoever.

The Speaker is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced

by two other members. The form of oath taken is as follows: "I, ———, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George, his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." An affirmation to the same effect as the oath is permitted.

A seat in the House is vacated on acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy. The principal members of the Government, on accepting office, vacate their seats, and are eligible for re-election; but the rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "Chiltern Hundreds." By obtaining "the stewardship of His Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, or the stewardship of the Manor of Poyning, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties.

When a seat becomes vacant during a session, a new writ is moved for at the commencement of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged. During the recess the Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy of a member, order a writ to be issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices.

Parliamentary Registration.

The right to vote in the election of a member of Parliament is confined to those adult males whose names appear on the register of voters in force for some county or borough. No man can be registered who has within the twelve months preceding July 15th received parochial assistance other than medical relief, or who is an alien, unless naturalised.

In counties the qualifications are as follow: Freehold of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s. and upwards. Freehold for life must be of the clear annual value of £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefits or office, in all which cases 40s. clear annual value is sufficient. Freeholders by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Copyhold of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards. Copyholders are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. Leasehold, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be £30. Leaseholders by purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Persons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July.

Counties and Boroughs: Occupation as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than £10. Occupation as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house. The term "dwelling-house" includes part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be lodgers. Occupation by virtue of any office, service or employment, of any dwelling-house which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service or employment is held. In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency. Occupation as lodger of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10. Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another part of the same house. In all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July in any year. Lodgers must claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. The revised register comes into operation on the 1st of January in each year.

Revising barristers are appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds open court for the revision of the register in each borough and at or near every polling place in the county. An appeal lies from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction. Any person not having his name

on any list of voters, or receiving a notice of objection, should apply to the registration agent for his district of the political party to which he belongs. Such agents are appointed and paid by the various party organisations in most constituencies, and make it their business to know the intricacies of the law on the subject.

Election of a Member of Parliament.

Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election. The day of nomination is to be fixed as follows: in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination.

The candidate is nominated in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour more candidates stand nominated than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a poll.

The poll is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving are not counted. There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland.

Where there is an equality of votes, the returning officer, if a registered elector of the county or borough, may give an additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. But the returning officer may, if qualified, decline to give the casting vote; and if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined.

A petition may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right to be returned, and by a person alleging himself to have been the candidate; the petition may be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption. All election petitions are tried by two judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether or not the election was void, and whether corrupt practices have been committed; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices; and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices. When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to

appoint a Royal Commission, on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented.

Any member returned for two or more places in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his selection for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place.

Parliamentary Procedure.

The most striking feature in the procedure of the House of Commons is the great power vested in the Speaker. The Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting vote. The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order. He holds office until a dissolution. He has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5000 per annum; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4000 and a peerage. The following have been Speakers since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament: Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected '17), '33-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, '35-9; Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre (the late Viscount Eversley), '39-57; Mr. J. E. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), '57-72; Sir H. Brand (the late Viscount Hampden), '72-84; Mr. A. W. Peel (now Viscount Peel), '84-95; Mr. W. C. Gully (the late Viscount Selby), '95-1905; Mr. J. W. Lowther since June 8th, 1905.

Chairman of Committee.

The Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means is a member of the House of Commons who is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and holds office until the dissolution of that parliament. He is nominated by the Government, but is regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the office is £2500 a year. The Chairman of Ways and Means usually presides when the House is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill, and in his absence the Deputy Chairman, or failing him, the Chairman may request one of several temporary chairmen nominated by the Speaker at the commencement of each session to act for him. His place is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the House is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means exercises his authority as Deputy Speaker. He may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. The recent holders of the office include the late Mr. Raikes, '74-80; Sir Lyon (afterwards Lord) Playfair, '80-83; Sir A. Otway, '83-5; Mr. (now Lord) Courtney, '85-92; Mr. Mellor, '93-5; Mr. James William Lowther, '95-1905; Mr. Grant Lawson, June 21st to end of session 1905; and Mr. A. Emmott, elected Feb. 1906.

Deputy Chairman.

The House made provision in 1902 for the appointment of a deputy chairman, who is elected in the same way as the Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, and is also regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the Office is £1000 a year. The Deputy Chairman, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means, is entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Chairman of Ways and Means, including his powers as Deputy Speaker. The Deputy Chairman may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker without any formal communication to the House. The late Mr. Jeffreys, M.P. for North Hants, was (Feb. 14th, 1902) appointed to the position, and was succeeded in June 1905 by Mr. Lawrence Hardy, M.P.; in Feb. 1906 he was succeeded by Mr. James Caldwell, M.P., who was succeeded in 1910 by Mr. J. H. Whitley.

The Serjeant-at-Arms.

The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons carries the mace when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He, by the messengers, notifies committees when the House is going to prayers. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order. Certain of the galleries, corridors, etc., are under his charge. Mr. H. D. Erskine, C.V.O., is the present Serjeant-at-Arms.

The House in Committee.

The business of the House of Commons is transacted very largely "in committee." When the whole House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, the Mace is placed under the table, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in Committee of Supply, while in Committee of Ways and Means resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also grand committees, Select Committees chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills.

Committee of Supply.

The sums necessary to defray the charge for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply. The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31st. The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the Supplementary Estimates. Votes of credit for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the Army (Annual) Bill, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and re-

gulation of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary.

Committee of Ways and Means.

This Committee (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to His Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the Appropriation Bill.

Sittings of the House.

The course of business is now as follows:—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays the House meets at 2.45 o'clock, and, after prayers, proceeds till 3 p.m. with petitions, motions for unopposed returns, and leave of absence to members, giving notice of motions, and unopposed private business. Questions are commenced at 3, and no question, unless of an urgent character, is taken after 3.45. Any member who desires an oral answer to his question may distinguish it by an asterisk, and if he do not so distinguish it the answer is printed and circulated with the votes. No motion for the adjournment of the House may be made until all the questions asked at the commencement of business (and questions may not be asked at any other time) have been disposed of, and if leave to make such motion be given, by forty members rising in their places to support it, the debate upon it takes place at 8.15 that same evening, the business then under discussion being interrupted for the purpose. After questions bills may be brought in and committees nominated, and a member may now, after notice, present a bill without an order for its introduction, and when a bill is so presented its title is read by the Clerk, and the bill is then deemed to have been read a first time, a day is fixed for the second reading, and the Bill is sent to be printed. Opposed business is suspended at 11 p.m. On Fridays the House meets at noon, and opposed business is suspended at 5 p.m. Government business has precedence at every sitting except the sittings on Fridays, when Bills in charge of unofficial members have precedence. At 8.15 p.m. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays up till Easter, and at 8.15 p.m. on Wednesdays up till Whitsuntide, the business then under discussion is interrupted, and precedence is given to private members' motions after any motion for adjournment of the House or any private business set down for discussion at that hour has been disposed of. After Whitsuntide Government business has precedence at all sittings except the sittings

on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday, at which Bills in charge of unofficial members have precedence.

Supply.

Thursday is now the weekly Supply day. Twenty days are allotted for the actual consideration of the votes, with a power of adding three more, apart from estimates supplementary to those of a previous session, or any vote of credit or supplementary or additional votes for war expenditure. Of the days so allotted not more than one is allotted to any vote on account, and not more than one sitting to the report of that vote. At 10 o'clock on the last day but one of the allotted days the outstanding votes are put in classes of the Civil Service Estimates, and in totals so far as the Estimates for the Navy, Army, and the Revenue Departments are concerned, and a similar procedure is observed on the last allotted day in regard to the reports of the outstanding votes.

Principal Officers of House of Commons.

Clerk of the House, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Clerk Assistant, Arthur W. Nicholson, Esq. C.B.

Second Ditto, Thomas L. Webster, Esq.

Principal Clerks: W. Gibbons, Esq., C.B., *Public Bills and Fees*; Sir Everard Doyle, Bart., *Committee Office*; G. C. Giffard, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; J. H. W. Somerset, Esq., *Private Bill Office*.

Senior Clerks: C. V. Frere, S. L. Simeon, A. I. Dasent, H. West, H. A. Ferguson-Davie, and A. H. Ellis, Esqs.

Assistant Clerks: Percy A. Bull, F. R. W. Wynn, W. E. Grey, F. C. Holland, J. W. G. Boud, H. C. Dawkins, R. P. Colomb, B. H. Fell, R. E. Childers; J. S. Porter, F. C. Bramwell, and W. T. Legge, Esqs.

Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, C. W. Campion, J. F. Symons-Jeune, Esqs.

Taxing Master, C. W. Campion, Esq.

Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master, F. C. Bramwell, Esq.

Clerk to Journal Office, A. A. Taylor, Esq.

Clerks in Admission Order Office, Capt. G. T. Payne, Capt. P. R. Creed.

Collector of Fees on Private Bills, C. L. Lockton, Esq.

Secretary to Chairman of Ways and Means, R. P. Colomb, Esq.

Vote Office: *Principal Clerk*, Philip Smith, Esq. *Assistant Clerks*: J. Poyser and W. K. Sanderson, Esqs.

Controller Official Debates Staff, J. Dods Shaw.

Librarian, A. Smyth, Esq.

Assistant Librarian, Vivian Kitto, Esq.

Shorthand Writer, W. H. G. Salter, Esq.

Secretary to Speaker, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B.

Serjeant-at-Arms, H. D. Erskine, Esq., C.V.O.

Deputy Serjeant, F. R. Gosset, Esq.

Assistant Serjeant, Walter Erskine, Esq.

Chaplain, The Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce.

Speaker's Counsel, Ernest Moon, K.C.

BIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF MEMBERS IN NOVEMBER 1910.

The following is a list of members of the House of Commons at the Dissolution in November 1910. A prefixed * denotes that the member was in the previous Parliament.

For pollings in the various constituencies, together with the numbers of registered electors in the constituencies and in the United Kingdom, see pp. 106-117. For pollings at the General Election of December 1910 and biographies of new members then returned, see the Coloured Supplement.

- ***Abraham, W. (L.)**, elected for Glamorganshire, Rhondda D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '42; *E.* Cwmavon village school; miners' agent '73; J.P. Glamorganshire; member Royal Commission on Labour and Mining Royalties; a Welsh Bard under title of "Mabon." President South Wales Miners' Federation; Treasurer Miners' Federation of Great Britain; presented with a national testimonial March 1905. Westminster Palace Hotel, S.W.; Bryn Bilydy, Llantwit Major.
- Abraham, W. (Ind. N.)**, returned unopposed for Dublin City, Harbour D., April 1910.
- ***Acland-Hood, Captain Sir A. F., Bart. (U.)** elected for Somerset, Wellington D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '53; *E.* Eton, Balliol College, Oxford, and Sandhurst; served 1st Dragoon Guards and Grenadier Guards; Egyptian Campaign '82; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Victoria '89-91; J.P., D.L., and C.C. Somerset; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1900, and Patronage Secretary to the Treasury 1902-5; now principal Opposition Whip; P.C. Nov. 1904. St. Audries, Bridgwater.
- Adam, Major W. A. (U.)**, elected for Woolwich Jan. 1910; *b.* '65; *E.* Harrow, Dublin Univ., Sandhurst; Major 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers; served in South African War (defence of Ladysmith); author of a number of books and essays. *Carlton, Junior United Service.*
- Addison, Christopher, M.D., F.R.C.S. (L.)**, elected for Shoreditch (Hoxton), Jan. 1910; *b.* '69; *E.* Trinity Coll., Harrogate, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; lecturer on Anatomy St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Chm. Board of Intermediate Medical Studies; has taken an active part in the promotion of the Territorial Movement.
- ***Adkins, William Ryland Dent (L.)**, elected for Lancs., Middleton D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '62; *E.* Mill Hill School, Univ. Coll., Lond. (B.A. Lond., Honours, English, and Philosophy), and Balliol Coll., Oxford (History Exhibitioner); Barrister-at-Law. 5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Reform, Bath, Whitehall, and Eighty.*
- ***Agar-Kobartes, Hon. Thomas C. R. (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, Mid or St. Austell D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Feb. 5th, 1908; elected for Bodmin D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, but unseated on petition; *c. s.* Viscount Clifden; *b.* '80; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Lanhdydrock, Bodmin; Wimpole Hall, Royston. *Bath, Travellers', and St. James's.*
- ***Agnew, George William (L.)**, elected for Salford, West D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* Jan. 19th, '52; *E.* Rugby School and St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A.; lately partner in Messrs. Thos. Agnew & Sons. Rougham Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. *Reform, Devonshire.*
- ***Ainsworth, John Stirling (L.)**, elected for Argyllshire Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Aug. 28th, 1903; *b.* '44; J.P. Argyllshire and Cumberland (Sheriff in '91); commanded 3rd Vol. Battn. Border Regt. '98-1902. Ardanaisseig, Kilchrenan, Argyll; Harecroft, Gosforth, Cumberland; 55, Eaton Place, S.W.
- ***Akers-Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. (U.)**, elected for Kent, St. Augustine's D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; and for Kent, East, '80-85; *b.* '51; *E.* Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford; Inner Temple '75; assumed name of Douglas '75; Patronage Secretary of Treasury '85. '86-92; First Commissioner of Works '95-1903, Home Secretary 1902-5, P.C. '91; Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England. Chilton Park, Maidstone, and 113, Mount Street, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*
- ***Alden, Percy (L.)**, elected for Middlesex, Tottenham D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '65, at Oxford; *E.* Balliol Coll., Oxford (M.A., Litt. Hum.), and Mansfield Coll.; Warden Mansfield House Settlement, Canning Town, '91-1901, now Vice-President; West Ham Borough Council '92-1901; editor *Echo* 1901-2; hon. sec. National Unemployed Committee and Settlements Association; author "The Unemployed," and "Housing." Mansfield, Loughton, Essex.
- ***Allen, Charles Peter (L.)**, has sat for Gloucestershire, Stroud D., since 1900; *b.* '61; *E.* Rugby and Oxford; a newspaper proprietor; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '88; appointed a Charity Commissioner (unpaid) 1910. Farmhill Park, Stroud.
- Anderson, A. M., K.C. (L.)**, elected for N. Ayrshire Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; *E.* Edinburgh Univ. (M.A., LL.B.); advocate depute 1906; K.C. 1908.
- ***Anson, Sir William R., Bart. (U.)**, returned unopposed for Oxford University Jan. 15th, 1910, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '43; *E.* Eton and Balliol College; author of several books on Law; J.P. Oxfordshire, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions since '94; Warden of All Souls' College since '81; Fellow of Eton College since '83; Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford '99; Parliamentary Sec. to the Board of Education. 1902-5. All Souls' College, Oxford, and Pusey House, Faringdon. *Athenaum, Brooks's, Travellers', and St. James's.*
- Arbuthnot, Gerald A. (U.)**, elected for Burnley Jan. 1910; *b.* '72; *E.* privately and H.M.S. *Britannia*; midshipman R.N. '87-91; for 14 years private sec. to Mr. Walter Long.
- Archer-Shee, Major M., D.S.O. (U.)**, elected for Finsbury (Central) Jan. 1910; *b.* '73; *E.* Oratory School, H.M.S. *Britannia*, Sandhurst; served for 2 years as a midshipman; joined 10th Hussars, '93; served in South Africa, where he was severely wounded. 18, Park Street, W.
- ***Arkwright, John Stanhope (U.)**, elected for Hereford Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '72; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (Newdigate Prizeman '95); D.L., J.P. Herefordshire; barrister. Lyonshall, Herefordshire, and 56, St. George's Square, S.W.
- ***Armitage, Robert (L.)**, elected for Leeds, Central D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* Feb. 22nd, '66; *E.* Westminster

School, Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A.); joint managing director Farnley Iron Co.; Chairman Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; Barrister Inner Temple; Lord Mayor Leeds 1904-5, Deputy Lord Mayor 1905-6, 1906-7, and 1908-9; Member Leeds City Council since 1904. Farnley Hall, Leeds. *National Liberal, Reform, National, Leeds Liberal.*

***Ashley**, Wilfrid William (U.), elected for N. Lanes, Blackpool D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* Harrow and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; Grenadier Guards '89-98; *m.* 1901, Maud, only child of Sir E. Cassel, G.C.B. Broadlands, Romsey, Hants; 32, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Travellers', Brooks's.*

***Ashton**, T. G. (L.), has sat for Bedfordshire, S. or Luton D., since '95; and for Cheshire, Hyde D., '85-6; *b.* '55; *E.* Rugby and University College, Oxford (M.A. '82); J.P. Lanes., Cheshire, and Sussex. Hyde, Cheshire; Vinehall, Robertsbridge, Sussex; and 39, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's, Reform, and New University.*

***Asquith**, Rt. Hon. H. H. (L.), has sat for Fife, East, since '86; *b.* '52; *E.* City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford (1st-class Classical Moderations and Litt. Hum., Craven University Scholar, and Fellow of Balliol); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn '76. Engaged with Sir C. Russell on behalf of Mr. Parnell at the Parnell Commission. K.C., Home Secretary, and P.C. '92. In the course of the Home Rule debates, he rose rapidly to the first rank in the House. He was entrusted with the conduct of the Disestablishment of the Church of Wales Bill in '94. On the defeat of the Rosebery Ministry in June '95, he resumed practice at the bar. He supported Lord Rosebery when the Liberal League was formed in 1902, and became a Vice-President. He was one of the most effective speakers on the Liberal side during 1903 on the Education question and the War Commission's report, and during 1903, 1904 and 1905 in opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy. Chancellor of the Exchequer Dec. 1905-8. On the resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman he was summoned by the King, who was then at Biarritz (April 5th, 1908), and formed a new Cabinet, himself becoming Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury. D.C.L. Oxford 1904; Lord Rector Glasgow Univ. Nov. 1905; LL.D. Edinburgh and Glasgow 1907; Aberdeen 1908; Lord Rector Aberdeen Univ. 1909; an Elder Brother of Trinity House 1909; F.R.S. 10, Downing Street, Whitehall. *Brooks's, Athenæum, Reform, and National Liberal.*

***Atherley-Jones**, L. (L.), elected for Durham, North-West, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '51; *E.* Manchester Grammar School and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (B.A. '74); called to the Bar '75; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1906; Benchers Inner Temple 1907; author of "Miners' Manual" ('82), "The Miners' Handbook to the Coal Mines Regulation Act" ('87), "The Fall of Lord Padockslea," and other novels published anonymously; "Commerce in War," also a Treatise on International Law. Kimbescote, Bray, Berks; 25, Pembroke Road,

Kensington, W.; 4, Paper Buildings, E.C. *Devonshire Savage.*

Attenborough, Walter A. (U.), elected for Bedford Jan. 1910; *b.* '50; *E.* St. Paul's School, Trin. Coll., Cambridge (M.A., LL.M.); J.P.; barrister Midland Circuit. Holbrook Bedford.

Bagot, Lieut.-Col. Josceline FitzRoy (U.), elected for S. Westmorland Jan. 1910, and sat for it '92-1906; *b.* '54; joined 9th Regiment '73, Grenadier Guards '75; retired as Captain '86; W. L. C. Imp. Yeo. '86, retired Lt.-Col. 1906; served as A.D.C. to Governors-General of Canada '82-3, and again '88-9; Parliamentary Private Sec. to Home Secretary '97-9, and to Financial Secretary to the Treasury; served in South African War as Chief Military Censor (mentioned in despatches) '99-1901; J.P., D.L., and C.C. Westmorland. Levens Hall, Milnthorpe. *Carlton, Marlborough.*

Baird, John Lawrence, C.M.G. (U.), elected for Warwickshire, Rugby D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '74; *a. s.* of Sir A. Baird, Bart.; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; entered Diplomatic Service; Hon. Attaché at Vienna '96; appointed to Cairo '98, third Sec. '99, second Sec. 1902; Acting-Agent and Consul-General in Abyssinia 1902; Political Officer attached to Abyssinian Force in Somaliland 1903; second Sec. Diplomatic Service, Paris, 1904-6, Buenos Aires since 1906; formerly Lieutenant Lanarkshire Imperial Yeomanry; Captain Scottish Horse Imperial Yeomanry since 1906; D.L. for co. Kincardine. Urie, Stonehaven, N.B. *Turf.*

Baker, Harold Trevor (L.), elected for Lanes., Accrington D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '77; *E.* Winchester and New Coll., Oxford (pres. Union); sometime Fellow of New Coll.; author of a "Manual of the Territorial Force"; barrister. 3, Temple Gardens, E.C.

***Baker**, J. Allen (L.), elected for Finsbury, Eastern D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since June 29th, 1905; *b.* 1852 at Trenton, Ontario, Canada; came to England '76; Chairman Joseph Baker & Sons, Ltd., engineers, Willesden; member Society of Friends. "Donnington," Donnington Road, Harlesden, N.W.

Baker, Sir Randolph L., Bart. (U.), elected for N. Dorset Jan. 1910; *b.* '79; J.P. Dorset; Lieut. Dorset Yeomanry. Ranston, Blandford, Dorset; 18, Berkeley Street, W.

***Balcarras**, David Lindsay, Lord (U.), elected for the Chorley D. of Lancashire Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since June '95; *a. s.* of Earl of Crawford; *b.* '71; *E.* Eton and Oxford; was President of the Oxford Union; Captain 1st Volunteer Battn. Manchester Regt.; Junior Lord of the Treasury, Oct. 1903-5; *m.* 1900, Constance, *d.* of the late Sir Henry Pelly, Bart., M.P. Haigh Hall, Wigan; Balcarras, Colinsburgh, Fife; and 7, Audley Square, W.

***Baldwin**, Stanley (U.), elected for West Worcestershire Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Feb. 28th, 1908; *b.* 1867; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; vice-chairman of Baldwin's, Ltd., ironmasters; a director G.W.R. Astley Hall, Stourport. *Carlton, United Universities.*

***Balfour**, Right Hon. A. J. (U.), elected for the City of London Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Feb. 27th, 1906; defeated at Manchester, East, Jan. 13th, 1906; sat for

it '85-1905, having previously represented Hertford '74-'85; *b.* '48; *e. s.* of Mr. James Maitland Balfour, of Whittingehame (*d.* '56), and Lady Blanche Gascoigne Cecil, 2nd dau. of 2nd Marquis of Salisbury. *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '73, Hon. Fellow 1902); was private sec. to Lord Salisbury '78-80, and went with him to Berlin '78; member of the so-called "Fourth Party"; President Local Govt. Board '85-6; Sec. for Scotland, with a seat in the Cabinet, and Vice-President Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, '86-7; Chief Sec. for Ireland '87-91, and carried the Crimes Act through Parliament; created the Congested Districts Board for Ireland '90; First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House on the death of Mr. W. H. Smith '91, and again '95-1905. On the retirement of Lord Salisbury in 1902, he became Prime Minister and Lord Privy Seal, retaining the office of First Lord of the Treasury. He introduced the Education Act, 1902. When Mr. Chamberlain made his Fiscal proposals, 1903, Mr. Balfour, holding that the country was not ripe for the taxation of food, committed himself and the Government only to a policy of Retaliation. At the end of 1905 he and his Cabinet resigned. Author of "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt" ('79), "Essays and Addresses" ('93), enlarged edition 1904; "The Foundations of Belief, being Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology" ('95, cheap edition 1901); "Reflections suggested by the New Theory of Matter" (1904); "Decadence" (Romanes Lecture 1909). D.L. for East Lothian; late Captain East Lothian Yeomanry; P.C. '85; F.R.S. '88; Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh '81, St. Andrews University '85, Cambridge '88, Dublin and Glasgow '91, Manchester 1908; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '91; Lord Rector of St. Andrews '86, Glasgow '90; became Chancellor of Edinburgh University '91; member of the Senate of London University '88; Elder Brother of Trinity House; President British Association 1904; Captain Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, '94-5; President National Cyclists' Union '06. 4, Carlton Gardens, Pall Mall, S.W.; Whittingehame, Prestonkirk, East Lothian. *Carlton, Travellers', Athenæum, New Club (Edinburgh)*, and many others.

***Balfour**, Robert (L.), elected for Lanarkshire, Partick D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '44; *E.* Madras Coll., St. Andrews; partner in the firm of Balfour, Williamson & Co., London and Liverpool; 2, Great St. Helens, E.C. *City of London, Bath, Reform, Ranelagh.*

***Banbury**, Sir Frederick G., Bart. (U.), elected for City of London Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since June 15th, 1906; sat for Camberwell, Peckham D., '92-1906; *b.* '50; *E.* Winchester; baronet 1902. Warnford Place, Highworth, Wilts, and 41, Lowndes Street, S.W.

Barclay, Sir Thomas (L.), elected for Blackburn Jan. 1910; *b.* '53; *E.* University Coll., London, and Universities of London, Paris, Bonn, and Jena; barrister; President British Chamber of Commerce in Paris '99-1900; identified with the Anglo-French *entente*; knighted 1904. Author of "Problems of International Practice and Diplomacy" (1907). 13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn. *Reform, National Liberal.*

***Baring**, Hon. Guy Victor (U.), elected for Winchester Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; 4th s. of the 4th Lord Ashburton; *b.* '73; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; Capt. Coldstream Guards; served in S. Africa and Jubaland. St. Cross Mill, Winchester. *Carlton, Guards.*

***Barlow**, Sir John Emmott, Bart. (L.), elected for the Frome Division of Somerset Jan. 1910, and sat for it '92-5 and '96-1910; *b.* '57; *E.* Grove House School, Tottenham, and Lond. Univ.; is a barrister, but does not practise; J.P. Cheshire and Somerset, County Ald. Cheshire; senior partner Thomas Barlow & Brother, Manchester and London, and Barlow & Co., Calcutta, Shanghai, Singapore, and Kwa Lumpur (F.M.S.). Bart. 1907. Torkington Lodge, near Stockport, Cheshire; Bryn Eirias, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire. *Brooks's, Devonshire.*

***Barnes**, George Nicoll (Lab.), elected for Glasgow, Blackfriars, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* 1859 at Lochee, Forfar; apprenticed to Dundee engineer; went to Barrow, afterwards to London; assist. sec. to Amalgamated Society of Engineers '92-95, general sec. '96-1908; prominent in the Engineers' Lock-out of '97; Moseley Commissioner to America; President National Committee of Organised Labour on Old Age Pensions; was ed. A.S.E. *Journal* and author of "The History of the A.S.E."; Chm. of the Labour Party, 1910. 48, Knollys Road, Streatham, London, S.W.

Barnston, Harry (U.), elected for Cheshire, Eddisbury D., Jan. 1910; *E.* Oxford; member of the Bar; J.P. Cheshire; Captain Imp. Yeomanry.

***Barran**, Sir John N., Bart. (L.), elected for the Hawick Burghs Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since March 15th, 1909; *b.* '72; *g.s.* of 1st Bart.; *E.* Winchester and Trin. Coll. Camb.; is director of John Barran & Sons, Ltd., Leeds. Sawley Hall, Ripon. *Reform.*

***Barran**, Rowland Hirst (L.), elected for Leeds, North D., Jan. 1910, and sat for it since 1902; *b.* '58; director of John Barran & Sons, Ltd., merchants, of Leeds; Governor Leeds Grammar School; Member of Court, Leeds University. Beechwood, Roundhay, near Leeds. *Reform, Ranelagh, Bath.*

***Barrie**, Hugh T. (U.), returned unopposed for Londonderry County, North D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* 1860 in Glasgow; grain and produce merchant Glasgow, Belfast and Coleraine; Londonderry C.C. and J.P. Manor House, Coleraine. *Constitutional and Glasgow Conservative.*

***Barry**, E. (N.), returned unopposed for Cork, South, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '52; *E.* St. Vincent's College, Dublin, and Dr. Knight's, Cork; a farmer; J.P. 10, Vincent Square, S.W.

***Barry**, Rt. Hon. Redmond, K.C. (L.), has sat for Tyrone, North D., since March, 1907; *b.* at Cork; called Irish Bar '88; took silk '99; Solicitor-General for Ireland 1905; Attorney-General 1909. 10, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

Barton, William (L.), elected for Oldham, Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; *E.* Glasgow University; was for three years a member of Manchester City Council; is actively interested in housing and sanitation; director of Manchester Athenæum; vice-president League for Taxation of Land Values. Ashdale, Lytham,

- Lancs. *National Liberal, Reform (Manchester)*.
- Bathurst**, the Hon. Allen B. (U.), elected for Gloucester, Cirencester D., Jan. 1910; sat for it '95-1906; *b.* '72; s. of 6th Lord Bathurst; *E.* Eton and Roy. Agricultural Coll., Cirencester; formerly Major (Hon. Capt. in the Army) 4th Battn. Gloucester Regt.; served at St. Helena during Boer War; now Lieut.-Col. 5th Batt. Gloucester Regt. The Cranhams, Cirencester. *Carlton*.
- Bathurst**, Charles (U.), elected for Wilts, Wilton D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '67; *E.* Eton and Oxford; barrister (Inner Temple) '90; is a member of several agricultural societies. Lydney Park, Gloucester.
- Beale**, William Phipson (L.), has sat for Ayrshire, South, since 1906; *b.* '39; *E.* Heidelberg and Paris; barrister Lincoln's Inn, '67; bencher '92; K.C. Drumlamford, Barrhill, Ayrshire. 10, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.; 2, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Reform, Saville and Garrick, National Liberal, and Albemarle*.
- Beckett**, Hon. William Gervase (U.), elected for N. Riding Yorks., Whitby D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; fought the seat unsuccessfully June 1905; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton; partner Beckett & Co., bankers; chief proprietor *Saturday Review*. 1, Hyde Park Place, W.; Kirkdale Manor, Nawton York, Yorkshire. *Carlton, Garrick, and Bachelors*.
- Belloo**, Hilaire Joseph Peter (L.), elected for Salford, South D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '70; *E.* Oratory School, Edgbaston, and Balliol Coll., Oxford (1st Class in History); journalist: author of "The Modern Traveller," "Path to Rome," "Caliban's Guide to Letters," "Hills and the Sea," "Marie Antoinette," etc. Kings Land, Shipley, Horsham, Sussex. *Reform, and Manchester Reform*.
- Benn**, Ion H. (U.), elected for Greenwich Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; was Mayor of Greenwich 1901-2; elected to L.C.C. 1907; is a member of the Port of London Authority. 17, Collingham Gardens, S.W.
- Benn**, Wedgwood (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, St. George's D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '77; *E.* Lycée Condorcet, Paris, Lond. Univ. (B.A. '98, first place in honours, Univ. Prize in French); trade newspaper proprietor; Parl. private sec. (unpaid) to Mr. McKenna successively at the Treasury, Board of Education, and Admiralty; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1910. Old Knoll, Blackheath, S.E.
- Bentham**, George Jackson (L.), elected for Lincolnshire, Gainsborough D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* privately; J.P. for Hull City, and City Councillor. Cranleigh, Prince's Avenue, Hull.
- Beresford**, Admiral Lord Charles William Delapoe, K.C.B. (U.), elected for Portsmouth Jan. 1910; sat for Waterford '74-80, Marylebone, E., 85-9, York '97-1900, Woolwich 1902; *b.* '46; in the intervals of a remarkably distinguished naval career has pressed his views as to the needs of the navy with considerable vigour upon successive Governments; resigned a Lord Commissionership of the Admiralty in '88 as a protest against the ship-building programme of the (Conservative) Government, and has been a keen critic of recent Admiralty policy.
- 1, Great Cumberland Place, W. *Carlton, Marlborough, Athenaeum, Turf, United Service, Savage*.
- Bethell**, Sir John Henry (L.), elected for Essex, S. or Romford D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; was first Mayor of East Ham; J.P. Essex; knighted Nov. 9th, 1906. Park House, Wanstead, Essex.
- Bird**, Alfred F. (U.), elected for Wolverhampton W., Jan. 1910; *b.* '49; *E.* King Edward's School, Birmingham; chairman of Alfred Bird & Sons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists; J.P. Warwick; has travelled extensively in both hemispheres. Tudor Grange, Solihull, Warwickshire; Weardale, Newbridge, Wolverhampton. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Royal Automobile, Alpine, Automobile de France*.
- Birrell**, Right Hon. Augustine (L.), elected for Bristol, North D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; sat for Fifeshire, West D., '89-1900; *b.* '50; s. of Rev. C. Birrell, Nonconformist minister at Liverpool; *E.* Amersham Hall School and Trin. Hall, Camb.; Hon. Fellow since '90; Hon. LL.D. St. Andrews; Barrister '75, Bencher Inner Temple 1903; Quain Professor of Law, Univ. Coll., Lond., '96-9; practised at the Chancery Bar; ex-Chairman Liberal Publication Department; President Board of Education Dec. 1905-7; Chief Sec. Ireland, Jan. 1907; carried Irish Universities Act, 1908; author "Obiter Dicta," "Res Judicatae," "Men, Women and Books," etc. Had charge of Education Bill in Commons, 1906. 70, Elm Park Road, Chelsea. *Athenaeum, New University, and National Liberal*.
- Black**, Arthur William (L.), elected for Bedfordshire, N. or Biggleswade D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '63; lace manufacturer in Nottingham; Sheriff Nottingham '98-9, Mayor 1902-3. "Springfield," Alexandra Park, Nottingham. *Eighty and National Liberal*.
- Boland**, John P. (N.), returned unopposed for Kerry, South, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '70; *E.* Cardinal Newman's School, the Oratory, Edgbaston; London (B.A. '92), Oxford (M.A. 1900); Semester at Bonn University; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '97. 140, St. George's Square, S.W.
- Bottomley**, Horatio W. (L.), elected for Hackney, South, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; the well-known financier. Proprietor and editor *John Bull*. 56A, Pall Mall, S.W.; The Dicker, Sussex.
- Bowerman**, C. W. (Lab.), elected for Deptford Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '51; apprenticed as compositor; member London Society of Compositors since '73; appointed News Sec. '89, Gen. Sec. '92, and Parliamentary Sec. 1906; President Trades Union Congress at Swansea 1901. 4, Battledean Road, Highbury, N.
- Bowles**, Thomas Gibson (L.), elected for King's Lynn Jan. 1910, and sat for it (as a Conservative) '92-1906; *b.* '44; *E.* King's Coll., London; formerly in the Civil Service; has been journalist, author, and newspaper proprietor; holds a master mariner's certificate, and has been caricatured in *Punch* as a one-armed skipper of the type of Captain Cuttle. 25, Lowndes Square, S.W. *Carlton*.
- Boyle**, Daniel (N.), elected for Mayo Jan. 1910; is an alderman of Manchester City Council.

- Boyle, William Lewis (U.)**, elected for Mid Norfolk Jan. 1910; *b.* '59. Tuddenham Lodge, Honingham, Norwich. *St. James's.*
- Boyton, James (U.)**, elected for Marylebone, E., Jan. 1910; *b.* '55; is a member of the firm of Elliott, Son & Boyton, auctioneers and estate agents, Vere Street, W.; member L.C.C. 1907-10. 2, Park Square West, Regent's Park; Thames Lawn, Marlow, Bucks. *Carlton, and Constitutional.*
- ***Brace, William (Lab.)**, has sat for Glamorgan-shire, South D., since 1906; *b.* '65; went into the Risca collieries at 12; agent and vice-president S. Wales Miners' Federation; member Monmouthshire C.C.; member Royal Comm. Coal Supplies; a Baptist. Fields Road, Newport, Monmouthshire.
- Brackenbury, H. Langton (U.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, Louth D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '68; J.P. Lincoln. Thorpe Hall, Louth.
- Brady, Patrick J. (N.)**, elected for Dublin, St. Stephen's Green, Jan. 1910; is a solicitor practising in Kingstown.
- Brassey, Henry L. C. (U.)**, elected for North Northamptonshire Jan. 1910; *b.* '70; is a nephew of Lord Brassey and son-in-law of the Duke of Richmond; *E. Eton and Christ Church*; late Major West Kent Yeomanry; member of the Jockey Club. Apethorpe Hall, Wansford, Northamptonshire. *Carlton, Turf.*
- Brassey, Robert B. (U.)**, elected for Oxfordshire, Banbury D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '75; *E. Eton*; Captain (late) 17th Lancers; served during S. African War '99-1901; A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Sir J. R. Slade in Egypt 1903-4; *m.* 1904, Violet Edith, youngest daughter of the late Armar Henry-Lowry-Corry; son of Albert Brassey, of Heythrop, Chipping Norton, who represented N. Oxon in the Conservative interest from '95-1905. Copse Hill, Lower Slaughter, R.S.O., Gloucestershire. *Army and Navy, Arthur's, and Cavalry.*
- ***Bridgeman, William Clive (U.)**, elected for Shropshire, W. or Oswestry D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '64; *E. Eton, Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A.)*; was private sec. to Lord Knutsford and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; six years on London School Board; L.C.C. 1903; J.P. Salop. Leigh Manor, Minsterley, Salop; 13, Mansfield Street, London, W. *Carlton.*
- ***Brigg, Sir John (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, W. Riding, Keighley D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '34; D.L., J.P. West Riding; Director Leeds and Liverpool Canal Co.; knighted 1909. Kildwick Hall, Keighley, Yorks.
- ***Brocklehurst, W. Brocklehurst, B.A. (L.)**, elected for Cheshire, Macclesfield D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '51; *E. Cheltenham Coll. and Magdalen Coll., Oxford*; silk manufacturer; Lieut.-Col. Cheshire Imperial Yeomanry; J.P. Cheshire. Butley Hall, Prestbury, near Macclesfield.
- ***Brotherton, Edward Allen (U.)**, elected for Wakefield Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1902; *b.* '56; *E. Owens' College, Manchester*; Mayor of Wakefield 1902-3; Chairman of Brotherton & Co., of the Calder Vale Ammonia Works, Wakefield. 16, St. James's Place, S.W.; Allerton Hall, Gledhow, Leeds.
- ***Brunner, John Fowler Leece (L.)**, elected for Cheshire, Northwich D., Jan. 1910; sat for S.W. Lancs., Leigh D., 1906-10; *b.* '65; *E. Cheltenham Coll., Polytechnic School, Zürich, and Trin. Hall, Camb.*; managing director of
- Brunner, Mond, & Co., Ltd. Sandiway House, Northwich; 43, Harrington Gardens, London, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Brunskill, Gerald F. (U.)**, elected for Mid Tyrone, Jan. 1910; *b.* '66; *E. Christ's Hospital, London, and Trin. Coll., Dublin*; after practising as a member of the Irish Bar became a solicitor, but returned to the Bar in a few months and has an extensive practice; is a Director of the City of Dublin Steampacket Co. (Irish Mail Service). 1, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin. *University (Dublin), and Constitutional.*
- ***Bryce, John Annan (L.)**, elected for Inverness Burghs Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *bro.* of Right Hon. James Bryce; *E. High School, Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs., and Balliol Coll., Oxford* (Brackenbury History Scholar and 1st-class honours in classics); director London and County Bank, Bombay-Baroda Railway Co., etc. 35, Bryanston Square, London. *Savile.*
- ***Bull, Sir William (U.)**, has sat for Hammer-smith since 1900; *b.* '63; head of the firm of Bull & Bull, solicitors, London; L.C.C.; Chairman J. W. Singer & Sons, Frome and London. Parliamentary Private Sec. to Mr. Long when Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1905; knighted Dec. 1905; Hon. Registrar Soc. of Knights Bachelor. 474, Uxbridge Road, W.; 3, Stone Building, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 267 and 269, King Street, Hammer-smith, W. *Carlton, Constitutional, United, 1900, and Lictors.*
- ***Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B. (U.)**, elected for Westminster Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '51; *E. Keble College, Oxford (M.A. '80)*; Special Commissioner in Turkey for Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Turkish Compassionate Fund '77, and received from the Sultan the Star and Collar of the Medjidie; *m.* Baroness Burdett-Coutts '81, and assumed her name. 1, Stratton Street, W. *Carlton.*
- Burgoyne, Alan (U.)**, elected for Kensington, North, Jan. 1910; is interested in Australian viticulture; has devoted considerable attention to the possibilities of submarine warfare and the details of naval construction. 25, Linden Gardens, W.
- ***Burns, Rt. Hon. John (L.)**, elected for Battersea Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* in '58 at Vauxhall, at ten years of age went to work at a local candle factory, then became a rivet boy at Vauxhall, and later apprenticed himself to an engineer at Millbank; worked as foreman engineer for twelve months on the Niger (West Africa), and on his return spent his savings in a six-months' tour through Europe; attracted public attention by his speeches on Socialism at an Industrial Remuneration Conference in London. At the General Election in '85 he stood unsuccessfully as a Socialist candidate for the western division of Nottingham; took part in the unemployed agitation of '86, and was one of the heads of the crowd which on Feb. 8th, '87, broke from the control of its leaders and caused a riot in the West End; contested the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square, and suffered six weeks' imprisonment for resisting the police ('87). An organiser of the Dock Labourers' Strike in '89; L.C.C. for Battersea; appointed President Local Govt. Board Dec. 1905. 37, Lavender Gardens, Battersea, S.W.

- ***Burt**, Rt. Hon. Thomas (L.), elected for Morpeth Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '74; *b.* '37; Sec. Northumberland Miners' Union '65; member Labour and Mining Royalties Commission '91; President Trades Union Congress '91; Parliamentary Secretary Board of Trade Aug. '92—July '95; P.C. Dec. 1905. Permanent address, 20, Burdon Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne; London address, *Reform Club*.
- Butcher**, John G., K.C. (U.), elected for York Jan. 1910; sat for it '92-1906; *b.* '52; *E.* Marlborough and Trin. Coll., Camb.; graduated Eighth Classic and Eighth Wrangler; is a brother of the M.P. for Cambridge Univ. 32, Elvaston Place, S.W., and Riccall Hall, Yorkshire. *Carlton, Yorkshire*.
- ***Butcher**, Samuel Henry (U.), returned unopposed for Cambridge Univ. Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '50; *E.* at Marlborough and Trin. Coll., Camb. (Senior Classic '73); Fellow Trin. Coll. '74; Hon. D.Litt. Oxford, Hon. Litt.D. Cambridge, Dublin, and Manchester, Hon. LL.D. St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Edinburgh; Fellow and Lecturer Univ. Coll., Oxford '76-82; Professor of Greek, Edinburgh Univ. '82-1903; Trustee Brit. Museum 1908; Hon. Fellow Univ. Coll. Oxford 1903; Lecturer at Harvard 1904; President of British Academy 1909; Knight Comm. of the Order of the Redeemer in Greece 1910; author, with Mr. A. Lang, of a prose translation of the "Odyssey," '79, of "Aristotle's Theory of Poetry," "Some Aspects of the Greek Genius," "Harvard Lectures on Greek Subjects," "Critical Text of Demosthenes," J.P. Co. Kerry. 6, Tavistock Square, London; Danesfort, Killarney. *Athenæum, and New Club, Edinburgh*.
- Buxton**, Charles Roden (L.), elected for Devon, Ashburton Div., Jan. 1910; *b.* '75; *E.* Harrow, Trin. Coll., Cambridge; editor of the "Independent (afterwards Albany) Review" 1906-8; chairman Central Small Holdings Society; joint author of "Towards a Social Policy"; author of "Turkey in Revolution," 7, Kennington Terrace, S.E., and Bovey Tracey, Devon. *National Liberal, New Reform*.
- Buxton**, Noel E. (L.), elected for N. Norfolk Jan. 1910; sat for Yorks, Whitby Div., 1905-6; *b.* '69; *E.* Trin. Coll., Cambridge; acted as A.D.C. to his father, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, when Governor of S. Australia; was at one time a member of the Whitechapel Board of Guardians and the Central Unemployed Body. 2, Prince's Gate, S.W.
- ***Buxton**, Sydney (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Poplar D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '86, and for Peterborough '83-5; *b.* '53; *E.* Clifton Coll. and Trin. Coll., Camb.; author of "Handbook to Political Questions," "Finance and Politics," "Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer," "Shooting and Fishing," etc.; Under Colonial Sec. '92-5; Postmaster-General Dec. 1905-10; established penny post to U.S.A. 1908, and the Canadian magazine post 1907; acquired the wireless station for the Post Office 1909; President of the Board of Trade 1910. 5, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Athenæum and Brooks's*.
- ***Byles**, William Pollard (L.), elected for Salford, North D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906, sat for Yorks., Shipley D., '92-5; *b.* at Bradford '39; *E.* privately; ex-proprietor *Bradford Observer*. 8, Chalcot Gardens, Hampstead. *National Liberal, and Reform Club, Manchester*.
- Galley**, Colonel Thomas C. P., C.B., M.V.O. (U.), elected for Wilts, Cricklade D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '56; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; late 1st Life Guards; served in Egypt '82, and S. African War. Burderop Park, Swindon. *Arthur's, Naval and Military*.
- ***Cameron**, Robert (L.), has sat for Durham, Houghton-le-Spring D., since 1895; *b.* '25; *E.* Fortingall Parish School and Normal College, London; teacher, writer, and lecturer on literature, science, etc.; J.P. Sunderland. 26, Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster.
- ***Campbell**, Rt. Hon. James Henry Mussen (U.), returned unopposed for Dublin University Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1903; sat for St. Stephen's Green D. of Dublin '98-1900; *b.* '51; *E.* Dublin Univ.; called to Irish Bar '78, took silk '90; bencher King's Inn, '94; called to English Bar '98; bencher Gray's Inn 1901; Solicitor-General for Ireland 1901-5; P.C. Ireland Dec. 1905. 30, Upper Pembroke St., Dublin. *University (Dublin)*.
- Campion**, William R. (U.), returned unopposed for Sussex, Lewes D., June 1910; unsuccessfully contested N. Worcestershire Jan. 1910; Major 4th Battn. Royal Sussex Regt.; is a member of the Stock Exchange; actively interested in Church work. Rowlands, Roffey, near Horsham.
- ***Carlile**, E. Hildred (U.), has sat 10r Herts, St. Albans D., since 1906; *b.* '52; *E.* privately and on the Continent; formerly a director of J. & P. Coats, Ltd.; Hon. Colonel 5th Batt. West Riding Regiment; J.P. Herts and W. Riding Yorks. Ponsbourne Park, Hertford. *Carlton, St. Stephens*.
- ***Carr-Gomm**, Hubert William Culling (L.), elected for Southwark, Rotherhithe D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; Assist. Parl. Sec. to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman when Prime Minister; his family has long been associated with Rotherhithe; *b.* '77; *E.* Eton and Oriol Coll., Oxford (M.A.); formerly Capt. 3rd V.B. The Queen's R. W. Surrey Regt.; J.P. Bucks. 15, Chester St., S.W. *Brooks's, National Liberal*.
- ***Carron**, Right Hon. Sir Edward (U.), returned unopposed for Dublin University Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Dublin Univ. (M.A.); LL.D. *hon. causa*; called to the Irish Bar '77, English Bar '93; K.C. Ireland and England; Solicitor-General Ireland '92; Bencher of King's Inn, Dublin, and of the Middle Temple; P.C. Ireland '96; Solicitor-General for England 1900-5; P.C. England 1905. 5, Eaton Place, S.W., and Northgate, Rottingdean. *Carlton, Garrick, Bachelors', and University (Dublin)*.
- ***Castlereagh**, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, Viscount (U.), elected for Maidstone Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *e. s.* of Lord Londonderry; *b.* '78; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; Capt. in the Royal Horse Guards; *m.* Edith, *d.* of the Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, '99. Londonderry House, Park Lane, W. *Carlton, Marlborough, and Turf*.
- Cator**, John (U.), elected for S. Huntingdon Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; was a member of the London School Board, and private sec. to Mr. Chaplin when

- President of the Local Government Board. 53, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, Marlborough.*
- Cautley**, Henry Strother (U.) elected for Sussex, East Grinstead D., Jan. 1910; sat for Leeds, E., 1900-6; b. '63; E. Charterhouse and King's Coll., Cambridge (1st Class Math. Tripos); is a practising barrister, North-Eastern Circuit. 4, Brick Court, Temple, E.C. 33, Montague Square, W.; Northwood; Horsted Keynes, Sussex. *Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Cave**, George (U.), elected for Surrey, Kingston D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; b. '56; E. Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's Coll., Oxford; gained Taylorian Exhibition, and 1st in Classics; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '80; K.C. 1904; practises at the Chancery Bar; Chairman of Surrey Quarter Sessions; Recorder of Guildford. Wardrobe Court, Richmond, Surrey; 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 86, Piccadilly, W. *Carlton and Union.*
- Cavendish-Bentinck**, Lord Henry (U.), elected for Nottingham, S., Jan. 1910, and sat for it '95-1906; sat for N.W. Norfolk, '86-'92; b. '63; half-brother of the Duke of Portland; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.L.C.C. since 1907; Major Yeomanry Cavalry and served in S. African War. 13, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Carlton, Marlborough.*
- Cawley**, Sir Frederick, Bart. (L.), elected for Lancashire, South-East (Prestwich D.), Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '95; b. '50; E. Aldersey Grammar School; bleacher and calico printer in Lancs., and landowner in Cheshire and Herefordshire; J.P. for Lancs. and Herefordshire; Bart. Nov. 9th, 1906. Brooklands, Prestwich; Berrington Hall, Leominster. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Cawley**, Harold T. (L.), elected for Lancashire, S.E. (Heywood), Jan. 1910; b. '78; son of Sir Frederick Cawley, Bart.; E. Rossall Preparatory, Rugby, and New Coll., Oxford; barrister, Inner Temple, North-Western Circuit; Lieut. 6th Batt. Manchester Regiment.
- Cecil**, Evelyn (U.), elected for Aston Manor Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900, and for Herts (East D.) '98-1900; b. '65; E. Eton and New Coll., Oxon; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '89; assist. priv. sec. to Prime Minister '95-1902; Chairman Steamship Subsidies Committee 1901-2; Member of Permanent Commission International Railway Congress since 1906. 10, Eaton Place, S.W.
- Cecil**, Lord Hugh Richard Heathcote Gascoyne (U.), returned unopposed for Oxford University Jan. 1910; sat for Greenwich, '95-1906; b. '69; 5th son of the late Lord Salisbury; E. Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford; Fellow of Hertford Coll.; was private sec. to his father in the Foreign Office; is opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Reform policy; a devoted son of the Anglican Church. 23, Bruton Street, W.; Hatfield House, Herts *Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- Chaloner**, Colonel Richard Godolphin Walmesley (C.), elected for Liverpool, Abercromby, Jan. 10, 1910; sat for Wilts, Westbury D., '95-1900; b. '56; is a brother of the Rt. Hon. Walter Long; E. Winchester; served with 6th Dragoon Guards in Afghan War, '79-'81; commanded 1st Batt. Imperial Yeomanry in S. African War; J.P. Wilts, and J.P., D.L., North Riding, Yorks; has been an ardent
- Tariff Reformer for 25 years. Gisboro Hall, Guisborough, Yorkshire. *Carlton, Cavalry, Boodle's.*
- Chamberlain**, Rt. Hon. Joseph (U.), returned unopposed for Birmingham, West, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85, and was M.P. for Birmingham '76-85; b. in London, July '36; E. private school and Univ. Coll., Lond.; joined the firm of Nettlefold, screw makers of Birmingham; was one of the leaders of the defeated unsectarian candidates for the School Board of Birmingham in '70, but in '73 he was elected chairman, and was also a member of the Town Council (Mayor '73). On the death of his father he retired from the firm, in order to devote all his energies to public life. To him was due the transfer of the gas and water works to the borough authorities, and he was the author of the improvement scheme which has entirely transformed the face of central Birmingham. In '76 he entered Parliament and took his seat below the gangway with the Radicals; Pres. Board of Trade, with Cabinet rank, '80-85, and passed a Patents Bill and a Bankruptcy Bill; Pres. Local Government Board '85 until his divergence of views on the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone caused his resignation (March 27th, '86); Chief Commissioner to the Conference at Washington for the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Canada on the Fisheries Question. Married Miss Endicott Nov. 15th, '88. During the general election of '92 his influence in the Midlands was very marked. Throughout the Home Rule debates he led the assaults on the Bill, but took practically no part in the Disestablishment debate in '94. In the autumn he outlined a policy of social reform for the joint Unionist party, and stated that the gulf between him and the Liberal party could not now be bridged over, and in June '95 took office under Lord Salisbury as Colonial Secretary. The Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, was greatly indebted to his advocacy during its passage through the House. In '98 he made the famous "long spoon" speech in reference to foreign affairs, and declared himself strongly in favour of an alliance with the United States. The negotiations with the Transvaal, which ended in war, occupied him fully during '99, and his South African policy was one of the main controversial features of the General Election of 1900 and during 1901. He had charge in 1900 of the measure for the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth. On Feb. 14th, 1902, he was presented with an address by the City of London Corporation. He presided over the 1902 Colonial Conference. In November 1902 he visited South Africa, and on his return received an address from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London (March 20th, 1903). In May 1903 he launched, at Birmingham, his scheme for the revision of the Fiscal Policy of the country and the adoption of a policy of Preferential Tariffs; and in September, believing that policy to be at that time unacceptable to the majority in the constituencies, he resigned, in order to be free to devote himself to explaining and popularising his proposals. He began his campaign for this purpose at Glasgow on Oct. 6th, 1903, and the Tariff Commission was afterwards set up on his initiative. He is President of the Central Liberal Unionist

Council and of the Imperial Tariff Committee. Lord Rector of Glasgow University '97-9; LL.D. Camb. '92; D.C.L. Oxford '96; LL.D. Dublin '99; LL.D. Wales 1905; Chancellor of Birmingham University. Highbury, Moor Green, Birmingham, and 40, Prince's Gardens, S.W.

***Chamberlain**, Rt. Hon. J. Austen (U.), who has sat for Worcestershire, East, since '92, is *e. s.* of Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.; *b.* '63; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '89), also Paris and Berlin; *m.* 1906, Ivy Muriel, *d.* Col. H. L. Dundas; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '95-1900; Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1900-2; Postmaster-General, member of the Cabinet, and P.C. 1902; Chancellor of the Exchequer Oct. 1903-Dec. 1905. 9, Egerton Place, S.W.; Highbury, Moor Green, Birmingham.

Chambers, James, K.C. (U.) elected for S. Belfast Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Lurgan College, Queen's University, and London University; a prominent player and supporter of Rugby football, an enthusiastic golfer, and an "all-round" patron of sport; called to the Irish Bar '86; K.C. 1903; Bench of the King's Inns. 64, Northumberland Road, Dublin. *Ulster, Belfast; Stephen's Green, Dublin; Royal Irish Yacht, Royal Ulster Yacht.*

Chancellor, Henry G. (L.), elected for Shore-ditch (Haggerston) Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Elmfield Coll., York; President North Islington Liberal Association; President English League for Taxation of Land Values. 2, Upper Hornsey Rise, N. *National Liberal, Eighty.*

***Channing**, Sir Francis A., Bart. (L.), elected for Northamptonshire, East, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; *E.* Oxford; Fellow and Lecturer in Philosophy, Univ. Coll., Oxford; Chancellor English Essay Prize; Arnold History Essay Prize; Classical and Mathematical Honours; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '82; J.P. Northants; member Agricultural Commission '93; Bart. Nov. 9th, 1906. 40, Eaton Place, S.W. *Reform, Oxford and Cambridge, and National Liberal.*

***Chaplin**, Rt. Hon. Henry (U.), elected for Surrey, Wimbledon D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since May 14th, 1907; sat for Mid Lincolnshire, afterwards known as the Sleaford Div. '68-1906; *b.* '41; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster '85-6; first President of Board of Agriculture '86-92; member Agricultural Commissions '81 and '97, the Royal Commission on Horse-breeding, etc.; President of Local Govt. Board '95-1900, and as such conducted the Agricultural Rates Act through the House in '96, the Vaccination Act in '98, and the Housing Act in 1900; J.P. and D.L. Lincolnshire; Hon. LL.D. Edin. '90. Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.

Chapple, William Allan (L.), elected for Stirling-shire, Jan. 1910; *b.* in New Zealand '64; *E.* Dunedin Univ.; M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.; practised as a surgeon in Wellington, N.Z., until 1906; sat for Tuapeka in N.Z. Parliament, and as Parliamentary representative on the Council of Victoria Coll. Univ., N.Z. Author of books and pamphlets on physical development. *National Liberal.*

***Churchill**, Winston Leonard Spencer (L.), elected for Dundee Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since May 9th, 1908; sat for

North-West Manchester Jan. 13th, 1906-8, Oldham 1900-5; *e. s.* of the late Lord Randolph Churchill; *b.* '74; *E.* Harrow and Sandhurst. Served with the Spanish forces in Cuba in '95, with the Malakand Field Force, the Tirah Expeditionary Force, the Nile Expeditionary Force, and the South African Light Horse, and was special war correspondent for the *Morning Post* during the South African campaign. Author "Story of Malakand Field Force," "The River War," "London to Ladysmith via Pretoria," "Ian Hamilton's March," and a biography of Lord Randolph Churchill (1906). He opposed the Sugar Convention Bill, criticised Mr. Brodick's Army proposals, was one of the strongest opponents of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals in 1903, 1904 and 1905, and joined the Liberal party. Parliamentary Under Sec. Colonial Office Dec. 1905; visited British East Africa autumn 1907. On appointment as President of the Board of Trade, April 1908, was defeated at Manchester, but returned at Dundee, his campaigns at both places attracting the keen interest of the whole country; Home Secretary 1910. Married Miss Clementine Hozier Sept. 12th, 1908. 33, Eccleston Square, S.W.

***Clancy**, J. J. (N.), returned unopposed for Dublin, North, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '47; M.A. National University of Ireland; Scholar, Exhibitioner, and Prizeman of University College, Galway; acting editor of the *Nation* '80-5; called to the Irish Bar '87; K.C. 1906. 1, Breeini Terrace, Kingstown, co. Dublin.

Clay, Captain H. Spender (U.), elected for Kent, Tonbridge D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '75; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; served in 2nd Life Guards; S. African medal and six clasps; married the only daughter of Mr. W. W. Astor. Ford Manor, Lingfield; 21, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Carlton, Turf.*

***Cleland**, James William (L.), elected for Glasgow, Bridgeton D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* 1874; *E.* Glasgow Acad. and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A., B.C.L.); a barrister; Inns of Court Rifles. 4, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Union, National Liberal, Glasgow Liberal.*

***Clive**, Capt. Percy Archer (U.), has sat for Herefordshire, Ross D., 1900-5 and since Jan. 31st, 1908; *b.* '73. Whitfield, Allensmore, Hereford; 21, Chester Street, London, S.W. *Guards.*

***Clough**, William (L.), has sat for W. Riding Yorks, Skipton D., since 1906; *b.* '62; *E.* Steeton Provident School, Keighley Trade School, Pannal Coll., Harrogate; worsted manufacturer until '92. Whitley Head, Steeton, near Keighley.

***Clyde**, James A., K.C. (U.), elected for Edinburgh, West D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since May 17th, 1909; *b.* '63; *E.* Edin. Acad. and Univ.; Scottish Bar '87; Sol.-Gen. Scotland 1905; contested unsuccessfully Clackmannan and Kinross in Unionist interest 1906; J.P. and D.L. Kinross. 27, Moray Place, Edinburgh; Briglands, Fosso-way, Kinross-shire. *Savile, University, Edinburgh.*

***Clynes**, J. R. (Lab.), elected for Manchester, North-East D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* at Oldham '69; entered a cotton factory; organiser Gasworkers' and General Labourers' Union since '91; Sec.

- Oldham and District Trades' Council; member National Labour Party; J.P. Oldham. 174, Union Street, Oldham.
- ***Coates**, Major Edward Feetham (U.), elected for Lewisham Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Dec. 15th, 1903; *b.* '53. Member of Messrs. Coates, Son, & Co., stockbrokers, London; Lieutenant City of London; D.L. Surrey; J.P. Surrey and N. Riding. Tayles Hill, Ewell, Surrey; Helperby Hall, York. *Carlton, Junior United Service, Wellington, and R.Y.S.*
- ***Colefax**, Henry Arthur (U.), elected for Manchester, S.W., Jan. 1910; *E.* Bradford Grammar School, Merton Coll., Oxford, Strassburg Univ.; Student of Christ Church '01-8; took a First Class in Natural Science at Oxford; is a barrister. 85, Onslow Square, S.W. *United University, Savile, Burlington, Fine Arts.*
- ***Collings**, Right Hon. Jesse (U.), elected for Birmingham, Bordesley D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '86, and for Ipswich '80-86; *b.* Littleham, Devon, '31; J.P. and Ald. Birmingham (Mayor '78-9); Hon. Sec. National Education League; Founder Allotments and Small Holdings Association; President Rural League; Parliamentary Sec. Local Government Board '86; member Labour Commission '91; P.C.; Under-Sec. Home Department '95-1902. Southfield, Edgbaston, Birmingham. *Constitutional.*
- Collins**, Godfrey P. (L.), elected for Greenock Jan. 1910; *b.* '75; *E.* H.M.S. *Britannia*; served as midshipman '90-3; Parl. Priv. Sec. to Col. Seely, Under Sec. of State for the Colonies. 144, Cathedral Street, Glasgow.
- ***Collins**, Stephen (L.), elected for Lambeth (Kennington), Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* 47 at Swanage; started life as a stonemason; head of Stephen Collins, Ltd., Vauxhall; L.C.C. for Kennington 1901-7; a Congregationalist and temperance worker. Harborne, St. Anne's Hill, Wandsworth, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- ***Collins**, Sir William Job (L.), elected for St. Pancras, West, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Univ. Coll. School and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Vice-Chancellor 1907-9; Fellow, member of Senate, Scholar, and gold medallist in Sanitary Science Lond. Univ.; a surgeon and a specialist in diseases of the eyes; member Royal Commission on Vivisection; senior surgeon to Royal Eye Hospital; Chairman L.C.C. '97-8, and member '92-1906; first Chairman of London Education Committee; knighted 1902; Chairman Select Committee on Hop Industry 1908; Life Governor of University College; received Freedom of Furness Company and City of London, *honoris causa*, 1909; President of Medico-Legal Soc. 1902-5; M.D., M.S., B.Sc. Lond.; Honours in Physiology, Surgery, and Forensic Medicine; F.R.C.S., J.P., D.L. 1, Albert Terrace, Regent's Park; Meads End, Eastbourne. *Reform.*
- Compton**, Lord Alwyne F. C., D.S.O. (U.), elected for Middlesex, Brentford D., Jan. 1910; sat (as L.U.) for N. Bedfordshire '95-1906; *b.* '55; son of 4th Marquis of Northampton; *E.* Eton; at one time in Grenadier Guards and later in 10th Royal Hussars; A.D.C. to Viceroy of India (Lord Ripon) '82-4; saw active service in the Sudan expeditions, and with Compton's Horse in S. Africa. 7, Balfour Place, W. *Marlborough, Turf.*
- ***Compton-Rickett**, Sir J. (L.), elected for W. Riding Yorks, E. or Osgoldcross D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; sat for Scarborough '95-1905; *b.* '47; author of "Origins and Faith," "The Christ that is to be," "The Quickening of Caliban," etc.; D.L. Yorks, N. Kiding; knighted 1907; Chairman Congregational Union 1907. Barham House, East Hoathly, Sussex; and 100, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W. *Reform, National Liberal, and City Liberal.*
- ***Condon**, T. J. (N.), returned unopposed for Tipperary, East, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '50; Mayor Clonmel '89, '90-91. 6, Clapham Common North, S.W.
- Cooper**, Bryan Ricco (U.) elected for S. Dublin Jan. 1910; *b.* '84; *E.* Eton and Roy. Mil. Acad., Woolwich; Lieut. R.F.A. 1901; Capt. Sligo Artillery 1906; *m.* 1910 Miss D. Handcock. Markree Castle, Collooney, Ireland.
- Cooper**, Richard A. (U.), elected for Walsall, Jan. 1910; *b.* '74; *E.* Clifton College; connected with the firm of Cooper & Nephews, chemical manufacturers. Ashlyns Hall, Berkhamsted, and Shenstone Court, Lichfield. *Carlton, St. Stephens, Sports, Ranelagh.*
- ***Corbett**, A. Cameron (L.), has sat for Glasgow; Tradeston D., since '85; *b.* '56; *E.* privately, J.P. Warwickshire and Lanarkshire. Rowallan, Kilmarnock, and 26, Hans Place, S.W. *Brooks's.*
- ***Cornwall**, Sir Edwin A. (L.), elected for Bethnal Green, North-East, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '63; L.C.C. since '92 (chairman 1905-6); chief Progressive Whip 8 years, chairman Parliamentary Committee 3 years; knighted on the occasion of the visit to London of the Paris Municipal Council and the opening of Kingsway, 1905. First Mayor of Fulham 1901; D.L. and J.P. London; member Port of London Authority; Vice-Chairman Terr. Force Assoc., Lond.; an Officer of the Legion of Honour. 3, Whitehall Court, S.W.; Oaklands, Horeley, Surrey. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Cory**, Sir Clifford John, Bart. (L.), has sat for Cornwall, W. or St. Ives D., since 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* privately; member firm of Cory Bros. & Co., Ltd., colliery owners, S. Wales; director Barry Railway, and Vale of Glamorgan Railway Co.; Member S. Wales Conciliation Board; High Sheriff Monmouth 1905; C.C. Glamorganshire; J.P.; Bart. 1907. Llantarnam Abbey, Monmouthshire; 98, Mount Street, W. *Isthmian, Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*
- ***Courthope**, George Loyd (U.), elected for Sussex, East, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '77; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford; Captain 5th Batt. Royal Sussex Regt. Cinque Ports; J.P. Sussex; Barrister-at-Law; *m.* 1899 Hilda Gertrude, only d. of late Major-Gen. Henry Pelham Close, Bombay Staff Corps; Chairman Central Chamber of Agriculture (1909); Chairman Departmental Committee on Swine Fever; Chairman United Club 1908-10. Whilgh, Sussex. *Carlton, Constitutional, National, and Bath.*
- ***Cowan**, William Henry (L.), elected for Aberdeenshire E. Jan. 1910; sat for Surrey, Guildford D., 1906-10; *b.* '62; *E.* Merchiston Castle and Edinburgh Univ.; partner W. & B. Cowan, of London, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Sydney, and managing

- director of Parkinson and W. & B. Cowan, Ld.; has travelled widely; knows the Colonies well. The Crow's Nest, Fairways, near Uckfield, Sussex. *National Liberal*.
- ***Craig, Charles Curtis (U.)**, elected for South Antrim Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1903; *b.* '69; *E.* Clifton College. '55, Great Cumberland Place, W. *Carlton, Ulster*.
- ***Craig, Herbert James (L.)**, son of James Craig, former M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, elected for Tynemouth Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* 1869; *m.* 1909 Elsie, *d.* of Col. F. M. Rundall, C.B., D.S.O.; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb.; LL.B.; Barrister-at-Law; J.P. for County of Northumberland; Lieut. in Royal Naval Volunteers, Tyneside Division. 11, Prior's Terrace, Tynemouth. *Reform*.
- Craig, Captain James (U.)**, has sat for Down, East, since 1906; *b.* '71; *E.* Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh; Captain 3rd Batt. Royal Irish Rifles; Hon. Captain in the Army; served in South African war; J.P. Belfast. Craigavon, Strandtown, co. Down. *Carlton and Constitutional*.
- Craig, Norman Carlyle, K.C. (U.)**, elected for Kent, 1 of Thanet Div., Jan. 1910; *b.* '68; *E.* Bedford and Cambridge. Fairfield House, St. Peter's, Thanet. *Carlton, Garrick, St. Stephen's, Prince's, Royal Thames Yacht*.
- ***Craik, Sir Henry (U.)**, has sat for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities since 1906; *b.* '46; *E.* Glasgow High School and Univ., and Balliol Coll., Oxon. (M.A., Honours in Classics and History '69); Examiner Educn. Dept. '70; Senior Examiner '78; Sec. to Scotch Educn. Dept. '85-1904; K.C.B. '97; LL.D. (Glasgow and St. Andrews); author of "The State and Education," "A Life of Swift," "Selections from Swift," "A Century of Scottish History," etc. 5A, Dean's Yard, Westminster. *Athenaeum and Caledonian*.
- Crawshaw-Williams, Eliot (L.)**, elected for Leicester Jan. 1910; *b.* '79; *m.* 1908 Alice, *d.* of late James Gay-Roberts; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Oxford; joined Royal Field Artillery 1900, and served in England and India; resigned commission 1903; contested Chorley Div. of Lancs. 1906; author of "Across Persia," 1907; "Problems of To-day," 1908; various political and other articles; private secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill 1906-8; Parliamentary private secretary to Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1910; J.P. 5, Aubrey Road, Holland Park, W., and Coed-y-Mwstwr, Bridgend, Glamorganshire. *Junior Naval and Military, National Liberal*.
- ***Crean, E. (Ind. N.)**, has sat for Cork, South-East D., since 1900; sat for Queen's Co., Ossory D., '92-1900; Mayor of Cork '99. 3, Douglas St., Cork.
- Cripps, Sir Charles Alfred, K.C.V.O., K.C. (U.)**, elected for S. Bucks Jan. 1910; sat for Gloucestershire, Stroud D., '95-1900; and for Lancs, Stretford D., 1901-6; *b.* 1832; *E.* Winchester and New Coll., Oxford; Fellow of St. John's and Winchester; Attorney-Gen. to the Prince of Wales '95-1901 and reappointed 1901-8; Chairman of Bucks Quarter Sessions; Chancellor and Vicar-General of York since 1900; Vicar-General of Canterbury; Treasurer of House of Laymen. 15, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.; Henley-on-Thames. *Carlton, Marlborough, Athenaeum, Oxford and Cambridge*.
- Croft, Henry Page (U.)**, elected for Christchurch Jan. 1910; *E.* Eton, Shrewsbury, and Trin. Hall, Camb.; twice won the Thames Cup at Henley; Captain 1st Batt. Hertfordshire Regt.
- ***Crosfield, Arthur H. (L.)**, elected for Warrington Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Uppingham; Director Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., soap and chemical manufacturers; won French Golf Championship 1905; Captain Cannes Golf Club; has travelled much. 39, Hyde Park Gate, S.W. *National Liberal, Liverpool Reform, Royal and Ancient Golf, St. Andrews*.
- ***Crossley, Sir William J., Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Cheshire, Altrincham D., since 1906; *b.* '44; *E.* Ireland and Germany; engineer; Freeman City of Manchester; J.P. Manchester and Cheshire; Bart. 1909. Glenfield, Altrincham; Puce Woods, Ambleside; Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Clarendon, Union, Reform, Manchester, Reform, and National Liberal*.
- ***Cullinan, J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Tipperary, South D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '58; *E.* Theirles Lay College; took a prominent part in the Land League days; was several times imprisoned. Bansha, co. Tipperary.
- ***Dalrymple, John James, Viscount (U.)**, elected for Wigtownshire Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *e.s.* Earl of Stair; *b.* '79; *E.* Harrow and Sandhurst; entered Scots Guards '98; Capt.; served in S. Africa '99-1902. Lochinch, Castle Kennedy, Wigtownshire; Oxenford Castle, Dalkeith; 17, Eaton Square, S.W. *Guards*.
- Dalziel, Davison (U.)**, elected for Lambeth (Brixton), Jan. 1910; Chairman the Pullman Co., Ltd.; Chairman the Standard Newspapers; Founder of Dalziel's News Agency; a pioneer of the taxi-cab industry at home and abroad.
- ***Dalziel, Sir Henry James (L.)**, elected for Kirkcaldy Burghs Jan. 1910, and has sat for them since March 1892; *b.* '68; *E.* Borgue Academy, Shrewsbury High School, and King's Coll., Lond.; newspaper proprietor; knighted 1908. Ivy Lodge, Dunmow, Essex; 8, Temple Avenue, E.C. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- ***Davies, David (L.)**, has sat for Montgomeryshire since 1906; *b.* '80; *E.* Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, and King's Coll., Cambridge (2nd-class honours history); *m.* 1910 Amy, *d.* of Alderman Penman of Lancaster, Durham; landed proprietor; Chairman Ocean and Wilson's Company, Deputy Chairman Cambrian Railways Co., and Director Barry Railway Co.; Chairman Welsh National Memorial to King Edward VII.; Capt. 7th Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers; has 3 packs of hounds at Llandinam. Plas Dinam, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire. *Welsh Reform, Bath, and Royal Societies*.
- ***Davies, Ellis W. (L.)**, has sat since 1906 for Carnarvonshire S. or Eifion D.; *b.* '71; *E.* private school and Liverpool Coll.; solicitor, 1st-class honours, Law Society's prize. Craig Wen, Carnarvon. *National Liberal*.
- ***Davies, M. Vaughan.** See **Vaughan-Davies**.
- ***Davies, Sir W. Howell (L.)**, elected for Bristol, South, Jan., 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '51; tanner and leather factor; Mayor of Bristol '95, Alderman '97; chairman City

- Finance; Pres. Anchor Society '92. Knighted 1908. Down House, Stoke Bishop; 4, Whitehall Court, S.W. *National Liberal and Bristol Liberal*.
- Dawes, James A. (L.)**, elected for Newington (Walworth) Jan. 1910; *b.* '66; *E.* Harrow and Univ. Coll., Oxford; is a solicitor; Mayor of Southwark 1900-1; member of L.C.C. 71, Kennington Park Road, S.E. *Union, Royal Southern Yacht*.
- *Delany, W. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Queen's Co., Ossory D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; a farmer. Killeigh, Tullamore, Ireland.
- Denman, Hon. Richard Douglas (L.)**, elected for Carlisle Jan. 1910; *b.* '76; brother of 3rd Baron Denman; *E.* Westminster and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Stanhope and Chancellor's Prize Essays); Chairman London Juvenile Advisory Committee; Parliamentary Private Sec. to the Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P.; a member of Lloyd's; director Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society; married the only daughter of Sir Thomas Sutherland, the chairman of the P. & O. Company. 9, Swan Walk, Chelsea, S.W. *Union*.
- *Devlin, Joseph (N.)**, elected for Belfast, W., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; sat for Kilkenny, N., 1902-5; *b.* '72; Secretary United Irish League. Alshie House, Mount Royal, Bangor, Co. Down. *National Club (Belfast)*.
- *Dewar, Sir John Alexander, Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Inverness-shire since 1900; *b.* '56; chairman of John Dewar & Sons, Ltd., distillers; twice Lord Provost of Perth. Abercairny, Crieff, Perthshire.
- *Dickinson, Willoughby Hyett (L.)**, elected for St. Pancras, North, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A.); barrister '84; J.P. and D.L. County of London; member L.C.C. since '89, Dep.-Chairman '92-6, Chairman 1900. 51, Campden Hill Road, W. *New University and National Liberal*.
- *Dickson, Rt. Hon. Charles Scott, K.C. (U.)**, elected for Glasgow, Central D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since March 2nd, 1909; *b.* '50; *E.* Glasgow and Edinburgh; Scottish Bar '77; M.P. Glasgow, Bridgeton D., 1900-5; Advocate Depute '92-5; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '06-1903; Lord Advocate 1903-6. 22, Moray Place, Edinburgh. *Carlton, Constitutional*.
- *Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles W., Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean D., since '92; M.P. for Chelsea '68-86; *b.* '43; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb.; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '66; P.C.; lectured in '71 at Newcastle on "The Cost of the Crown" in a most uncompromisingly Radical fashion; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs '80; President Local Government Board (with a seat in the Cabinet '82) '80-85. Chairman Royal Commission for tariff negotiations with France '80-82; Chairman Royal Commission on Housing of Working Class '84-5. He is proprietor of the *Athenæum* and of *Notes and Queries*. Author of "Greater Britain," "The Fall of Prince Florestan," "The Present Position of European Politics," '87, "The British Army," "Problems of Greater Britain," '90, and, with Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, "Imperial Defence," '92. 76, Sloane Street, S.W.; Pyrford Rough, Woking; Dockett Eddy, Shepperton.
- *Dillon, J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Mayo, East, Jan. 1910; has sat for it since '85, and for Tipperary '80-83; *b.* '51; *E.* Catholic Univ., Dublin; became L.R.C.S.I., afterwards making politics his vocation. Assisted in the formation of the Irish Land League '79, and was closely identified with the Plan of Campaign. He has twice been imprisoned (in '88 and '91) on political charges. Elected Chairman of the Irish party, in succession to Mr. Justin McCarthy, '96, '97 and '98. North Great George's Street, Dublin.
- Dixon, Charles H. (U.)**, elected for Boston Jan. 1910; has three times unsuccessfully contested the Market Harborough division of Leicestershire.
- *Donelan, Captain A. J. C. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Cork, East, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '46; *E.* privately and at Sandhurst; retired from army. Is Chief Nationalist Whip. Ballynona, Midleton, co. Cork.
- Doris, William (N.)**, elected for W. Mayo Jan. 1910; *b.* 1860; *E.* Christian Brothers' School, Westport; J.P. Westport; Chairman Westport Urban Council; Vice-Chm. Castlebar Asylum Committee; C.C.; Harbour Commr. Westport. Westport, co. Mayo.
- Du Cros, Alfred (U.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley D., Jan. 1910; *b.* 1868; has taken a leading part in connection with the development of the cycle industry.
- *Du Cros, Arthur Philip (U.)**, elected for Hastings, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1908; *b.* '71; entered Civil Service, and later became managing director Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., etc.; *m.* 1895, Maude, *d.* of William Gooding, Esq., Coventry; J.P. for the County of Middlesex; Hon. Col. 8th Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt. Canons Park, Edgware. *Carlton, Raleigh*.
- *Duffy, W. J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Galway, South D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '65; Sec. South Galway Executive, United Irish League. Shraidmor, Lough Rea, co. Galway.
- Duke, Henry E., K.C. (U.)**, elected for Exeter Jan. 1910; sat for Plymouth 1900-6; *b.* '55; Benchers Gray's Inn '90; Recorder of Devonport. 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.; Mayfield, Exeter.
- *Duncan, Charles (Lab.)**, elected for Barrow-in-Furness Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '65; an engineer by trade; *Middlesbrough Guardian* and Town Councillor '95-1900; Gen. Sec. Workers' Union since '98; life abstainer. 16, Agincourt Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.
- *Duncan, James Hastings (L.)**, elected for Yorks, Otley D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '55; *E.* privately; partner William Ackroyd & Co., worsted spinners, and Duncan, Barraclough & Co., worsted manufacturers. Kineholm, Otley, Yorks.
- Duncannon, Viscount (U.)**, elected for Cheltenham Jan. 1910; *b.* '80; son of 8th E. of Bessborough; *E.* Harrow, Trin. Coll., Cambridge; barrister (Inner Temple); member L.C.C. from 1907-10; has served as a lieutenant in the Imperial Yeomanry. 17, Cavendish Square, W.
- *Dunn, Albert Edward (L.)**, has sat for Cornwall, N.W. or Camborne D., since 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* Hallam Hall Coll., Clevedon; admitted solicitor '87; Mayor Exeter 1900-2; Hon. Town Clerk 1905; a Congregationalist. 70, Victoria

- Street, S.W.; Mount Radford, Exeter; The Battery, Portreath, Cornwall. *National Liberal, Eighty.*
- Dunn, Sir William H. (U.), elected for Southwark, W., Jan. 1910; *b.* '65; *E.* privately; established the firm of Dunn, Soman & Coverdale, land agents and auctioneers; Sheriff of London 1906-7; knighted 1907; member of several City guilds. 9, Gloucester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. *Constitutional, City Carlton.*
- *Edwards, E. (Lab.), elected for Hanley Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* 1852; a collier; sec. N. Staffs Miners' Association since '77; went to Burslem '84; ex-Mayor and Alderman; Staffs C.C.; ex-Pres. Midland Miners' Association, and Pres. Miners' Federation Great Britain. Miners' Offices, Burslem.
- *Elbank, Master of. See Murray, Hon. H. W. O.
- *Ellis, Rt. Hon. John E. (L.), has sat for Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe D., since 1885; *b.* '41; *E.* Friends' School, Kendal; has been one of the Deputy Chairmen of Committees; J.P. Nottingham and North Riding, Yorks; also D.L. North Riding; a Chairman of Standing Committees; Parl. Under-Sec. India Office Dec. 1905-6; P.C. Wrea Head, Scalby, R.S.O., Yorks, and 37, Prince's Gate, S.W. *Reform.*
- Elverston, Harold (L.), elected for Gateshead Jan. 1910; *b.* '66; J.P. Cheshire; newspaper proprietor; contested Worcester in 1908. Fulshaw Hall, near Wilmslow, Cheshire. *Brasenose, Reform, Newcastle Liberal, National Liberal.*
- *Emmott, Rt. Hon. Alfred (L.), elected for Oldham Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '58; *E.* Kendal and Tottenham Schools of the Society of Friends; appointed Chairman Ways and Means 1906; P.C. 1908. J.P. Lancs. and Oldham. 30, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's, Reform.*
- *Esmonde, Sir T. Grattan, Bart. (N.), returned unopposed for North Wexford Jan. 1910, and sat for it since 1900, for Kerry, West, 92-1900, and for co. Dublin, South, '85-92; *b.* '62; ex-Nationalist Whip; Chamberlain to Vatican Household. Ballynastragh, Gorey, co. Wexford.
- *Esslemont, George Birnie (L.); elected for Aberdeen, South D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Feb. 20th, 1907; a merchant in Aberdeen, and President Liberal Association there '99-1907. J.P. Kingsacre, Aberdeen.
- Evans, Laming Worthington (U.), elected for Colchester Jan. 1910; *b.* '68; senior partner of Worthington Evans, Dauncey & Co., solicitors; author of several books on company law; member of executive committee and vice-chairman Publication Committee National Union of Conservative Associations; vice-chairman Essex Provincial Division. 7, Hyde Park Square, W.; Doghurst, Limpsfield, Surrey. *Junior Carlton, City Carlton.*
- Eyres-Monsell, Bolton M. (U.), elected for Worcester, Evesham Div., 1910; *b.* '80; *E.* Stubbington House, Fareham, and H.M.S. *Britannia*; served 11 years in the Royal Navy, and is now on the emergency list. Dumbleton Hall, Evesham.
- *Faber, George Denison (U.), elected for Clapham, Jan. 1910; sat for York City 1900-10; *b.* '52; *E.* Marlborough and Univ. Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; Registrar Privy Council '87-96; member of the banking firm of Beckett & Co., Leeds; C.B. 1905; D.L. and J.P. W. Riding, Yorks; J.P. Oxfordshire. Rush Court, Wallingford; 14, Grosvenor Square, W.
- *Faber, Captain Walter Vavasour (U.), has sat for Hants, West or Andover D., since 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* Cheam School and R.M.A. Woolwich; entered R.A. '77; Capt. '85; retired '90; volunteered S. Africa 1900-1; in Wilts Imp. Yeo. 1901-3. Weyhill, near Andover. *Naval and Military.*
- *Falconer, James (L.), elected for Forfarshire, Jan. 1910 and has sat for it since March 1909; *b.* '56; *E.* Edinburgh University (M.A.); principal partner in Gordon, Falconer & Fairweather, W.S., Edinburgh; hon. sec. Scottish Liberal Association. Business address, 52, Castle Street, Edinburgh; private address, 6, Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh. *Devonshire, National Liberal, Liberal (Edinburgh).*
- Falle, Bertram G. (U.), elected for Portsmouth Jan. 1910; *E.* Cambridge University (M.A., LL.B.) and Paris University (Bachelier en Droit); barrister (Inner Temple) '85; Enroller of Deeds H.M. Office of Works '98; one of the English Judges of the Native Tribunal, Cairo, 1901; contested E. Somerset 1906. 95, Piccadilly, W. *New University, Coaching.*
- *Farrell, J. P. (N.), returned unopposed for N. Longford Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; and for Cavan, West, '95-1900; editor and proprietor of the *Longford Leader*, and *Roscommon, Leitrim, and Westmeath News*. Market Square, Longford; 57, Denbigh Street, S.W.
- *Fell, Arthur (U.), elected for Yarmouth Jan. 1910, and sat for it since 1906; *b.* '50; *E.* King's Coll., Lond., St. John's Coll., Oxford; M.A., F.S.S., etc.; retired solicitor; director of various Colonial and other companies. Lauriston House, Wimbledon Common. *Carlton, Gresham, and Golfers'.*
- *Fenwick, C. (L.), *b.* '50; *E.* two or three years at a colliery school; a working miner from the age of nine to thirty-five, when elected for Northumberland, Wansbeck D., which he has represented since 1885; Member Northumberland Miners' Trade Union since its formation in '62, and of its Wages Board since its establishment; Sec. Parliamentary Committee Trades Union Congress '90-94; served three Royal Commissions—Coal Dust, Secondary Education (England and Wales), and Railway Accidents; Member Home Office Departmental Committee on Use of Electricity in Mines; declined to subscribe to constitution of Independent Labour Party. 95, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.; 14, Tankerville Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *National Liberal.*
- *Feren, Thomas Robinson (L.), elected for Hull East Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '47; *E.* Belvedere Academy, Bishop Auckland; has been for many years director of Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., starch and blue manufacturers; director Star Life Assurance Society. Holderness House, Hull. *National Liberal.*
- *Fetherstonhaugh, Godfrey (U.), elected for North Fermanagh Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '58; *E.* Chard Grammar School and Trin. Coll., Dublin (B.A. '80, M.A. '83, 1st in Classics, 2nd in Modern History); called to Irish Bar '83, to English Bar '95; K.C. '98; Bench of King's Inn 1900; practises on Connaught Circuit; J.P. for Cos. Mayo, Sligo, Westmeath, and Fer-

- managh. 5, Herbert Street, Dublin, and Glenmore, Crossmolina, co. Mayo. *University (Dublin); Carlton and Junior Constitutional (London); Fermanagh Club (Enniskillen).*
- ***French, Peter (N.)**, returned unopposed for Wexford, South, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '93; b. '44; a farmer; J.P. and coroner co. Wexford. Harpoonstown, Bridgetown, Wexford. *National Liberal.*
- ***Field, W. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Dublin, St. Patrick's D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92; b. at Blackrock, co. Dublin; President Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock Owners' Association; Vice-Pres. National Federation of Meat Trades of U.K.; President Town Tenants' League; Member Agricultural Council, Vice-President and Governor Royal Veterinary College of Ireland. Main Street, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
- Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bannatyne, G.C.M.G., K.C. (U.)**, elected for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities Feb. 1910; sat for Inverness Burghs '85-92, and '95-1906; b. '42; *E. Edinburgh Academy and University; Solicitor-Gen. '95-1900; Attorney-Gen. 1900-6; Lord Rector Edin. Univ. 1902-3, 31, Phillimore Gardens, W. Brooks's and Garrick.*
- Fisher, W. Hayes (U.)**, elected for Fulham, Jan. 1910, and sat for it '85-1906; b. '53; *E. Haileybury and Univ. Coll. Oxford; s. of a clergyman; barrister; was private sec. to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach '86-7, and to Mr. Balfour '87-92; Junior Lord of the Treasury '95-1902; Financial Sec. to the Treasury 1902-3; Alderman L.C.C. 1907; is Chairman of Finance and Old Age Pensions Committees L.C.C.; Chairman Royal Patriotic Fund; President National Skating Association. 13, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Fitzroy, the Hon. Edward A. (U.)**, elected for S. Northamptonshire Jan. 1910; sat for it 1900-6; b. '69; s. of 3rd Lord Southampton; *E. Sandhurst; formerly Lieut. 1st Life Guards. Fox Hill, West Haddon, Rugby.*
- Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue, Bart. (U.)**, elected for Essex, Maldon D., Jan. 1910; sat for Yorks, Shipley D., '95-1906; b. '51; *E. Liverpool School of Science; is a consulting engineer; knighted '99; Bart. 1904. Wethersfield Manor, Essex; 5, Somers Place, Hyde Park, W. Reform, Savage, National Sporting.*
- ***Flavin, Michael Joseph (N.)**, has sat for North Kerry since April '96; b. '66. The Rock, Tralee, co. Kerry.
- Fleming, Valentine (U.)**, elected for Oxfordshire Jan. 1910; b. '82; *E. Eton and Magdalen Coll. Oxford; Lieutenant Oxfordshire Yeomanry.*
- ***Fletcher, J. S. (U.)** elected for Hampstead Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1905; b. 1841; *E. Harrow and Christ Church; called to Bar Linc. Inn '68; Chairman Hampstead Board of Guardians '80-98; L.C.C. '89-1904; Dep.-Chairman 1900. 36, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.; Hadleigh, Farnham Common, Bucks.*
- ***Forster, H. W. (U.)**, elected for Kent, Sevenoaks D. Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92; b. '66; *E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1902-5. Southend Hall, Catford, Kent, and Exbury, Southampton.*
- Foster, Harry Seymour (U.)**, elected for Suffolk, Lowestoft D., Jan. 1910; sat for it '92-1900; b. '55; *E. City of London School; many years head of a city firm of chartered accountants; was a member of the London School Board and of the County Council; Sheriff of London '91-2. 7, Morpeth Mansions, Ashley Gardens, S.W., and Thatched Holm, Wargrave, Berks. Carlton, City Carlton, Northumberland and Northern Counties, Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht, Royal Automobile.*
- Foster, J. Kenneth, M.A., J.P. (U.)**, elected for Coventry Jan. 1910; b. '66; *E. Eton and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; Director G.E. Rly. Co.; member of Metropolitan Water Board 2 years. Coombe Park, Reading; 49, Pont Street, S.W. Carlton, White's, Junior Carlton.*
- ***Foster, Philip S. (U.)**, elected for Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since May 4th, 1909; b. '65; *E. Eton and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; Hon. Major late Staffs. Imp. Yeomanry; M.P. Stratford Div. 1901-5; director of John Foster & Son, Ltd., worsted spinners and manufacturers, Queensbury, Yorks. Canwell Hall, Sutton Coldfield. Carlton, Junior Carlton, White's.*
- Fox, G. R. Lane-**. See Lane-Fox.
- France, Gerald A. (L.)**, elected for Morley Div. (Yorks, W.R.) Jan. 1910; member Northumberland C.C.; Chairman Northumberland Old Age Pensions Committee; J.P. for Northumberland. Newbiggen Hill, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Fuller, Sir John M. Fleetwood, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Wiltshire, Westbury D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; b. '64; *E. Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. Wiltshire; Major Royal Wilts Yeomanry; Junior Lord of the Treasury (unpaid) Feb. 1906-7; Vice-Chamberlain H.M. Household March 1907. Cottles, Melksham, Wiltshire; 47, Rutland Gate, S.W. Brooks's, White's.*
- Furness, Stephen (L.)**, elected for Hartlepool June 1910; a nephew of the former member, Sir Christopher Furness.
- ***Gardner, Ernest (U.)**, has sat for Berks, Wokingham D., since 1901; b. '46; Mayor Maidenhead '92-3; Alderman Berks C.C.; Master Drapers' Co. 1901-2; J.P. Berks. Spencers, Maidenhead.
- Gastrell, William Henry Houghton (U.)**, elected for North Lambeth Jan. 1910; *E. Cheltenham; Member of the Grand Council of the Primrose League, of the Council of the Nat. Union of Conservative Associations; M. L.C.C. 1903-6; Governor Royal Free and Royal Eye Hospitals; Vice-President Tariff Reform League; is a Major in Imperial Yeomanry, in which he has served for nearly thirty years. 7, Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.; The Cedars, Denham, Bucks. Junior Carlton, Constitutional, Prince's.*
- Gelder, Sir William A. (L.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, Brigg D., Jan. 1910; b. '55; has been three times Mayor of Hull; knighted 1903. West Parade House, Hull.
- ***George, Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd (L.)**, elected for Carnarvon District Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '90; s. of the late Mr. W. George, of Liverpool; b. '63; *E. Llanystumdwy National Schools and privately; admitted a solicitor '84; practised in London; led the Welsh educational agitation, and was one of the most effective platform speakers of the Liberals in Opposition; Pres. Board of Trade Dec. 1905-8; settled railway dispute 1907; Chancellor of Exchequer 1908; had charge of Old*

- Age Pensions Bill; the rejection of his Budget by the House of Lords was the cause of the appeal to the country in Jan. 1910. Constable Carnarvon Castle; LL.D. Wales. Brynawelon, Criccieth; and 11, Downing Street, London.
- Gibbins, F. W. (L.)**, elected for Glamorganshire (Mid) April 1910; vice-chairman Tinplate Makers' Association; has been High Sheriff Glamorganshire; member Glamorgan C.C.; is a member of Society of Friends, and an earnest Temperance advocate. Garthmore, Neath, Glamorgan.
- *Gibbs, George Abraham (U.)**, elected for Bristol West, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* 73; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); Lieut.-Col. North Somerset Y.; served in S. Africa 1900; travelled in the East. 22, Belgrave Square, S.W.; Tyntesfield, Bristol. *White's and Arthur's*.
- *Gibson, Sir James P., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Edinburgh, East D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since April 16th, 1909; *b.* 1849; *E.* Edinburgh Institution; head of firm of R. & T. Gibson, provision merchants, Edinburgh; Lord Provost Edinburgh 1906-9. 33, Regent Terrace, Edinburgh.
- *Gilhooly, J. (N.)**, elected for Cork, West, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '45; draper at Bantry; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88. Bantry, co. Cork.
- *Gill, Alfred Henry (Lab.)**, elected for Bolton Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '56, at Rochdale; cotton operative (half-timer at 10, full time at 13); assist. sec. Bolton and District Operative Spinners' Association '06; General Sec. since '07; J.P. Bolton '09; member Committee British Cotton Growing Association and United Textile Factory Workers' Association. 61, Hampden Street, Bolton.
- Gilmour, John (U.)**, elected for East Renfrewshire Jan. 1910; *b.* '76; eldest son of Sir John Gilmour, Bart.; *E.* Glenalmond, Edinburgh University, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; served with Imperial Yeomanry in S. Africa; member of the Bodguard of the Royal Company of Archers; hon. Captain in the Army; Major in the Yeomanry. Woodburn, Ceres, Cupar, Fife. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, New (Edinburgh)*.
- *Ginnell, Laurence (Ind. N.)**, has sat for Westminster, N., since 1906; *b.* '54; self-educated; Barrister of Middle Temple and of Irish Bar; author of "The Brehon Laws," "Doubtful Grant of Ireland," "Land and Liberty"; one of the founders of Irish Literary Society, London. Kilbride, Mullingar.
- Glanville, Harold J. (L.)**, elected for Southwark, Bermondsey, Jan. 1910; *b.* '54; *E.* Deptford Grammar School; represented Rotherhithe on L.C.C. from '08-1910; unsuccessfully contested Rotherhithe for Parliament '02. Tressillian House, Tressillian Road, Brockley, S.E.
- *Glover, T. (Lab.)**, elected for St. Helens Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '52; a miner at Blackbrook; began work at 9 years of age; agent St. Helens District of Miners '84; founder and treasurer Lancs. and Cheshire Miners' Federation; J.P. St. Helens '02. 108, Prescott Road, St. Helens, Lancs.; 6, Brook Street, Kennington.
- *Goddard, Sir Daniel Ford (L.)**, elected for Ipswich Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* 50; F.R.H.S.; Assoc. M.I.C.E.; engineer and sec. Ipswich Gas Co. '77-87; Mayor Ipswich '01; J.P. Ipswich; founded and built the Ipswich Social Settlement at a cost of £11,000; knighted 1907; has travelled extensively in Palestine and Syria; Alderman for Ipswich since '95. Oak Hill, Ipswich. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- Goldman, Charles S. (U.)**, elected for Penryn and Falmouth Jan. 1910; *b.* Cape Colony '69; served in S. African War as correspondent; married a dau. of 1st Viscount Peel; is interested in African mines; author of "With General French and the Cavalry in S. Africa"; Editor of "Empire and the Century." Trefusis, Falmouth, Cornwall. *Constitutional, Carlton*.
- Goldsmith, Frank (U.)**, elected for Suffolk, Stowmarket D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '78; *E.* Cheltenham and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; barrister Inner Temple, but has not practised; member Westminster City Council 1903-7; member L.C.C. 1904-1910; Captain Suffolk Yeomanry. Cavenham Park, Mildenhall.
- *Gooch, Henry Cubitt (U.)**, elected for Camberwell, Peckham D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since March 24th, 1908; *b.* '71; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to Bar '94; L.C.C. Dulwich; J.P. Co. London. 17, Oxford Square, W.
- *Gordon, John (U.)**, has sat for Londonderry, South D., since 1900; *b.* '49; B.A., LL.D.; called to the Irish Bar '77; took silk '02; Bencher of King's Inn '98. 25, Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.
- *Goulding, Edward Alfred (U.)**, elected for Worcester Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Feb. 7th, 1908, sat for Wilts. Devises D., '95-1906; *b.* '63; *E.* St. John's Coll., Camb.; J.P. County of London and D.L. Co. Cork; called to Bar Inner Temple '37; Chairman Organisation Committee Tariff Reform League. Wargrave Hall, Berks. *Carlton and Constitutional*.
- Grant, James A. (U.)**, elected for Cumberland, Egremont D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '67; *E.* in Scotland and at Christ Church, Oxford; D.L. Nairnshire; J.P. Cumberland; travelled in Central Africa for Mr. Cecil Rhodes; unsuccessfully contested Elgin Burghs once and Banffshire three times; was private sec. to Mr. Gerald Balfour when Chief Secretary for Ireland, and held an appointment under the Board of Education from '09 to 1904.
- Greene, Raymond (U.)**, elected for Hackney, North, Jan. 1910; elected for W. Cambridgeshire in '95, and again (during his absence at the South African War) in 1900; *b.* '69; *E.* Eton and Oxford; M.L.C.C. 1907; Chairman Housing of the Working Classes Committee 1909; Lieut.-Col. Commanding Suffolk Yeomanry. 113, Mount Street, W. *Carlton, Turf, White's*.
- *Greenwood, Granville George (L.)**, elected for Peterborough Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '50; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (1st class Classical Tripos 1873); B.A.; barrister. 33, Linden Gardens, W. *United University, National Liberal, and Eighty*.
- Greig, James William (L.)**, elected for West Renfrew Jan. 1910; *b.* '59; *E.* Univ. Coll. School and Univ. of London (B.A., LL.B.); practises at Chancery Bar as Equity draughtsman and conveyancer; is a member of Lincoln's Inn and has practised at the Parliamentary Bar; author of books and treatises on the law of Trusts, Land Transfer, Parliamentary Procedure, Gas, Water,

- Tramways, and Electricity, and has been draughtsman of many public and private bills in Parliament; Col. London Scottish; V.D. 3, New Square, Lincoln's Inn. *Caledonian, Eighty.*
- Grenfell, Cecil A. (L.),** elected for Cornwall, Bodmin D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '64; *E.* Eton (played in eleven); has ridden in Grand National; served with Imperial Yeomanry in Boer War; Major Bucks Yeomanry.
- *Gretton, John (U.),** elected for Rutlandshire Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since June 11th, 1907; M.P. for South Derbyshire '95-1906; *b.* 1867; a director of Bass, Ratcliffe & Gretton; Col. 6th Batt. N. Staffordshire Regt. Stapleford Park, Melton Mowbray; Burton-on-Trent.
- *Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, Bart. (L.),** elected for Northumberland, Berwick D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '62; *E.* Winchester and Balliol Coll., Oxford; won M.C.C. and Queen's Club tennis prizes '96; Under Foreign Sec. '92-5; a member of the Liberal League; joined Liberal Cabinet, Dec. 1905, as Foreign Sec.; J.P. and D.L. for Northumberland; P.C. 1902. D.C.L. Oxon. 1907. Lady Grey died Feb. 4th, 1906, from results of a driving accident. Falloden, Christon Bank, Northumberland. *Brooks's.*
- *Griffith, Ellis J., K.C. (L.),** elected for Anglesey Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '60; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '87; Chester and North Wales Circuit; Recorder of Birkenhead, and then returned unopposed; Fellow Downing College, Camb., and ex-President Cambridge Union. Ty-Coch Bryn-siencyn, Anglesey; 3 (North), King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
- Griffiths, John Norton (U.),** elected for Wednesday, Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; is senior partner in a firm of contractors for large engineering schemes in Africa and America; served in Matabele and Boer Wars.
- Guest, Major the Hon. Henry (L.),** elected for East Dorset June 1910; *s.* of Lord Wimborne; *E.* Eton; served with 1st Royal Dragoons in S. African War; mentioned in despatches; Instructor in Cavalry School 1907-10.
- Guiney, P. (Ind. N.),** elected for North Cork Jan. 1910; is a farmer who has served as a member of local authorities.
- *Guinness, Hon. Walter Edward (U.),** returned unopposed for Bury St. Edmunds Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1907; 3rd son Viscount Iveagh; *b.* 1880; *E.* Eton; served as Captain I.Y. in S. Africa; Major Suffolk I.Y.; L.C.C. 11, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Carlton.*
- *Gulland, John William (L.),** elected for Dumfries Burghs Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* Edinburgh Royal High School and University; corn merchant; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1909, and Scottish Whip; Pres. Young Scots Society; author of "How Edinburgh is Governed." 8, Claremont Crescent, Edinburgh. *Scottish Liberal (Edinburgh), National Liberal (London), and Glasgow Liberal.*
- *Gwynn, Stephen L. (N.),** returned unopposed for Galway City Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* St. Columba's Coll., Rathfarnham, and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; son of Dr. Gwynn, Regius Professor of Divinity, Dublin Univ.; journalist and author.
- Gwynne, Rupert Sackville (U.),** elected for Sussex, Eastbourne D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '73; *E.* Shrewsbury School and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; *m.* 1905 the Hon. Stella Ridley; is a member of the Bar; has three times won the Bar Point-to-Point Steeplechase; member Eastbourne Board of Guardians; chairman Eastbourne Rural District Council. Wootton, Polegate, Sussex. *Bachelors'.*
- Hackett, John (N.),** elected for Mid Tipperary Jan. 1910; is a tradesman in Thurles.
- *Haddock, George B. (U.),** has sat for N. Lancs., North Lonsdale D., since 1906; *b.* 63; *E.* Clifton Coll.; shipowner; director Harrison, Ainslie & Co., Lindal Moor mines, Furness. *Bath, Carlton.*
- *Haldane, Right Hon. Richard Burdon (L.),** has sat for Haddingtonshire since '85; *b.* '56; *E.* Edinburgh (M.A. 1st-class honours in Philosophy, LL.D. '98), LL.D. Camb. 1907, and Göttingen Univ.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; K.C. '90; Benchers '93; author of "Life of Adam Smith," "Education and Empire," 1902, and "The Pathway to Reality," 1903; Gifford Lecturer, St. Andrews Univ. 1902 and 1903; Vice-President Liberal Imperialist League 1901; P.C. 1902; Sec. of State for War Dec. 1905. Lord Rector Edinburgh Univ. Nov. 1905; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon 1906. Cloan, Auchterarder, Perthshire; 28, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.; 19, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. *Brooks's, Athenæum, and New Club (Edinburgh).*
- Hall, Douglas Bernard (U.),** elected for Hants (Isle of Wight) Jan. 1910; *b.* '67; *E.* Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. Sussex; High Sheriff for Sussex 1907; lord of the manor of Burton and Barlavington, Sussex, and patron of three livings; is one of the giants of the House of Commons, his height being 6ft. 5in. Burton Park, Petworth, Sussex.
- Hall, E. Marshall, K.C. (U.),** elected for Liverpool, East Toxteth, Jan. 1910; sat for Southport Division 1903-6; *b.* '58; *E.* Rugby and Cambridge; barrister (Inner Temple) '83. 3, Temple Gardens, and 1, Welbeck House, Wignore Street, W. *Carlton, Garrick, Beefsteak.*
- *Hall, Fred (Lab.),** has sat for Yorks, W. Riding (Normanton D.), since Nov. 1905; *b.* '55; worked in a Colliery; Sec. Yorks Miners' Association '78, and afterwards treasurer and agent. Rawmarsh Hill, Parkgate, near Rotherham.
- Hambro, Angus V. (U.),** elected for S. Dorset Jan. 1910; *b.* '83; 3rd s. of Sir Everard Hambro, K.C.V.O., of Milton Abbey; *E.* Eton; has toured the world; one of the longest amateur golf drivers; won King's Cup, Biarritz, 1909, and has played four times for England v. Scotland. Hill House, Milton Abbas, Dorset. *Travellers', Boodle's.*
- Hamersley, Alfred St. George, K.C. (U.),** elected for Oxfordshire, Woodstock D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '48; *E.* Marlborough; barrister (Middle Temple); has practised at the Bar both in England and Canada; keenly interested in sports; played four times for England in International matches, and captained the English team.
- Hamilton, Lord Claud John (U.),** elected for Kensington, South, Jan. 1910; sat for Londonderry City '65-8, King's Lynn '69-80, Liverpool City and West Derby '80-8; *b.* '43; s. of 1st Duke of Abercorn; *E.* Harrow; in Grenadier Guards '62-7; Col. 5th Battn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers '67-90; High

- Steward of Great Yarmouth; Chairman Great Eastern Railway Company and Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation; Knight of Grace, Order of St. John of Jerusalem. 4. Hans Mansions. S.W. *Carlton, Travelers'.*
- ***Hamilton, Marquis of (U.)**, elected for London-derry City Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1903; *a. s.* Duke of Abercorn; *b.* '69; *E.* Eton; joined 1st Life Guards '91; Captain '96; Treasurer of Household Oct. 1903-5. Coates House, Fittleworth, Sussex.
- ***Hancock, John G. (Lab.)**, elected for Derbyshire, Mid. D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since July 16th, 1909; *b.* '57; self-educated; has been a collier; member of Nottingham City Council; is a local preacher of the United Methodist Free Church and an active Temperance worker; J.P. for county since 1906; been on Nottingham and Basford Board of Guardians.
- ***Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Lewis (L.)**, elected for Lancashire, N.E., Rossendale D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1904; *b.* '03; *E.* at Eton; for years intimately connected with the work of Liberal organisation; appointed First Commissioner of Works Dec. 1905; joined the Cabinet March 1907; piloted Small Holdings Bill through the House 1907; Sec. of State for the Colonies, 1910. Nuneham Park, Oxon; 14, Berkeley Square, W.
- ***Harcourt, Robert Vernon (L.)**, elected for Montrose Burghs Jan. 1910, and has sat for them since May 12th, 1908; 2nd s. of the late Sir William Harcourt; *b.* '78; *E.* Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb.; honours in historical tripos. After five years in the Foreign Office he became Parliamentary and political correspondent of the *Tribune*; author of two comedies, "An Angel Unawares," and "A Question of Age"; Member Joint Committee on Stage Plays (Censorship). Malwood, Lyndhurst, Hants. *Bachelors', St. James's, and National Liberal.*
- ***Hardie, James Keir (Lab.)**, elected for Merthyr Tydvil Jan. 1910, has sat for it since 1900, and for West Ham '92-5; *b.* '56; became a journalist '82, edited the *Cummock News* until '86, and *Miner and Labour Leader* '87-1903; founder of the Independent Labour party; Chairman of Labour Party in the House 1906-8. 14, Nevill's Court, Fetter Lane, E.C.; Lochnorris, Cummock, Ayrshire.
- ***Hardy, Laurence (U.)**, elected for Kent, Ashford D., 1910, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1st-class History '76); J.P. West Riding, Yorks; Chairman of Grand Committees; Deputy Chairman Ways and Means, June 1905. Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent, and 42, Lowndes Square, S.W.
- ***Harwood-Banner, John Sutherland (U.)**, elected for Liverpool (Everton D.), Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1905; *b.* 1847; *E.* at Radley, and in 1865 entered his father's firm, Harwood-Banner & Son, accountants, Liverpool; Chairman Pearson Knowles Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., of Wigan and Warrington. Ashfield Hall, Neston, Cheshire.
- ***Harnaworth, R. Leicester (L.)**, has sat for Caithness-shire since 1900; *b.* '70. 3, Marlborough Gate, Hyde Park, W.
- ***Harris, F. Leverton (U.)**, elected for Stepney Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1907; sat for Tynemouth 1903-1906; *b.* 1864; *E.* Winchester and Cambridge; member Tariff Commission. 70, Grosvenor Street, W.
- Harris, Henry P. (U.)**, elected for Paddington, South, Jan. 1910; *b.* '56; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Chairman L.C.C. 1907-8; D.L. London. 98, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., and Cherry Croft, Forest Row, Sussex. *Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- ***Harrison-Broadley, Col. Henry B. (U.)**, elected for E. Riding Yorks, Howdenshire D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Brackenbury's, Wimbledon; went out to Colorado, '72; engaged in cattle and mining industries, etc., in America. Welton House, Brough, E. Yorks. *Carlton, Conservative, Bachelors'.*
- ***Harvey, Alexander Gordon Cummins (L.)**, elected for Rochdale Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '58; *E.* privately and at Victoria Univ.; cotton manufacturer and merchant. Town House, Littleborough, near Rochdale. *Reform.*
- Harvey, Thomas Edmund (L.)**, elected for Leeds, West, Jan. 1910; *b.* '75; *E.* Bootham School, York, Yorkshire Coll., Leeds, Christ Church, Oxford, and Universities of Berlin and Paris; Warden of Toynbee Hall since 1906; member L.C.C. 1904-7; member Central Unemployed Body 1906-10. Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel, E.
- ***Harvey, W. E. (Lab.)**, has sat for Derbyshire, North-East D., since Jan. 1907; Financial Sec. Derbyshire Miners' Association. 98, Saltergate, Chesterfield; London: Westminster Palace Hotel. *National Liberal.*
- ***Harwood, George (L.)**, elected for Bolton Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '45; *E.* Owens Coll., Manchester; M.A. Lond. Univ.; head of Richard Harwood & Son, Brownlow Fold Mills, Bolton; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '90; author of "Dis-establishment," "The Coming Democracy," etc.; member Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline 1904-6. Hill Top, Bolton, and 70, South Audley Street, London, W. *Athenaeum, Reform.*
- ***Haslam, James (Lab.)**, elected for Derbyshire, Chesterfield D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '42; *E.* village schools; 29 years a coal miner, 30 years gen. sec. Derbyshire Miners' Assn.; on Parliamentary Committee Trade Union Congress (Chairman last year up to the Sheffield Congress); J.P. Chesterfield July '93, and for county 1908. 47, Clarence Road, Chesterfield.
- ***Haslam, Lewis (L.)**, elected for Monmouth District Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Univ. Coll. School and Coll. and Univ. Hall, Lond.; director of cotton spinning and manufacturing companies. 8, Wilton Crescent, London, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- Havelock-Allan, Sir Henry S. M., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Durham, Bishop Auckland D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '72; grandson of the hero of Lucknow; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Capt. 4th Batn. Durham Light Infantry. Blackwell Grange, Darlington. *Brooks'.*
- ***Haviland-Burke, Edmund (N.)**, returned opposed for King's Co., Tullamore D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '64; *E.* on the Continent; prominent supporter of the United Irish League; war correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian* during the Turco-Greek war, '97. 70, Waterloo Road, Dublin.
- ***Haworth, Arthur Adlington (L.)**, elected for Manchester, South D., Jan. 1910, and has sat

- for it since 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Bowdon Coll. and Rugby School; cotton yarn agent; Chairman Council of Congregational Union; J.P. Chester and Salop; President of '95 Club. Normanby, Altrincham. *Reform (Manchester), Reform and National Liberal (London).*
- ***Hayden**, John Patrick (N.), returned unopposed for Roscommon, South D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since July '97; journalist; proprietor of the *Westmeath Examiner*. *Westmeath Examiner* Office, Mullingar.
- Hayward**, Evan (L.), elected for S.E. Durham Jan. 1910; *E.* British School and Katharine Lady Berkeley's Grammar School, Wotton-under-Edge; is a solicitor practising at West Hartlepool. Huntcliffe, Seaton Carew, Durham. *National Liberal.*
- ***Hazleton**, Richard (N.), returned unopposed for Galway, North, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Feb. 28th, 1906; stood also for North Louth, but was defeated by Mr. T. M. Healy; *b.* 1880; son of the senior partner in a Dublin drapery firm; is a keen advocate of temperance. 18, Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
- ***Healy**, Maurice (Ind. N.), returned unopposed for Cork, N.E., March 1910; sat for Cork City '85-1900, and 1909-10; *b.* '59; is a solicitor; *y. b.* of Mr. T. Healy, M.P. Ashten Lawn, Cork. *National Liberal.*
- ***Healy**, Timothy M. (Ind. N.), elected for Louth, North, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92; for Wexford '80-83, Monaghan '83-5, Londonderry, South, '85-6, Longford, North, '87-92; *b.* in Bantry, '55; joined Mr. Parnell in America in '80; at the "split" became one of the leading opponents of Mr. Parnell, and has since been excluded from his nominal party. Took an active part in the Land League agitation '80, and was arrested in the autumn for a speech at Bantry, and committed for trial, but was acquitted. Author of "Healy Clause" in the Land Act of '81. Imprisoned for a speech in '82, but released after four months. Called to the Irish Bar in '84. Author of "A Word for Ireland," "Why Ireland is not Free," and text-books on the Land Acts. K.C. '99; called to English Bar, Gray's Inn, 1903, K.C. 1910. Bencher King's Inns 1905. Glenaulin, Chapelizod, co. Dublin. *National Liberal.*
- Heath**, Arthur Howard (U.), elected for Staffordshire, Leek D., Jan. 1910; sat for Hauley 1900-6; *b.* 56; *E.* Clifton Coll. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; Col. Staffordshire Yeomanry 1906-10; is an ironmaster and colliery proprietor. Newbold Revel, Rugby. *Carlton, Arthur's, Junior Carlton.*
- ***Heaton**, J. Henniker (U.), elected for Canterbury, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '48; part proprietor of one of the largest newspaper properties in Australia; represented Tasmanian Government at the Berlin Telegraph Conference '85; carried Imperial Penny Postage '98; carried Penny Postage to and from United States of America, Oct. 1908; received freedom of Canterbury and of the City of London; author of "Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time"; appointed by Mauritius to negotiate its new constitution, '84. Declined K.C.M.G. on four occasions. 33, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton, Portland and Savage.*
- ***Helme**, Norval Watson (L.), elected for Lancashire, Lancaster D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '49; senior partner James Helme & Co., manufacturers; Alderman and J.P. County of Lancaster, and Alderman Borough of Lancaster; President Lancaster and District Chamber of Commerce; Chairman Lancashire Asylums Board, and President Non-County Boroughs Association of England. Springfield Hall, Lancaster; 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- ***Helmley**, Charles W. R. Duncombe, Viscount (U.), elected for Yorks, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *g.s.* and *heir* Earl of Faversham; *b.* '79; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (Honours in History); Major Yorks Hussars (I.Y.). Nawton Tower, Nawton, Yorks. *Bachelors, Carlton, and Turf.*
- ***Hemmerde**, E. G. (L.), has sat for Denbighshire, East D., since 1906; *b.* '71; *E.* Winchester and Univ. Coll., Oxon; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '97; Northern Circuit; won the Diamond Sculls 1900; K.C. 1908; Recorder of Liverpool 1909. 23, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.
- Henderson**, Major A. G. (U.), elected for Berks, Abingdon D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '75; *E.* Eton; lately 1st Life Guards; served in S. African War; J.P. Berks. Kitemore, Faringdon.
- ***Henderson**, Arthur (Lab.), elected for Durham (Barnard Castle) Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since July 27th, 1903; Mayor Darlington 1903-4. Represents the Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Labour Whip 1906; Chairman Labour Party 1908 and 1909. Teesdale, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
- ***Henderson**, J. McD. (L.), elected for Aberdeenshire West Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; Barrister-at-Law; F.C.A. Cambisgate, Wimbledon; White House, Felixstowe.
- ***Henry**, Charles Solomon (L.), has sat for Shropshire, Mid or Wellington D., since 1906; *b.* '60; *E.* Marylebone and All Souls' Grammar School and University of Göttingen; founded in '82 the firm of C. S. Henry & Co. Parkwood, Henley-on-Thames; Brooklands, Wellington, Shropshire; 5, Carlton Gardens, S.W. *National Liberal, City Liberal, British Empire, and Automobile.*
- ***Herbert**, Major-General Sir Ivor John Cardoc, Bart. (L.), elected for Monmouthshire, South, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '51; *E.* St. Mary's Coll., Oscott; Grenadier Guards '70; served in Egypt '82, Nile Expedition 84-5, and S. Africa as A.A.G. '99-1901; Military Attaché, St. Petersburg, '85-90; commanded Canadian local forces 90-5, and 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards '97-8; retired 1908; is Hon. Major-Gen. of the Canadian Forces; Chief Staff Officer, Home District, '98-9; C.B., C.M.G.; Bart. 1907. Llanarth Court, Raglan, Mon. *Guards', Travellers', Marlborough.*
- ***Hermion-Hodge**, Sir Robert T., Bart. (U.), elected for Croydon, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since March 29th, 1909; *b.* '51; *E.* Clifton and Worcester Coll., Oxford; M.P. Lancashire, Accrington D., '86-92; Oxfordshire, South, '95-1906; Bart. 1902; Wyfold Court, Reading. *White's, Carlton, Cavalry.*
- Hickman**, Col. Thomas E. H., C.B., D.S.O. (U.), elected for Wolverhampton, South, Jan. 1910; *b.* '59; *E.* Cheltenham Coll.; joined Worcestershire Regt. '81, and has seen much active service in Egypt, the Soudan, and South Africa, being repeatedly

- mentioned in despatches; Governor of Dongola Province '99; commanded Western District, Cape Colony, 1902; Middleburg District 1902-3; a director of Alfred Hickman, Ltd., ironmasters. Wergs Hall, Wolverhampton. *Naval and Military, Prince's, Hurlingham.*
- ***Hicks-Beach**, Hon. Michael Hugh (U.), elected for Gloucestershire, N. or Tewkesbury D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '77; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); Lieut. 4th Battn. Gloucestershire Regt. (Militia); acted as assistant private secretary to his father 1901-2, and to Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, Chief Govt. Whip, 1904-5. Coin St. Aldwyn, Fairfield, Glos., and 81, Eaton Place, S.W. *Bachelors' and Carlton.*
- ***Higham**, J. S. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Sowerby D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1904; *b.* '57; Mayor of Accrington 1899, 1900-1901; head of Highams, Ltd., cotton spinners; J.P. Accrington. Birkdale, Southport. *National Liberal.*
- ***Hill**, Sir Clement Lloyd (U.), elected for Shrewsbury Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '45; *E.* Marlborough College; Clerk in Foreign Office '67-1905; K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; has African General Service Medal with clasp for Uganda 1900; was Commissioner to Hayti '86 and '87. 13, Chesterfield Street, W. *St. James's and Travellers'.*
- Hillier**, Dr. Alfred P. (U), elected for Herts, Hitchin D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '58; *E.* Edinburgh (M.D., C.M.); resided for some years in South Africa; served in the Kaffir War; President South African Medical Congress '93; a member of the Reform Committee of Johannesburg, and was one of the political prisoners at Pretoria '95-6; afterwards practised in Wimpole Street; was one of the British representatives at the Berlin Congress for the Prevention of Tuberculosis '99; author of articles in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" on South Africa, and of books on medical and political subjects. 20, Eccleston Square, S.W.
- ***Hills**, John Waller (U.), returned unopposed for Durham Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* Eton, and Balliol Coll., Oxford; 2nd class Lit. Hum. '89; admitted solicitor '97; in practice at 23, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster; J.P. Cumberland. Highhead Castle, Carlisle. *Brooks's.*
- Hindle**, Frederick George (L.), elected for Lancs., Darwen D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '48; *E.* Blackburn Grammar School; a solicitor; clerk to Darwen Borough Bench since its formation in '81; is a Congregationalist. Thorncilffe, Darwen. *National Liberal.*
- Hoare**, Samuel J. G. (U.), elected for Chelsea Jan. 1910; *b.* '80; *E.* Harrow and New Coll., Oxford; was private sec. to Mr. Lyttelton at the Colonial Office.
- ***Hobhouse**, Rt. Hon. Charles E. H. (L.), elected for Bristol, East D., Jan. 1910, and sat for it 1900-10; sat for East Wilts '92-5; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton, Oxford, and Sandhurst; Lieut.-Col. commanding 6th Territorial Glouc. Regt.; Church Estates Commissioner 1906; Under-Sec. for India Jan. 1907; Financial Secretary to Treasury 1908; P.C. 1909. The Ridge, Corsham, Wilts, and 47, Rutland Gate, S.W.
- ***Hodge**, John (Lab.), elected for S.E. Lancs, Gorton D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '55; *E.* Motherwell Ironworks School, and Hutchesontown Grammar School, Glasgow; iron and steel worker; Pres. Trades
- Congress '92; City Council, Manchester, '98-1901; Pres. L.R.C. 1903-4; a Wesleyan Methodist. Ormond Mansions, Great Ormond Street, Holborn, W.C.; private address, 37, Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.
- ***Hogan**, M. (N.), returned unopposed for Tipperary, North, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; Vice-Chairman Birr Board of Guardians. Lisballymore House, Rathcabbin, Birr, King's Co., and 70, Doddington Grove, Kennington Park, S.E.
- Hohler**, Gerald F., K.C. (U.), elected for Chatham Jan. 1910; barrister (Inner Temple) practising on South-Eastern Circuit. 2, St. James's Place, S.W.
- ***Holt**, Richard Durning (L.), has sat for Northumberland, Hexham D., since March 27th, 1907; *b.* '63; member of the shipping firm of Alfred Holt & Co., Liverpool; J.P. Lancashire. 54, Ullet Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
- ***Hooper**, Arthur G. (L.), elected for Dudley Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '57, at Birmingham; *E.* King Edward's Grammar School; solicitor, in practice as a notary public, Birmingham; J.P. Worcestershire; Governor Dudley Grammar School; a Congregationalist; Director Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co., and of the Central Insurance Co., Ltd. Selborne, Dudley.
- Hope**, Harry (U.), elected for Bnteshire, Jan. 1910; *b.* '65; *E.* Edinburgh Collegiate School and University; is a tenant farmer; served for 13 years as an officer in the Haddington and Berwick Artillery Militia, retired as Captain in 1897; served on many local public Boards; was a member of the Scottish Agricultural Commission which visited and reported on the agricultural resources of Canada in 1908 on the invitation of the Dominion Government; has been President of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture; unsuccessfully contested Morayshire 1906. Barneyhill, Dunbar, N.B. *Constitutional, Carlton.*
- ***Hope**, John Deans (L.), elected for Fifeshire, West D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Oct. 1900; *b.* '60; *E.* Fettes Coll.; chartered accountant and stockbroker. 16, Princes St., Edinburgh.
- ***Hope**, J. F. (U.), elected for Sheffield, Central D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since April 21st, 1908; *b.* '70; M.P. for Sheffield, Brightside D., 1900-5; J.P. Sussex; has been private sec. to several ministers; author of "A History of the 1900 Parliament." Heron's Ghyll, Uckfield, Sussex.
- Horne**, Charles Silvester (L.), elected for Ipswich, Jan. 1910; *b.* '65; *E.* Newport Grammar School, Glasgow Univ. (M.A.), and Mansfield Coll., Oxford; Congregational minister at Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham Court Road; Chairman Congregational Union; *m.* Miss Katherine Cozens-Hardy, daughter of the Master of the Rolls. 20, Amphil Square, N.W., and The Bluff, Sheringham, Norfolk.
- Horne**, William Edgar (U.), elected for Surrey, Guildford D., Jan. 1910; *E.* Westminster; is a surveyor, and a director of the Prudential Assurance Co.; has served on various metropolitan local bodies. Hall Place, Shackleford, Surrey; 5, Tilney Street, W.
- Horner**, Andrew Long, K.C. (U.), elected for S. Tyrone Jan. 1910; *E.* Foyle Coll., Londonderry, and Queen's Coll., Belfast; unsuccessful

fully contested S. Tyrone 1906. 34, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.

***Houston**, R. P. (U.), elected for Liverpool, West Toxteth D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '53; *E.* Liverpool Coll.; Liverpool shipowner and merchant. The Lawn, Aigburth; 10, Dale Street, Liverpool; and 44, Park Lane, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*

***Howard**, Hon. Geoffrey William Algernon (L.), elected for Cumberland, N. or Eskdale D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; 5th S. Earl of Carlisle; *b.* '77; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (honours in History and Law, M.A.); Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Prime Minister (unpaid). 1, Palace Green, Kensington, W.; Naworth Castle, Carlisle. *Brooks's and Bachelors'.*

***Hudson**, W. (Lab.), elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '32; joined N.E.R. and became main line guard; President A.S.R.S. '91, and re-elected seven times; Secretary Irish Section; President Irish Trades Congress 1903. Elswick House, Atherfold Road, Clapham, S.W.

Hughes, Spencer Leigh (L.), elected for Stockport Jan. 1910; *b.* '58; *E.* Woodhouse Grove School, Leeds; was for 10 years with the engineering firm of Ransomes, Ipswich, but relinquished engineering for journalism; unsuccessfully contested Jarrow 1907 and Bermondsey 1909. 57, St. George's Road, London, S.E. *National Liberal, Eighty.*

Hume-Williams, William E., K.C. (U.), elected for Notts, Bassetlaw D., Jan. 1910; *E.* Trin. Hall, Camb.; Recorder of Norwich. 6, Wilton Place, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, New Oxford and Cambridge.*

Hunt, Rowland (U.), has sat for Shropshire, S. or Ludlow D., since 1903; *b.* '58; *E.* Eton and Magdalene Coll., Camb.; volunteered for service with Lovat's Scouts during South African war; supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Boreaton Park, Salop.

Hunter, Sir Charles R., Bart. (U.), elected for Bath Jan. 1910; *b.* '58; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; served in the Rifle Brigades in India and Burma; was on the Staff in Canada '86-7; left the Army on the death of his father in '93; also served with the Imperial Yeomanry during the S. African War; *m.* '87, Nesta, eldest daughter of A. S. Kennard, Crawley Court, Hants. West Eaton Place, and Mortimer Hill, Berks. *Travellers'.*

Hunter, William (L.), elected for Lanarkshire, Govan D., Jan. 1910; *E.* Ayr Academy and Edinburgh University; advocate '89; K.C.; Solicitor-Gen. for Scotland 1910. 3, Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh.

***Illingworth**, Percy Holden (L.), has sat for Yorks, W. Riding, Shipley D., since 1906; *b.* '69, at Bradford; *E.* Jesus Coll., Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); Cobden Club Silver Medallist; was in Univ. Rugby team, and capt. Coll. boat; called to Bar '95; served in South Africa with Yorks Hussars; Capt. Westminster Dragoons I.Y.; Parl. private sec to Mr. Birrell Feb. 1906; Junior Lord of Treasury (unpaid) 1910. Bradford, and 101, Lancaster Gate, W. *Reform, Oxford and Cambridge, and Union.*

***Isaacs**, Sir Rufus Daniel (L.), has sat for Reading since Aug. 6th, 1904; *b.* in London '60; *E.* Univ. Coll. School, Brussels, and Hanover; went on the Stock Exchange, but

left it for the Bar; was called '87, and took silk '98; Solicitor-Gen. 1910; Attorney-Gen. 1910. Fox Hill, Reading; 2, Garden Court, Temple; and 32, Park Lane, W. *Reform, Garrick, Savage, and National Liberal.*

Jackson, J. Arthur (U.), elected for Whitehaven Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; Vice-Chairman Whitehaven Harbour Commissioners and Whitehaven Hem Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.; Lieut.-Col. 5th Border Regt. Moresby Hall, Whitehaven.

Jackson, Sir John (U.), elected for Devonport Jan. 1910; *b.* '51; *E.* York, and Edinburgh Univ.; is the well-known engineer and contractor for great public works, including Dover Harbour, Admiralty docks at Keyham, Admiralty Harbour, Simons Town, S. Africa, and elsewhere, and the Trans-Andean railway; was a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the war in S. Africa; knighted '95; hon. LL.D. Edinburgh Univ.; F.R.S. Edin.; J.P. Devonshire, 48, Belgrave Square, S.W., and Pounds, Plymouth. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Royal Automobile, Royal Yacht Squadron, Commodore Royal South-Western Yacht.*

Jardine, Ernest (U.), elected for E. Somerset Jan. 1910; *b.* '59; *E.* Nottingham; a wealthy lace manufacturer of Nottingham; advanced £30,000 for the purchase of the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey for the nation. The Abbey House, Glastonbury, Somerset, and The Park, Nottingham.

***Jardine**, Sir John (L.), elected for Roxburghshire Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '44; *E.* Christ Coll., Camb. (Chancellor's Gold Medal for English Verse); Indian Civil Service '64; Judicial Commissioner Burma '78; Chief Secretary Bombay '85; Judge High Court Bombay '85; Vice-Chancellor Bombay Univ. '95; Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen Univ.; retired with K.C.I.E. '97; J.P. Applethorpe, Godalming. *Reform and Scottish Liberal.*

Jessel, Captain H. M. (U.), elected for St. Pancras, South, Jan. 1910; sat for it '06-1906; *b.* '66; *E.* Rugby, and New Coll., Oxford; late Capt. 17th Lancers, '86-96; J.P. and D.L. London; Alderman City of Westminster (Mayor 1903); Chairman London Municipal Society. 50, Mount Street, Mayfair, W. *Carlton, Army and Navy, Garrick, Beefsteak.*

***Johnson**, William (Lab.), elected for Warwickshire, Nuneaton D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '49; worked in factory and mine; gen. sec. and agent Warwickshire Miners' Association since '85; C.C. for Bedworth; Chairman Bedworth Parish Council; J.P. County of Warwick; Governor of the Nicholas Chamberlain Charity; Member County Police Committee; Guardian of Poor and District Councillor; for many years past Member Executive Committee Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and one of the Miners' representatives of the Coal Conciliation Board Meeting, also Treasurer of Midland Miners' Federation. Miners' Offices, Bedworth, Nuneaton.

***Jones**, Sir David Brynmor (L.), has sat for Swansea District since '95; M.P. Gloucestershire, Stroud D., '92-5; *b.* '52; *E.* Univ. Coll., London (LL.B.); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '76; joined South Wales and Chester Circuit; J.P. Gloucestershire; Judge of County Courts, Mid Wales Circuit, '85-6, and Gloucester Circuit '86-92; K.C.; Bench

- Middle Temple, '99; knighted 1906; Recorder Merthyr Tydvil 1910. 27, Bryanston Square, W., and 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Reform, Devonshire, Ranelagh.*
- Jones, Edgar Rees (L.),** elected for Merthyr Borough Jan. 1910; *b.* '78; *E.* Welsh elementary and intermediate schools and University of Wales; is a public lecturer. Wattstown, Rhondda, Glamorgan.
- Jones, Henry Haydn (L.),** elected for Merionethshire Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Towyn Board School and the Towyn Academy; Alderman Merionethshire C.C.; member of the Court of Governors, University College of Wales, and the Towyn Intermediate School; J.P. Merioneth. Pantyneuadd, Towyn, Merioneth. *National Liberal.*
- *Jones, William (L.),** has sat for Carnarvonshire, Arfon D., since '95; *b.* '60. Was a schoolmaster in Wales; studied at Aberystwith Univ. Coll. and Oxford Univ.; now a private tutor at Oxford. 24, Gordon Street, W.C.
- *Jordan, J. (N.),** elected for Fermanagh, South, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '95; sat for co. Meath, South, '93-5, Clare, West, '85-92; *b.* '30; provision merchant, curer, and tenant farmer, Enniskillen. 12 and 13, High Street, Enniskillen.
- *Jowett, Frederick William, J.P. (Lab.),** elected for Bradford, West D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '64 at Bradford; at 8 worked in the mills; became manufacturer's manager; gave himself to public work 1901; journalist and lecturer. 10, Grantham Terrace, Bradford.
- *Joyce, Michael (N.),** elected for Limerick Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; a working pilot; elected to Limerick Corporation '98, Mayor 1905 and 1906. 96, Lower Henry Street, Limerick.
- *Keating, Matthew (N.),** returned unopposed for S. Kilkenny, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Aug. 10th, 1909. Manufacturer's agent.
- Kelly, Edward J. (N.),** elected for E. Donegal Jan. 1910; *b.* '83; *E.* St. Vincent's Coll., Castleknock, and Univ. Coll., Dublin; M.A., 1st Class Honours, and 1st place Royal Univ. of Ireland. 2, Westmorland Street, Dublin.
- Kemp, Lieut.-Colonel Sir George (L.),** elected for Manchester, North-West, Jan. 1910; sat for Lancs., Heywood D., as L.U. '95-1906, but parted from the Liberal Unionist party on the question of Tariff Reform; *b.* '66; *E.* Shrewsbury and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; is managing director of Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., flannel manufacturers; served with Imperial Yeomanry in S. Africa; played in his University cricket eleven, '85-6, and in the Lancashire eleven, '85-93; knighted 1909; *M.* Lady Beatrice, daughter of 3rd Earl of Ellesmere. Beechwood, Rochdale, and Lingholm, Keswick. *White's, Arthur's.*
- *Kennedy, Vincent (N.),** returned unopposed for Cavan, West, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '76; *E.* Clongowes Wood Coll., Kildare; admitted a solicitor 1900; practises in cos. of Cavan, Longford, and Leitrim, and the High Court; Cavan Urban Councillor. 7, Farnham Street, Cavan. *National Liberal, Leinster (Dublin).*
- Kerr-Smiley, Peter Kerr (L.U.),** elected for N. Antrim Jan. 1910; *b.* '79; son of the late Sir Hugh Houston Smiley, 1st Bart., by Elizabeth Anne, only child of the late Peter Kerr, of Gallowhill, Paisley; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll. Cambridge; *m.* 1905 Maud, dau. of Ernest L. Simpson, of New York; is a Lieut. Reserve of Officers; Chairman *Northern Whig*, Ltd.; formerly Lieut. 21st Lancers; assumed additional surname of Kerr 1905; unsuccessfully contested South Down Div. Jan. 1906. Graymount, Belfast. *Marlborough, Calvary, Carlton, Constitutional, Ulster.*
- *Kerry, Earl of (U.),** has sat for Derbyshire, West D., since April 15th, 1908; *b.* '72; eldest son of Lord Lansdowne; *E.* Oxford Univ.; served in Grenadier Guards and Irish Guards (Major); gained D.S.O. in S. Africa. Sheen Falls, Kenmare; 18, Gloucester Place, W.
- *Keswick, W. (U.),** elected for Surrey, Epsom D., Jan. 1901, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '34; member Jardine, Matheson & Co. (Ltd.), China and Japan; and Matheson & Co., 3, Lombard Street, E.C.; chairman Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.; J.P. and D.L. Surrey. Eastwick Park, Great Bookham, near Leatherhead, and 3, Lombard Street, E.C. *Carlton.*
- *Kettle, T. M. (N.),** elected for Tyrone, East, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; barrister-at-law and writer; Professor in Economics of the National University of Ireland; publications: English version of M. Paul Dubois' "Contemporary Ireland," with introduction; "The Day's Burden"; "A Sheaf of Studies" (1910), etc. 23, Northumberland Road, Dublin.
- Kiffin-Taylor, Colonel (U.),** elected for Liverpool, Kirkdale D., July 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Liverpool Coll.; a solicitor by profession; commanding officer 1st West Lancashire Brigade Royal Field Artillery (Territorials); Chairman Northern Council of Church Association, Chairman Laymen's League, and a member of Committee of Protestant Reformation Society.
- *Kilbride, Denis (N.),** returned unopposed for Kildare, South D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1903; *b.* '48; from '87-95 he represented South Kerry, and '95-1900 North Galway. Luggacurran, Stradbally, Queen's Co.
- *Kimber, Sir Henry, Bart. (U.),** elected for Wandsworth Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '34; solicitor, '58; 1st prizeman Incorporated Law Society; Director Capital and Counties Bank; Chairman South Indian Railway, Pondicherry Railway, Natal Land and Colonisation Company, etc.; Bart. 1904. Albany Chambers, York Street, Westminster; Lansdowne Lodge, West Hill, Putney, S.W. *Carlton, St. Stephen's, City Carlton, Royal Automobile.*
- *King, Sir H. S. (U.),** elected for Hull, Central, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '52; *E.* Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford; (M.A. '80); banker and East India agent K.C.I.E., F.R.G.S.; Lieut. City of London. 25, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
- King, Joseph (L.),** elected for Somerset, North, Jan. 1910; *b.* '60; *E.* Uppingham and Trin. Coll., Oxford; barrister Inner Temple, but does not practise; author of works on Education and electoral reform, two subjects in which he is specially interested; has travelled widely and has written about Switzerland and other countries. Sandhouse, Witley, Surrey, and 20, St. Thomas's Mansions, S.E. *Reform, National Liberal.*

Kinloch-Cooke, Sir Clement (U.), elected for Devonport Jan. 1910; *E. Brighton College* and *St. John's College, Cambridge*; called to the Bar, '83; was legal adviser to House of Lords Sweating Commission; founder and editor of the *Empire Review*; has been editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and other periodicals; has travelled extensively and is author of books and essays on various imperial and colonial subjects; knighted 1905. 3, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W. *Athenaum, Carlton.*

Kirkwood, J. H. Morrison (U.), elected for S.E. Essex Jan. 1910; *b. '77*; late 7th Dragoon Guards; served in S. African War; captain Royal North Devon Yeomanry. 62, Sloane Street, S.W.

Knight, Eric Ayshford (U.), elected for Kidderminster Jan. 1910; *b. '63*; *E. Cheltenham*; served with Imperial Yeomanry in S. African War; contested Droitwich D. 1906. *Wolverley House, Kidderminster. Carlton and Cavalry.*

Knott, James (U.), elected for Sunderland Jan. 1910; *b. '54*; ship owner, colliery owner, and merchant; member of the Bar; head of the "Prince" Line. Close House, Wylam-on-Tyne.

Lambert, G. (L.), elected for Devonshire, South Molton D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '91; *b. '66*; farms a portion of his own estate; tenant farmer of 300 acres; J.P. Devon; C.C. Devon; Capt. 3rd Batt. Devonshire Regt. '99-1900; Civil Lord of the Admiralty Dec. 1905. 34, Grosvenor Road, Westminster; Spreyton, Bow, North Devon. *Reform and National Liberal.*

Lane-Fox, George Richard (U.), has sat for Yorks, W. Riding, Barkston Ash D., since 1906; *b. '70*; *E. Eton* and *New Coll., Oxford*; Master Bramham Moor Hounds; J.P. W. Riding; D.L. co. Leictrim; West Riding, Yorkshire C.C. since '97. Bramham Park, Boston Spa. *Turf, Bachelors, and Carlton.*

Lardner, James Carrige Rush (N.), has sat for N. Monaghan since June 1907; *b. '79*; *E. Christian Brothers' Schools, Monaghan*, and *Clongowes Wood College*; solicitor 1901. Church Square, Monaghan; St. MacCasten's College, Monaghan. *Leinster, Dublin.*

Law, Andrew Bonar (U.), elected for Camberwell, Dulwich D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since May 15th, 1906; sat for Glasgow, Blackfriars D., 1900-5; *b. '58*; *E. New Brunswick, Canada*, and *High School, Glasgow*; formerly iron merchant, Glasgow, Parliamentary Sec. Board of Trade 1902-5. Pembroke Lodge, Kensington, W.

Law, Hugh A. (N.), returned unopposed for Donegal, West D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1902; *E. Rugby* and *Oxford*; J.P. co. Donegal. Marble Hill, Ballymore, S.O., co. Donegal. *Bath and St. Stephen's Green (Dublin).*

Lawson, Hon. Harry L. W. (U.), elected for Tower Hamlets (Mile End) Jan. 1910; and sat for it 1905-6; sat as a Liberal for St. Pancras, West, '85-92, and for E. Gloucestershire '93-5; *b. '62*; eldest son of Lord Burnham; *E. Eton* and *Balliol Coll., Oxford*; barrister Inner Temple, '91; Mayor of Stepney 1908-9; M.L.C.C. '89-92 and '97-1904; Lieut.-Col. Royal Bucks Hussars. 37, Grosvenor Square, W. *Athenaum, Marlborough, Garrick.*

Layland-Barratt, Sir Francis, Bart. (L.), elected for Devonshire, Torquay D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b. '60*; *E. Trinity Hall, Camb. (M.A., LL.B.)*; J.P., D.L., C.A. for Cornwall; Commodore Royal Cornwall Yacht Club. Bart. 1908. The Manor House, Torquay; Tregarne Lodge, St. Austell, Cornwall; and 68, Cadogan Square, S.W.

Leach, Charles (L.), elected for Yorks, Colne Valley D., Jan. 1910; *b. '47*; *E. Ranmoor College, Sheffield*, and privately; for many years a minister in Birmingham, Manchester and London, and has served on various educational bodies in those cities; author of many books and stories. Springfield, Canonbury Park, London, W.

Lee, Arthur Hamilton (U.), elected for Hants, Fareham D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b. '68*; *E. Cheltenham* and *Woolwich*; entered R.A. '88; Brevet Major 1900; British Military Attaché Spanish-American War '98; Military Attaché at Washington '99; Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1903-5. Chequers Court, Bucks; 10, Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, W. *Carlton, United Service, Hurlingham, Burlington Fine Arts, and Beefsteak.*

Lehmann, Rudolf Chambers (L.), elected for Leicestershire, S. or Harborough D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b. '56*; *E. Highgate School*; Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A. '78 (Classical Tripos); M.A. '81; Hon. A.M. Harvard (U.S.A.) '97; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '80; oarsman, journalist, and author; member *Punch* staff since '90; editor *Daily News* 1901; High Sheriff Bucks, 1901. Fieldhead, Bourne End, Bucks; 59, Ashley Gardens, S.W. *Reform, Athenaum, Sports.*

Levy, Sir Maurice (L.), has sat for Leicestershire, Loughborough D., since 1900; life director of Hart & Levy, Ltd., wholesale merchants and manufacturers. Knighted 1907; J.P. County of Leicester, Humberstone Hall, Leicester. *Reform and National Liberal.*

Lewis, J. H. (L.), elected for Flintshire Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; sat for Flint Boroughs '92-1905; *b. '58*; *E. Montreal University*, and *Exeter Coll., Oxford (M.A.)*; Junior Lord of Treasury Dec. 1905; Parl. Sec. Local Govt. Board 1909. Penucha, Caeuwys, Holywell, Flintshire. 23, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*

Lewisham, Viscount (U.), elected for West Bromwich Jan. 1910; *b. '81*; *e. s. of 6th E. of Dartmouth*; *E. Eton* and *Christ Church, Oxford*; unsuccessfully contested West Bromwich 1906; member L.C.C. 1906-9. 8, Prince's Gate, S.W. *Carlton.*

Lincoln, Ignatius Timothy Tribich (L.), elected for Darlington Jan. 1910; *b. '79*; *E. privately*, and at *Pressburg, Budapest College*, and *Presbyterian College, Montreal*; assisted B. Seeborn Rowntree in the production of "Land and Labour; Lessons from Belgium." Park View, Darlington. *National Liberal.*

Lloyd, George A. (U.), elected for W. Staffordshire Jan. 1910; *b. '79*; *E. Eton* and *Cambridge*. 8, Pont Street, S.W. *Carlton and St. James's.*

Locker-Lampson, Godfrey L. T. (U.), elected for Salisbury Jan. 1910; *b. '75*; *E. Eton* and *Trin. Coll., Camb.*; barrister; has served in Diplomatic Service at The Hague and St. Petersburg. Harnwood, Salisbury; Rowfant, Sussex; Barlbrough Hall, Chesterfield. *Travellers, Marlborough, Sussex.*

- Locker-Lampson**, Oliver S. (U.), elected for North Huntingdonshire Jan. 1910; *b.* '80; *E. Eton* and *Trin. Coll., Camb.*; is a member of the Bar. 18, Park Mansions, Knightsbridge, S.W. *Bath, Travellers', Royal Automobile.*
- ***Lockwood**, Lieut.-Colonel Rt. Hon. A. R. M. (U.), has sat for Essex, West or Epping D., since '92; *b.* '47; *E. Eton*; Coldstream Guards '66, retired '83; Provincial Grand Master Essex Freemasons 1902; P.C. Dec. 1905; C.V.O. Bishop's Hall, Romford, Essex, and 5, Audley Square, W.
- ***Long**, Right Hon. W. H. (U.), elected for the Strand, Jan. 1910; sat for Dublin County, South, 1906-10, Wiltshire, North, '80-85, Devizes D. '85-92, Liverpool, West Derby D., '92-1900, Bristol South 1900-5; *b.* '54; *E. Harrow* and *Christ Church, Oxford*; J.P. Somerset and Wilts; D.L. Wiltshire; Parliamentary Sec. Local Government Board '86-92; President Board of Agriculture '95-1900; President Local Government Board Nov. 1900-5; Sec. for Ireland March to Dec. 1905. 51, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.; Rood Ashton, Trowbridge. *Carlton and Turf.*
- ***Lonsdale**, John Brownlee (U.), returned unopposed for Mid Armagh Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Feb. 1900; *b.* '51; *m. Florence, d. of William Rummy, of Stubbins House, Lancs.*; J.P. and D.L. co. Armagh; High Sheriff '95; is Hon. Secretary and Whip to the Irish Unionist Party in the House of Commons. The Pavilion, Armagh; 13, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Carlton and White's.*
- ***Lough**, Rt. Hon. Thomas (L.), elected for Islington West, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '50; Sec. Board of Education 1905-8; P.C. 1908; founder and ex-Hon. Sec. Home Rule Union; author of "England's Wealth, Ireland's Poverty"; Member Royal Archaeological Society of Ireland and Statistical Society; L.L. Cavan. Drom Mullac, Killeshandra, co. Cavan; 14, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. *Reform, Nat. Liberal, and Eighty (London), and St. Stephen's Green (Dublin).*
- Low**, Sir Frederick, K.C. (L.), elected for Norwich Jan. 1910; *b.* '56; Recorder of Ipswich since 1906. 51, Sloane Gardens, S.W. *Reform.*
- ***Lowe**, Sir Francis William (U.), elected for Birmingham, Edgbaston D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '98; *b.* '52; *E. Birmingham Gram. School* and *London Univ.*; solicitor '76, but has retired. Knighted Dec. 1905. 109, Colmore Row, Birmingham, and 2, Queen's Gate, S.W. *Carlton, London, and Conservative, Birmingham.*
- ***Lowther**, Right Hon. J. W. (U.), returned unopposed for Cumberland, Penrith D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '86; M.P. for Rutland '83-5; *b.* '55; *E. Eton, King's Coll., London, and Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.M. '82)*; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79; D.L., J.P. Cumberland; unpaid Charity Commissioner '87-91; Under-Sec. of Foreign Affairs '91-2; British Representative Venice International Sanitary Conference '92; Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker '95-1905; elected Speaker June 8th, 1905; re-elected Feb. 13th, 1906, and Feb. 15th, 1910; P.C. '98; D.C.L. Oxford 1907; LL.D. Cambridge 1910; D.C.L. Leeds 1910; received freedom of Carlisle 1908. Hutton John, Penrith; Speaker's House, Westminster. *Carlton, Athenæum.*
- ***Lundon**, Thomas (N.), elected for Limerick, East, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since June 12th, 1909, when he was returned in place of his father, deceased, who had represented the constituency since 1900.
- ***Luttrell**, Hugh Courtenay Fownes (L.), has sat for Devon, W. or Tavistock D., since 1906, and sat for it '92-1900; *b.* '57; *E. Cheltenham Coll.*; was Capt. Rifle Brigade; A.D.C. to Lords Cowper and Spencer when Viceroy of Ireland, and to Sir J. A. Dyke when Governor of Gibraltar. Ward House, Bere Alston, Devon.
- ***Lyell**, Charles Henry (L.), elected for Edinburgh, South, April 1910; M.P. East Dorset 1904-10; *b.* in London '75; *E. Eton* and *New Coll., Oxford (honours in History)*; resided at Oxford House, Bethnal Green; Parl. private sec. to Sir Edward Grey 1906-8, Eaton Place, S.W.; Kinnordy, Kirriemuir, N.B. *Reform.*
- ***Lynch**, Arthur (N.), returned unopposed for Clare, West, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Sept. 3rd, 1909; *b.* in Smythesdale, Victoria, Australia, '60; *E. Melbourne Univ., Berlin Univ., Paris Univ., St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, and Hospital Beaujon, Paris*; M.A., C.E., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; member of several scientific societies, including Mathematical Society of France, International Society of Electricians, and Aristotelian Society; physician and author. In 1900 served with the Boer forces, and took part against the British in several engagements. Charged with high treason, he was sentenced to death on Jan. 23rd, 1903. The sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, and Mr. Lynch was released on licence on Jan. 23rd of the following year. He received a free pardon on June 10th, 1907. Has published "Modern Authors," "Criticism of French, German and English Writers," "Approaches," "The Poor Scholar's Quest of a Mecca," "A Koran of Love, and other Poems," "Our Poets," "Human Documents," "Une Question de Représentation Géométrique."
- ***Lyttelton**, Rt. Hon. Alfred (U.), elected for St. George's, Hanover Square D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since June 15th, 1906; sat for Warwick and Leamington May '95-1905, but was defeated Jan. 1906; *b.* '57; *E. Eton* and *Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '78)*; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; Oxford Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Hereford '93-4, and of Oxford since '94; Deputy High Steward of the University of Cambridge '99; Colonial Secretary Oct. 1903 to Dec. 1905. Great College Street, Westminster. *Brooks's.*
- Lyttelton**, the Hon. John Cavendish (U.), elected for Worcestershire, Droitwich D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '81; *e.s. of Lord Cobham*; formerly in the Rifle Brigade; is a captain in the Worcestershire Yeomanry; served in South African campaign. Hagley Hall, Stourbridge.
- ***MacCaw**, W. J. MacGeagh, F.R.G.S. (U.), returned unopposed for West Down Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since March 20th, 1908; has large interests in India. Rokesnest Park, Godstone, Surrey; 103, Eaton Square, S.W.
- ***MacCallum**, John M. (L.), has sat for Paisley since 1906; *b.* '47; *E. John Neilson Institution, Paisley*; soap manufacturer; J.P. Renfrewshire. Southdene, Paisley. *National*

Liberal, Reform (Edinburgh), Glasgow, and Paisley Liberal.

***McCalmont**, Colonel J. M. (U.), returned unopposed for Antrim, East, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton; served 8th Hussars '66-74; retired captain '74; Aide-de-camp to Earl Cowper and late Duke of Marlborough when Viceroy of Ireland; J.P. Antrim; Hon. Col. Antrim Artillery. Magheramorne, co. Antrim. *Carlton.*

McCurdy, Charles A. (L.), elected for Northampton Jan. 1910; *b.* '70; is a practising barrister. Morven House, Steeles Road, Hampstead, N.W. *United Trade Unionist, Northampton.*

***MacDonald**, James Ramsay (Lab.), elected for Leicester Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* at Lossiemouth '66; pupil teacher, and clerk in London; private sec. to T. Lough, M.P.; I.L.P. and Socialist; journalist; sec. Labour Party (L.R.C.) 1900; editor "Socialist Library"; Sec. Parliamentary Labour Party 1906-8. 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

***Macdonald**, John Archibald Murray (L.), elected for Falkirk Burghs Jan. 1910, and has sat for them since 1906, and sat for Bow and Bromley '92-5; *b.* '54; *E.* Glasgow High School, Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs.; member of London School Board '97-1902. 15, Thurlow Road, Hampstead, N.W.; Brown's Copse, Heyshott, Midhurst, Sussex.

***McKean**, John (N.), elected for Monaghan, South D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1902; *E.* St. Macarter's Seminary, Monaghan. Intermediate Exhibitioner and Medalist; called to the Irish Bar 1900. Ardnagreina, Tivoli Road, Kingstown.

***McKenna**, Rt. Hon. Reginald (L.), elected for Monmouthshire, North, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '63; *E.* privately, King's Coll., London, and Trin. Hall, Camb.; rowed for Cambridge in winning boat, 1887; and won Grand and Stewards' Cups at Henley; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '87, but does not practise; Financial Sec. to Treasury Dec. 1905-7; President Board of Education Feb. 1907; First Lord of the Admiralty 1908. Admiralty House, Whitehall. *Brooks's and Reform.*

Mackinder, Halford J. (U.), elected for Glasgow (Camlachie), Jan. 1910; *b.* '61; *E.* Epsom Coll. and Christ Church, Oxford (Pres. Union Society); barrister; a leading authority on geography and economics; is Reader in Geography in the University of London. 243, St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Union, Alpine, Glasgow Imperial Union.*

***McLaren**, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles B. Bright, Bart., (L.), has sat for Leicestershire, Bosworth D., since '92, and for Stafford '80-86; *b.* '50; *E.* Edin. Univ. (Tyndale-Bruce Prize for Metaphysics, and Hamilton Scholarship; M.A., with 1st-class honours, '70); Bonn and Heidelberg Univs.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '74; Northern Circuit; K.C. '97; Chairman Metropolitan Railway Co., John Brown & Co., Ltd., and Tredegar Iron and Coal Co.; baronet 1902. P.C. 1908. Hilders, Haslemere; Bodnant, Tal-y-cafn; and 43, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Reform, Savile, National Liberal.*

McLaren, Francis W. S. (L.), elected for Lincolnshire, Spalding D., 1910; *b.* '86; son of Rt. Hon. Sir Charles McLaren; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Bodnant Hall, Tal-y-

cafn, North Wales; and 43, Belgrave Square, *Bachelors'.*

McLaren, Walter S. B. (L.), elected for Cheshire, Crewe D., May 1910; sat for the same constituency '86-95; *b.* '53; *bro.* of Sir Charles McLaren, M.P.; member of the firm of Smith & McLaren, worsted spinners.

Macmaster, Donald, K.C. (U.), elected for Surrey, Chertsey D., Jan. 1910; *b.* in Canada '46; *E.* McGill Univ., Montreal; a distinguished Canadian Counsel; Member of the Dominion House of Commons '82-6. 1A, Cockspur Street, S.W. *Carlton, Constitutional.*

***Macnamara**, Dr. T. J. (L.), elected for Camberwell, North D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '61; *E.* St. Thomas's School, Exeter, and Borough Road Training Coll.; editor *Schoolmaster* '92; President N.U.T. '96, and received a testimonial from the Union 1907; Parl. Sec. Local Government Board Jan. 1907; Parl. Sec. Admiralty 1908; Fellow Royal Educational Institute of Scotland; F.I.J.; LL.D. St. Andrews; M.A. Oxford. Clontarf, Rolls Court Avenue, Herne Hill.

***MacNeill**, J. G. Swift (N.), returned unopposed for Donegal, South, Jan. 1910; has sat for it since '87; *b.* '49; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; called Irish Bar '76; Munster Circuit; K.C.; Professor Constitutional and Criminal Law, King's Inns, Dublin, '82-8; Professor of Constitutional Law, National University of Ireland, 1903; author of "The Irish Parliament, What it was, and What it did," etc. 17, Pembroke Road, Dublin. *National Liberal.*

***McVeagh**, Jeremiah (N.), has sat for Down, South D., since 1902; journalist. 2, Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.

***Magnus**, Sir Philip (U.), elected for London University Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '42; *E.* Univ. Coll., London, and Berlin Univ.; was lecturer and examiner in Mathematics; organising director City and Guilds of London Institute '80-88; now supt. of the Technology Dept. there; was member Royal Commission on Technical Instruction, and of London School Board '90-1; member of the Senate and Fellow Lond. Univ.; author "Hydrostatics and Pneumatics," "Educational Aims and Efforts," etc., and ed. Education Library. 16, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., and Tangle Hill, Chilworth, Surrey. *Athenæum.*

Mallaby-Deeley, Harry (U.), elected for Middlesex, Harrow D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Trin. Coll., Cambridge; graduated in Law Honours '85; J.P. Surrey; a director of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society; lord of the manors of Ravensbury, Biggin, and Tamworth; Chairman Princes Golf Club; Chairman Mitcham Commons Conservators; member Committee Royal Female Orphan Asylum. Mitcham Court, Surrey; The Guildford, Sandwich. *Carlton, Wellington, Surrey Magistrates', etc.*

***Mallet**, Charles Edward (L.), elected for Plymouth Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* Dec. 2nd, '62; *E.* Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford; B.A. (1st class in History, '85); barrister. The Green, Wimbledon Common, S.W. *Athenæum.*

***Manfield**, Harry (L.), elected for Mid Northamptonshire Jan. 1910, and has sat for it

- since 1906; *b.* '55; *m.* 1909, Louisa, *d.* of the late Sir John Barran, Bt.; *E.* privately; senior partner Manfield & Sons, boot manufacturers, Northampton; J.P. and C.A. Northants; a Freemason; Grand Treasurer of England 1901. Moulton Grange, Northampton. *Reform, Bath, and National Liberal.*
- ***Markham, Arthur B. (L.)**, has sat for Notts, Mansfield D., since 1900; *b.* '66; *E.* Rugby; director of coal and iron companies; late Capt. 3rd Derbyshire Regiment; J.P. Leicestershire and Derbyshire. 49, Portland Place, W. *Reform and Pall Mall.*
- ***Marks, George Croydon (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, N.E. or Launceston D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '58; *E.* privately and King's Coll., London; consulting engineer; senior partner Marks & Clerk, of London, Birmingham and Manchester; a Congregationalist; J.P. Surrey and Aberystwyth. 58, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; St. Bernard's, Caterham, Surrey; Penarvor, Bude, N. Cornwall. *Reform and Royal Societies.*
- Martin, Joseph (L.)**, elected for St. Pancras East, Jan. 1910; *b.* '52; *E.* public schools of Ontario and Michigan and Toronto University; barrister and solicitor; Member Legislative Assembly, Manitoba, '82-'92; Attorney-Gen. and Minister of Education, Manitoba, '88-'91; Member for Winnipeg in Dominion House of Commons '93-'6; Member Legislative Assembly, British Columbia, '98-1903; Attorney-Gen. and Minister of Education, British Columbia, '98-'9; Prime Minister of British Columbia 1900; has fought 17 elections—won 11, lost 6. Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- ***Mason, James Francis (U.)**; elected for Windsor Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* 1861; *E.* Eton; Chairman Mason & Barry; Director Alfred Hickman, Ltd.; and Dorman, Long & Co. Eynsham Hall, Witney, Oxon; 1, Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair, W. *Arthur's, Travellers', Marlborough, White's, Bachelors', Carlton.*
- ***Masterman, Charles Frederick Gurney (L.)**, elected for West Ham, North, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '73; *m.* June 2nd, 1908, Lucy Blanche, *d.* of Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Neville Lytton, G.C.B.; *E.* Weymouth Coll., and Christ's Coll., Camb. (M.A.); President of the Union '96; Fellow Christ's Coll. 1900; author and journalist; Parl. Sec. Local Govt. Board 1908; Under-Sec. Home Office 1909; author of "Tennyson as a Religious Teacher," "The Heart of the Empire," "In Peril of Change," "From the Abyss," "Life of F. D. Maurice," "The Conditions of England." 46, Gillingham Street, Eccleston Square, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- ***Meagher, Michael (N.)**, returned unopposed for Kilkenny, North, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* 46; *E.* St. Patrick's Coll. Mount Rath; took part in Fenian rising '67; a farmer in Kilkenny.
- ***Meehan, Francis Edward (N.)**, returned unopposed for Leitrim, North, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1908; *b.* '68; *E.* Manohamilton Classical School, and St. John's Seminary, Sligo; merchant and farmer; belongs to very old Leitrim family. Manohamilton.
- ***Meehan, Patrick Aloysius (N.)**, returned unopposed for Queen's County Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '52; *E.* Christian Brothers' Schools; engaged in commerce and farming; Chairman C.C. Queen's Co. since establishment. Maryborough.
- ***Menzies, Sir Walter, Kt. (L.)**, has sat for South Lanarkshire since 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Glasgow High Sch.; retired tube manufacturer; knighted 1909. Culcreuch, Stirlingshire; 34, Gordon Square, W.C. *Reform and Liberal (Glasgow).*
- ***Meysse-Thompson, Major Ernest Claude (U.)**, elected for Staffs, Handsworth D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '59; Major Yorks Hussars; Chairman Liberal Unionist Federation, Yorks. Spellow Hill, Knaresborough, Yorks. *Bachelors'.*
- ***Middlebrook, William (L.)**, elected for Leeds, South, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1908; *b.* '51; solicitor '73, practising at Leeds and Morley; Mayor Morley '96 and 1904; Lord Mayor of Leeds 1910; Treasurer of Wesleyan General Chapel Committee and Leeds Wesleyan Mission; J.P. West Riding, Yorks. Thornfield, Morley, Leeds. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Middlemore, J. T. (U.)**, elected for Birmingham, North D., 1910, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* 44; *E.* for a surgeon, but never practised; philanthropist; chief administrator of Children's Emigration Homes. Forelands, Bromsgrove.
- ***Mildmay, F. B. (U.)**, elected for Devonshire, Totnes D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge (B.A.); J.P. Devon; Lieut.-Col. West Kent Yeomanry, and served in South Africa. Flete, Ivy Bridge, South Devon; Shoreham Place, Sevenoaks, Kent; and 46, Berkeley Square, W. *Marlborough, Turf, Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- Millar, J. Duncan (L.)**, elected for St. Andrews Burghs Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; *E.* abroad, and at Edinburgh Univ. (M.A., LL.B.); called to Scots Bar '96; to English Bar (Middle Temple) '97. 18, Abercomby Place, Edinburgh. *Edinburgh University, Edinburgh Liberal.*
- Mills, the Hon. Charles Thomas (U.)**, elected for Middlesex, Uxbridge D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '87; eldest son of Lord Hillingdon; Lieut. West Kent Yeomanry. Hillingdon Court, Uxbridge.
- Mitchell, William Foot (U.)**, elected for Kent, Dartford D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '59; has spent many years as a merchant in Japan, where he was Chairman of the Yokohama Foreign Chamber of Commerce; lord of manor of Quendon; J.P. for Essex; Order of Sacred Treasure (Japan); Director of Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., Chartered Bank, India, Australia, and China. Quendon Hall, Essex; 40, Hans Place, S.W. *Carlton, Badminton, Imperial, Colonial.*
- ***Mitchell-Thomson, William (U.)**, returned unopposed for North Down April 1910; *b.* '77; *o.s.* of Sir M. Mitchell-Thomson, Bart.; sat for North-West Lanarkshire 1906-10; *E.* Winchester (Queen's Medallist), Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A., honours Litt. Hum.), Edinburgh (LL.B.); Advocate 1903; engaged in West India business; has travelled in Siberia, Manchuria, and Korea; a member Royal Scottish Archers. St. James's Court, S.W. *Junior Carlton and Constitutional.*
- Molloy, Michael (N.)**, elected for Carlow Jan. 1910; Chairman Carlow Urban Council; member of C.C. and Board of Guardians.

- * **Molteno**, Percy Alport (L.), elected for Dumfriesshire Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '61; *E.* Capetown and Camb. Univs.; M.A., LL.M.; barrister Inner Temple '86; author of "A Federal S. Africa" and "Life and Times of Sir J. C. Molteno"; partner Donald Currie & Co., shipowners, 10, Palace Court, W.; and Parklands, Shere, Guildford. *Reform, National Liberal, New Reform.*
- * **Mond**, Sir Alfred, Bart. (L.), elected for Swansea Jan. 1910; sat for Chester 1906-10; *s.* of late Dr. Ludwig Mond; F.R.S.; *b.* '68; *E.* Cheltenham Coll. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; called to Bar (Inner Temple) '94; managing director Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., manufacturing chemists; chairman of Power Gas Corporation, Ltd.; director of the Mond Nickel Co., Ltd.; proprietor of *The English Review*; chairman *Westminster Gazette* Syndicate, Ltd.; Bart. 1910. 35, Lowndes Square, London, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, Eighty, Cobden, etc.*
- * **Montagu**, the Hon. Edwin S. (L.), has sat for Cambs., W. or Cherterton D., since 1906; *b.* '80; *s.* of Lord Swaythling; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (Nat. Sciences Tripos, Parts I. and II., 1900-2); President Union Society 1902; member Liberal League; joint author with Lord Lucas of "Canada and the Empire;" Parl. private sec. to Mr. Asquith, Feb. 1906; Under-Sec. for India 1910. 12, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. *Eighty.*
- * **Mooney**, J. J. (N.), elected for Newry Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; sat for South Dublin 1900-6; *b.* '74; *E.* Ushaw Coll., Durham, and Trin. Coll., Dublin; called to Irish Bar '95, English Bar 1901. J.P. co. Dublin. Carrickmoleen, Killiney, co. Dublin. *Leinster and National Liberal.*
- * **Moore**, William (U.), returned unopposed for Armagh, North D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Nov. 16th, 1906; sat for Antrim, North, '99-1905; *b.* '64; *E.* Marlborough, and Trin. Coll., Dublin (M.A.); called to the Irish Bar, '87; K.C. '99; North-Eastern Circuit. 73, Leeson Street, Dublin, and Moore Lodge, Killea. *Carlton, Constitutional, Ulster (Belfast).*
- * **Morgan**, George Hay (L.), has sat for Cornwall, Truro D., since 1906; *b.* '66; *E.* Univ. Coll., London (B.Sc.); barrister. 4, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Reform.*
- * **Morgan**, J. Lloyd (L.), returned unopposed for Carmarthenshire, West, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '89; *b.* '61; *E.* Tettenhall Coll., Wolverhampton, and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '83); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84; South Wales Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Swansea 1908. 4, Harcourt Buildings, E.C.; 105, Pall Mall, S.W.; King Street, Carmarthen.
- * **Morpeth**, Viscount (U.), elected for Birmingham, South D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Feb. 26th, 1904; *e. s.* of the Earl of Carlisle; *b.* Mar. 8th, '67; *E.* at Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford; *m.* '94, Rhoda, *d.* of Col. Paget W. L'Estrange, R.A.; served with 5th Batt. Rifle Brigade in South Africa; D.L. and J.P. Cumberland. Calthwaite Hall, Carlisle; 105, Eaton Place, S.W. *Brooks's and Travellers'.*
- * **Morrison**, Captain James A. (U.), elected for Nottingham, East, Jan. 1910; sat for Wilts (Wilton D.) 1900-6; late Grenadier Guards; served in Soudan and S. Africa. Fonthill, Tisbury, Wilts; Basildon Park, Reading.
- * **Morrison-Bell**, Major Arthur Clive (U.), elected for Devonshire, Honiton D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; *s.* Sir Charles Morrison-Bell, Bart.; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; served in the Scots Guards '90-1908; was A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Sir Edward Hutton in Canada '98-9; served in Boer War with Canadian Contingent '99-1900 (Queen's medal, three clasps); A.D.C. to H.E. the Earl of Minto 1900-4; Organising Sec., Society for Rifle Clubs 1906-8; acted as King's Messenger to Berlin, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and Vienna. Harpford House, Ottery St. Mary, Devon. *Carlton, Guards, Travellers', Bath, Alpine.*
- * **Morton**, Alpheus C. (L.), has sat for Sutherlandshire since 1906, and sat for Peterborough '89-95; *b.* '40; *E.* privately in Canada; architect and surveyor; member Corporation of London since '82; member City and Guilds Institute; Lieut. City of London; Governor St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Guardian City of London. 47, Gauden Road, Clapham, S.W.; 124, Chancery Lane, W.C. *National Liberal and Scottish Liberal.*
- * **Mount**, William A. (U.), elected for Berks, Newbury D., Jan. 1910; sat for it 1900-6; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxford; is a member of the Inner Temple; was Parliamentary private sec. to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Ritchie when Chancellors of the Exchequer; J.P. Berks. Wasing Place, Reading. *Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- * **Muldoon**, J. (N.), returned unopposed for E. Wicklow Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since July 1907; barrister-at-law, King's Inns, Dublin. 7, Herbert Place, Dublin; 6, Jeffreys Road, Clapham, London.
- * **Munro**, Robert (L.), elected for Wick Burghs Jan. 1910; *b.* '68; *E.* Edinburgh Univ.; a member of the Scottish Bar; K.C. 1910; an Advocate Depute. 15, Heriot Row, Edinburgh. *Scottish Liberal.*
- * **Munro-Ferguson**, Rt. Hon. R. C. (L.), elected for Leith Burghs Jan. 1910, and has sat for them since '86; was M.P. for Ross and Cromarty '84-5; *b.* '60; *E.* Sandhurst; Lieut. Grenadier Guards; J.P. and D.L. Fife-shire; D.L. Ross-shire; Lord of the Treasury '94-5; Provost of Kirkcaldy since 1906; P.C. Raith House, Kirkcaldy; Novar, Ross-shire; and 46, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Brooks's.*
- * **Murray**, Hon. Alexander W. C. O. (L.), Master of Elibank, elected for Midlothian Jan. 1910; sat for it 1900-5, and for Peebles and Selkirk 1906-10; *e. s.* of Baron Elibank; *b.* '70; J.P. and D.L. Peebles; was assistant private secretary to Lord Ripon at Colonial Office '94, and to Mr. Sydney Buxton '95; Comptroller of the Household Dec. 1905; Junior Liberal Whip 1908; Under-Sec. for India 1909-10; Parl. Sec. to the Treasury 1910. Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, Peebles-shire.
- * **Murray**, Capt. Hon. Arthur Cecil (L.), elected for Kincardineshire Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since April 1908; *b.* '79; 4th S. Lord Elibank; entered Army '98; 2nd Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers; China Medal; Parliamentary private sec. to Under-Sec. of State for India, 1909; and to Sir Edward Grey, Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, from 1910. Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, Peebles-shire. *Bachelors', Brooks's.*
- * **Muspratt**, Max (L.), elected for Liverpool (Exchange) Jan. 1910; *b.* '72; *E.* Hemel Hemp-

- stead, Clifton College, and Zurich; member of Liverpool City Council; of Council of Liverpool University. The Grange, Fulwood Park, Liverpool. *National Liberal, Liverpool Reform, University.*
- ***Nannetti, Joseph P. (N.)**, elected for Dublin, College Green D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '51; foreman printer Dublin *Freeman's Journal*; ex-Pres. Dublin Trades Council; member Dublin Corporation; Lord Mayor Dublin 1906-7. 2, St. Anne's Villas, Dollymont, Dublin; 16, Burnley Road, Stockwell, London.
- Neilson, Francis (L.)**, elected for Cheshire, Hyde D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '67; *E.* Liverpool High School and privately; founder and editor of the *Democratic Monthly*.
- ***Newdegate, Francis A. N. (U.)**, elected for Warwickshire, Tamworth D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Jan. 1909; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; M.P. Warwickshire, Nuneaton D., '92-1905; alderman Warwickshire C.C.; J.P., D.L. Warwickshire; D.L. Derbyshire. Arbury, Nuneaton, Warwickshire. 36, Grosvenor Place, S.W. Carlton, Bachelors'.
- Newman, J. R. Pretyma (U.)**, elected for Middlesex, Enfield D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; *E.* Charterhouse and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; captain late 5th Batt. Royal Fusiliers; J.P., D.L. co. Cork. 79, Eaton Square, S.W. *Isthmian, Royal Automobile, Kildare Street (Dublin).*
- Newton, Harry K. (U.)**, elected for Essex, Harwich D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '75; only son of Sir Alfred Newton, Bart.; *E.* Rugby and New Coll., Oxford; is a barrister; was hon. sec. of Equipment Committee of the C.I.V., and accompanied the force to S. Africa. Boxted, Essex.
- ***Nicholson, Charles Norris (L.)**, elected for Yorks, West Riding, S. or Doncaster D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* Charterhouse, Trin. Coll. Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); called to the Bar '78, but has never practised; three times chairman Shoreditch Bd. of Guardians, and Poor Law Schools Committee; Second Church Estates Commissioner. 35, Harrington Gardens, London, S.W. *Oxford and Cambridge, Ranelagh, Prince's, and Queen's.*
- ***Nicholson, W. Graham (U.)**, elected for Hants, Petersfield D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since June '97; *b.* '62; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; late Col. Commanding, retired June 1910, 3rd Batt. (Militia) Hants Regiment. Basing Park, Alton, and 80, Eaton Square, W.
- ***Nield, H. (U.)**, elected for Middlesex, Ealing D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; barrister Inner Temple '95; Ald. and J.P. Middlesex; Deputy Chairman Middlesex Sessions. 2, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. Bishop's Mead, The Bishop's Avenue, N. St. Stephen's.
- ***Nolan, Joseph (N.)**, returned unopposed for Louth, South D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; for North Louth '85-6. Is a commission agent in business in London.
- ***Norton, Captain C. W. (L.)**, has sat for Newington, West, since '92; *E.* Trin. Coll., Dublin (double prizemau), Sandhurst, and Staff College; served in the 5th Lancers and as Brigade Major of Cavalry at Aldershot; Junior Lord of the Treasury Dec. 1905; Assistant Postmaster-Gen. 1910. 2, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
- ***Nugent, Sir Walter, Bart. (N.)**, returned unopposed for S. Westmeath, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1907; *b.* 1865; Westmeath C.C. Donore, Multifarnham, co. Westmeath. *Reform, London; United Service, Dublin.*
- ***Nussey, Sir Willans, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Pontefract Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '93; *b.* '68; called to the Bar '93; J.P. and D.L. North Riding, Yorks; Bart. 1909. Ruswood Hall, East Tanfield, Bedale, Yorks. *Brooks's.*
- ***Nuttall, H. (L.)**, elected for Lancs., S.E. or Stretford D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '49; *E.* privately and at Owens Coll., Manchester; F.R.G.S.; J.P. Cheshire and Manchester; import and export merchant at Manchester; Pres. Manchester Chamber of Commerce 1905. Raynor Croft, Bowdon, Cheshire. *Reform, National Liberal, and Manchester Reform.*
- ***O'Brien, Patrick (N.)**, returned unopposed for Kilkenny City Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '95; sat for Monaghan, North, '86-92; an engineer; Whip United Irish party. *Leinster Club, Dublin.*
- O'Brien, William (N.)**, elected for Cork City and also for N.E. Cork Jan. 1910; sits for Cork City; sat for it 1900-9, when he resigned; sat for other Irish constituencies as a Nationalist from '83 to '95, when he retired in circumstances due to party dissensions; *b.* '52; *E.* Cloyne Diocesan Coll. and Queen's Coll., Cork; journalist; has been prosecuted nine times, and has spent two years in prison; founded the United Irish League in '98; founded in 1910 the All for Ireland League with a programme of conciliation with the Irish Protestant minority and with the Empire.
- ***O'Connor, John (N.)**, returned unopposed for North Kildare, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1905; M.P. co. Tipperary '80-85, S. Tipperary '85-92; barrister. 4, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
- ***O'Connor, T. P. (N.)**, elected for Liverpool, Scotland D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; and for Galway Borough '80-85; *b.* Athlone '48; M.A. Queen's University; visited America for Land League '81, and was present at the Irish-American Convention; has written "Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography," "Gladstone's House of Commons," "The Parnell Movement," "Some Old Love Stories," a biography of Mr. Parnell, "The Phantom Millions," "Life of Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman," and many tales and essays; founder, and first editor of the *Star* '88, but severed his connection with this newspaper in July '90; founded *Sunday Sun* May '91; the *Sun* evening paper '93, *M.A.P.* '98, *T.P.'s Weekly* 1902, *P.T.O.* 1906, and *T.P.'s Magazine*, 1910. 5, Tavistock Street, Strand, W.C. *National Liberal, Bath, and Garrick.*
- ***O'Doherty, Philip (N.)**, returned unopposed for Donegal, North, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '71; *E.* St. Columb's Coll., Derry City; solicitor; Derry Borough Councillor. 11, East Wall, Londonderry.
- ***O'Donnell, John (N.)**, elected for Mayo, South D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '70; first organiser of the United Irish League, and first Sec. to Directory of the League; imprisoned under the Coercion Act seven times; founder and editor of *Connaught Champion*. Ballina, Co. Mayo.

- ***O'Donnell**, T. (N.), returned unopposed for West Kerry Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '72; B.L. King's Inns, Dublin, 1905; Chairman Tralee and Dingle Railway. Killorglin, co. Kerry.
- ***O'Dowd**, John (N.), returned unopposed for Sligo, S., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '58; organiser of the United Irish League; imprisoned in Dundalk and Sligo jails under the Crimes Acts of '81-2; Chairman Sligo C.C.; wrote "Lays of South Sligo." Dathi House, Bunnanadden, co. Sligo.
- Ogden**, F. (L.), elected for Yorks, Pudsey D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; boot and shoe manufacturer, Pudsey, near Leeds. Lyndhurst, Pudsey. *National Liberal*.
- ***O'Grady**, James (Lab.), elected for Leeds, East, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '66. at Bristol; took up socialist and municipal work '90; organiser of National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association; president of Trade Union Congress, Bristol, '98. 26, Kyrle Road, Clapham Common.
- O'Kelly**, E. P. (N.), returned unopposed for Wicklow, West, March 1910.
- ***O'Kelly**, J. (N.), returned unopposed for Roscommon, North, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '95; M.P. for the County '80-85, and North Division '85-92; *b.* '43; served in French army; ex-editor *New York Herald*; war correspondent in Cuba '73.
- ***O'Malley**, W. (N.), returned unopposed for Galway, Connemara D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1895; *b.* '57; is a journalist. 21, Marine Square, Brighton, and St. Ermin's Hotel, St. James's Park, S.W.
- O'Neill**, Capt. the Hon. Arthur E. B. (U.), elected for Mid Antrim Jan. 1910; *b.* '76; *E. Eton*; Capt. in 2d Life Guards; served in South African War, 22, Montagu Square, W. *Bachelors', Carlton, Ulster*.
- ***O'Neill**, Charles, M.D. (N.), returned unopposed for S. Armagh, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Nov. 5th, 1909; *b.* '44; *E. Glasgow Univ.*; at one time member of Coatbridge Town Council. Coatbridge, near Glasgow.
- Orde-Powlett**, the Hon. William G. A. (U.), elected for Yorks, Richmond D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '69; *e. s.* of Lord Bolton; has held a commission in the army; Major 4th (T.) Battn. Yorkshire Regt. Wensley Hall, Leyburn, Yorkshire.
- Ormsby-Gore**, the Hon. William G. A. (U.), elected for Denbigh District Jan. 1910; *b.* '85; only son of 3rd Baron Harlech; *E. Eton* and New Coll., Oxford. Brogyntyn, Oswestry; 105, Mount Street, W. *Carlton*.
- ***O'Shaughnessy**, Patrick Joseph (N.), returned unopposed for Limerick, West, Jan. 1910, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '72. Rathkeale, co. Limerick.
- ***O'Shee**, James John (N.), has sat for West Waterford since Sept. 12th, 1895; land and labour reformer; solicitor. Bellevue Place. Clonmel.
- Paget**, Almeric H. (U.), elected for Cambridge Jan. 1910; *b.* '61; *E. Harrow*; *s.* of Lord Alfred Henry Paget; worked for some years in the fitting shop of the Midland Railway at Derby; subsequently cowboy and day labourer in the United States, where he ultimately amassed a fortune in railway enterprises; *m.* a daughter of Mr. Whitney, formerly Sec. to U.S. Navy; J.P. Suffolk; Sheriff 1910. 39, Berkeley Square, W. *Turf*, *Garrick, United Empire, Royal Thames Yacht* (Rear-Commodore).
- Palmer**, Godfrey Mark (L.), elected for Jarrow Jan. 1910; *b.* '78; *E. Eton* and Paris; has large commercial interests on the Tyne. 5, Ovington Square, W.
- ***Parker**, Sir Gilbert (U.), elected for Gravesend Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '62; *E. Trin. Coll., Toronto* (D.C.L.); sometime associate editor of *Sydney Morning Herald*; author of several plays and novels, "The Seats of the Mighty," "Pierre and his People," "The Right of Way," "The Weavers," "Northern Lights," etc.; knighted 1902. 20, Carlton House Terrace. *Carlton and Garrick*.
- ***Parker**, James (Lab.), elected for Halifax Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '63 at Awethorpe; *E. Louth Wesleyan School* and Bramhope School; paid secretary I.L.P. branch to 1905-6. 22, Salisbury Place, Halifax.
- ***Parkes**, E. (U.), elected for Birmingham, Central, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '48; ironmaster; member City Council and J.P. Birmingham. Oak Grange, Hermitage Road, Edgbaston. *Constitutional, Royal Automobile*.
- ***Partington**, Oswald (L.), elected for Derbyshire, High Peak, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *E. Rossall School*; *s.* of Edward Partington, J.P., of Westwood Park, Droitwich; *m.* Hon. Clara I. Murray, *d.* of 10th Lord Elibank; J.P. Derbyshire; Junior Lord of Treasury (unpaid) 1909. Easton, Glossop, Derbyshire, and 18, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Reform, Brooks's, Bachelors', Marlborough*.
- ***Pearce**, William (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Limehouse D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '53; *E. School of Mines* and Royal College of Science; F.C.S., director Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., and William Pearce & Son, Ltd., chemical manufacturers. 14, Park Crescent, Portland Place, W. *Reform*.
- ***Pearson**, Weetman Harold Miller (L.), has sat for Suffolk, Eye D., since 1906; *b.* '82; *e.s.* Lord Cowdray; Captain Sussex Imperial Yeomanry. 6, Richmond Terrace, S.W. *Bachelors'*.
- ***Pease**, Rt. Hon. Joseph Albert (L.), returned unopposed for Yorks, Rotherham, March 1910; sat for Essex, Saffron Walden D., 1901-10; also represented Northumberland, Tyne-side D., '92-1900; *b.* '60; *E. Grove House*, Tottenham, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.A.; D.L. Durham; J.P. Durham and N. Riding, Yorks; Director of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; Liberal Whip '97-1905; Junior Lord of the Treasury Dec. 1905-8; Parl. Sec. to Treasury and Chief Liberal Whip 1908-10; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1910; P.C. Headlam Hall, near Darlington; 8, Hertford Street, W. *Brooks's, Turf, National Liberal, and City Liberal*.
- Peel**, Capt. Robert (U.), elected for South-East Suffolk Jan. 1910; *b.* '74; served with Coldstream Guards through S. African War. 66, Warwick Square, S.W. *Carlton, Guards', Windham*.
- ***Peel**, Hon. William R. W. (U.), elected for Taunton, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Feb. 23rd, 1909; *b.* '67; *e.s.* of Viscount Peel; *E. Harrow* and Balliol; Inner Temple '93; M.P. Manchester, South, 1900-5; leader

- of Municipal Reform Party in L.C.C. 13, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.; 52, Grosvenor Street, W.; Latimer, Chesham, Bucks. *Carlton, Brooks's, White's.*
- Perkins, Walter Frank (U.),** elected for Hants, New Forest D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '65; *E.* Forest School and Roy. Agricultural Coll., Cirencester; is a consulting surveyor. Boldre Bridge House, Lymington, Hants.
- Peto, Basil Edward (U.),** elected for East Wilts Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; *E.* Harrow; formerly member of the firm of Peto Brothers, builders and contractors; a director of the Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd. Kirby House, Hungerford. *Junior Carlton.*
- *Philippis, Colonel Ivor, D.S.O. (L.),** elected for Southampton Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '61; *E.* Felsted School; served in Militia '81-3; Lieut. in Army '83; served in Burma campaign and Indian Frontier expeditions '89-97, and China expedition 1900-1; D.S.O. and Major 1901; Colonel Pembroke Yeomanry, Cosheston Hall, Pembroke, and Chantry House, Eccleston Street, S.W. *United Service and National Liberal.*
- *Philippis, Sir Owen (L.),** elected for Pembroke and Haverfordwest Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '63; *s.* of Canon Sir James E. Philippis, 12th Bart.; *E.* Newton Coll., S. Devon; chairman and managing director Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.; director of the London and South-Western Railway Co.; High Sheriff Pembrokeshire 1904; Member Shipping Rings Commission 1907; Chairman Departmental Committee on Distressed Colonial and Indian Subjects; Vice-Chairman Port of London Authority; Vice-President of Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine; K.C.M.G. 1909. Amroth Castle, Pembrokeshire; 76, Eaton Square, S.W. *Wellington and Reform.*
- *Philips, John (N.),** returned unopposed for Longford, South D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Sept. 6th, 1907; Chairman Longford C.C.
- *Pickersgill, Edward H. (L.),** elected for Bethnal Green, South-West, Jan. 1910; sat for it '85-1900 and 1906-10; *b.* '50; *E.* St. Peter's School, York, King's Coll., and London Univ. (B.A.); entered Civil Service; barrister '84; great advocate of Equalisation of Rates Act, Court of Appeal in Criminal Cases, etc.; was chairman London Central Committee Penrhyn Quarrymen's Fund. 2, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
- Pirie, Duncan Vernon (L.),** elected for North Aberdeen Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since May '96; entered the Army '79, retired '98 as Captain 3rd Hussars; in 1900 went to South Africa with Remounts Department; D.L. City of Aberdeen, Caskieben, Aberdeenshire. *National Liberal.*
- *Pointer, J. (Lab.),** elected for Sheffield, Attercliffe D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since May 4th, 1909; *b.* 1875; *E.* Sheffield Council Schools and Ruskin Hall, Oxford; was apprenticed to engineers' pattern-makers; is a member of Sheffield City Council; Pres. of Sheffield Independent Labour Party; was formerly a Methodist local preacher. 22, Seagrave Road, Sheffield.
- *Pollard, Sir George H. (L.),** elected for S.E. Lancs., Eccles D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; contested Southport D. '92, Radcliffe D. '95; *b.* '64; *E.* Edin. Univ. (B.M. and C.M. '86, M.D. 1900); studied law at Oxford Univ.; called to Bar '93; Northern Circuit; Mayor of Southport '97; J.P. Sundown, Southport; 2, Brick Court, Temple, E.C. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- Pollock, Ernest Murray, K.C. (U.),** elected for Warwick and Leamington Jan. 1910; *b.* '61; *E.* Charterhouse and Trin. Coll., Camb. (Classical Tripos '83). 40, Thurloe Square, S.W.; 1, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Carlton, Athenaeum, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- *Ponsonby, Arthur A. W. H. (L.),** has sat for Stirling Burghs since 1908; *b.* '71; a page of honour to Queen Victoria '82-7; 9 years in Diplomatic Service; private sec. to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman when Premier; *m.* '98 Dorothea, *d.* of Sir Hubert Parry, Bart. Shulbrede Priory, Lynchmere, Haslemere.
- *Power, P. J. (N.),** returned unopposed for Waterford, East, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; for Waterford '84-5; *b.* '50; J.P. Waterford. Newtown House, Iramore, Waterford, and 13, Templeton Place, S.W.
- *Pretzman, Ernest G. (U.),** elected for Essex, Chelmsford D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Dec. 2nd, 1908; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton, and Royal Military Acad., Woolwich; Royal Artillery '80-9; M.P. Suffolk, Woodbridge D., '95-1905; Civil Lord of Admiralty 1900-3; Sec. to Admiralty 1903-6. Orwell Park, Ipswich; Riby Grove, Grimsby; 2, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Carlton, Turf, Wellington.*
- *Price, Charles Edward (L.),** elected for Edinburgh, Central, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; was partner in the firm of McVitie & Price, biscuit manufacturers, Edinburgh and London, retired Nov. 1901. 10, Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, and 133, Harley Street, W. *Scottish Liberal, Edinburgh Reform, and National Liberal, London.*
- *Price, Sir Robert John (L.),** elected for Norfolk, East, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Univ. Coll. Hospital; M.R.C.S. '76; called to Bar, Mid. Temple, '83; knighted 1908. Bank, Lyndhurst, Hants; Thatched House, Wroxham, Norfolk; and 6, Sussex Mansions, S.W.
- *Priestley, Arthur (L.),** elected for Grantham Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '64; J.P. Grantham and parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire. Hungerton Hall, Grantham.
- *Priestley, Sir William Edwin Briggs (L.),** elected for Bradford, East D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '59 at Thornton, near Bradford; chairman of directors Priestleys Ltd., stuff manufacturers, etc.; J.P.; Mayor of Bradford 1904-5; knighted 1909. Rosemount House, Bradford, and Littledale Hall, Caton, near Lancaster. *Reform.*
- Primrose, the Hon. Neil (L.),** elected for North Cambridgeshire Jan. 1910; *b.* '82; 2nd s. of Lord Rosebery; *E.* Eton and Oxford. 5, Great Stanhope Street, W.
- Pringle, W. M. R. (L.),** elected for Lanarkshire, North-West, Jan. 1910; *b.* '74; *E.* Garnet Hill School and Glasgow Univ.; barrister (Middle Temple); unsuccessfully contested Glasgow (Camachie) 1906. 17, Enmore Road, Putney, S.W.; 1, Garden Court, Temple. *Eighty, National Liberal, Glasgow Liberal.*
- Proby, Col. Douglas J. (U.),** elected for Essex, Saffron Waldron D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '56; only son of the late Lord Claud Hamilton; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; served in Coldstream Guards 1880-91; took part in Egyptian Campaigns of 1882 and 1885; and in the Royal Fusiliers 1891-1900, and in Irish

- Guards 1900-8; commanded 1st Batt. Irish Guards 1904-8; *m.* '82 Lady Margaret Frances Hely-Hutchinson, *d.* of 3rd Earl of Donoughmore; assumed name of Proby in 1904. Elton Hall, Peterborough; Little Walden Hall, Saffron Walden. *Guards', Travelers', Carlton, Kildare Street.*
- Quilter**, W. E. Cuthbert (U.), elected for Suffolk, Sudbury D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '74; *e. s.* Sir W. Cuthbert Quilter, Bart.; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Captain in Suffolk Imperial Yeomanry.
- Radford**, George Heynes (L.), elected for Islington, East, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '51; *E.* Amersham Hall, Univ. Coll., London, LL.B. (Lond.). Solicitor in practice in London; L.C.C. '95-1907; J.P. for Surrey. Chiswick House, Ditton Hill. *National Liberal, Eighty, and Reform.*
- Raffan**, Peter Wilson (L.), elected for Lanes. (Leigh D.) Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* public schools Aberdeen; ex-Chairman Monmouthshire C.C.; Vice-President Urban District Councils Association; J.P. Monmouthshire. Glan-y-Dwr, Newbridge, Newport, Monmouthshire. *National Liberal.*
- Rainy**, Adam Rolland (L.), elected for Kilmarnock Burghs Jan. 1910, and has sat for them since 1906; son of late Principal Rainy, D.D.; *b.* '62; *E.* Edinburgh Acad. and Univ., Berlin, and Vienna; M.A., M.B., C.M.; practised as surgeon-oculist in London '87 till he entered on political work; spent 18 months in New Zealand and Australia; elder Presbyterian Church of England, and member Presbytery and Synod. 29, Lower Seymour Street, W. *Reform, Union, and National Liberal.*
- Randles**, Sir John Scurrah (U.), elected for Cumberland, Cockermouth D., Jan. 1910, and sat for it 1900-6, and since Aug. 1906; *b.* '57; chairman Workington Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; J.P. Cumberland; a leading Wesleyan; knighted 1905. Stilecroft, Workington, and Fircroft, Surbiton.
- Rankin**, Sir James, Bart. (U.), elected for Herefordshire, Leominster D., Jan. 1910; sat for it '86-1906, and for Leominster Borough '80-5; *b.* '42; *E.* Trin. Coll. Cambridge; is a landowner; created a Baronet '98. Bryngwyn. *Hereford, Carlton, New University.*
- Raphael**, Herbert Henry (L.), elected for Derbyshire, South, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Germany, France, Trin. Hall, Camb. (LL.B., B.A.); called to Bar '84; J.P. Essex and Derbyshire; Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. 5, Cavendish Square, London; Allestree Hall, Derby. *Portland, Devonshire.*
- Ratcliff**, Robert F. (U.), elected for Staffordshire, Burton D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '67; Director Bass, Ratcliff, and Grettton, Ld.; Lt.-Col. 6th Batt. North Staffs Regt. Burton-on-Trent; 21, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- Rawlinson**, John Frederick Peel (U.), returned unopposed for Cambridge University Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; LL.B., LL.M., 1st-class Law Tripos '82, and Common Law prizeman; Barrister Inner Temple, '84; Recorder of Cambridge since '98, and Commissary of the University since 1900; represented the Treasury during the inquiry in S. Africa relating to the Jameson Raid; took silk '97; Benchers Inner Temple. Crown
- Office Row, Temple, E.C. *United Universities, Carlton, and Isthmian.*
- Rawson**, Colonel Richard H. (U.), elected for Surrey (Reigate D.) Jan. 1910; *b.* 1863; *E.* Eton and Oxford; Captain late 1st Life Guards; Colonel commanding Sussex Yeomanry; J.P., D.L. Sussex. 64, Cadogan Square, S.W.; Gravenhurst, Bolney, Sussex. *Bachelors', Arthur's, Carlton.*
- Rea**, Rt. Hon. Russell (L.), elected for South Shields, Oct. 1910; sat for Gloucester 1900-10; shipowner and merchant; *b.* '46; founder and senior partner of the firm of R. & J. H. Rea; late Deputy Chairman Taff Vale Railway; Chairman Departmental Committee appointed to consider the economic effect of an 8-hour day for miners, 1906; Chairman of Joint Committee on Port of London Bill 1908; Chairman of Departmental Committee on Railway Amalgamation, 1909; Chairman Liberal Publications Dept. 1908; P.C. 1909-22, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
- Rea**, Walter Russell (L.), elected for Scarborough Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *s.* the Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P.; *b.* '73; *E.* Univ. Coll. School and abroad; shipowner. 17, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead; 7, The Crescent, Scarborough. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Reddy**, M. (N.), returned unopposed for King's co., Birr D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; farmer; J.P. King's Co.
- Redmond**, John E. (N.), returned unopposed for Waterford City Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92; was M.P. for New Ross '81-5, Wexford, North, '85-91, Waterford '91-2; *b.* '56; *E.* Clongowes Coll., Kildare, and Trin. Coll., Dublin; entered Civil Service; formerly clerk in Vote Office, House of Commons; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, '86; called to Irish Bar '87; in 1900 chosen Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, and has led it with great ability. Visited the United States in 1904. 7, Belvedere Place, Dublin.
- Redmond**, William (N.), returned unopposed for Clare, East, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92; was M.P. for Wexford Borough '83-5, Fermanagh, North, '85-92; *b.* '61; *E.* Clongowes College; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88; called to Irish Bar '90. Glenbrook, Delgany, co. Wicklow.
- Rees**, Sir J. D., K.C.I.E. (L.), has sat for Montgomery District since 1906; *b.* '54; *E.* Cheltenham Coll.; entered Indian Civil Service; was Under-Sec. to Government of Madras, and Government Translator in Persian, Hindustani, Tamil, and Telugu, H.S. Arabic, Russian Interpreter, and British Resident in Travancore and Cochin; Additional Member of Viceroy of India's Council; C.V.O. 1908; C.I.E. '90; K.C.I.E. 1910; Chairman British Central Africa Co.; Director South Indian, Bengal, Docars, Shire Highlands, and Central of Chubut Railways, Port Madryn (Argentina) Co., Ltd., British Columbia Fruit Lands Co., Ltd., Champion Reef and Oregon Gold Mining Companies of Mysore, India, Ltd., Tati Concessions, Ltd., Castellon Oil Co., Ltd.; author of "The Mahomedans," "The Real India," "Tours in India," "Modern India," etc.; is a Liberal Imperialist, in favour of big Navy, opposed to Socialists, Suffragettes, party of sedition in India, and to further taxation of agricultural land. 14, Pall Mall, S.W.; 20, Ab-

- church Lane, E.C.; Northwick Lodge, Harrow-on-the-Hill. *Travellers', Bachelors'.*
- ***Remnant**, James Farquharson (U.), has sat for Finsbury, Holborn D., since March 1900; *b.* '63; *E.* Harrow and Oxford (B.A.); called to the Bar '86; L.C.C. '92-1901; member of the Select Committee on Taxation of Land Values (Scotland) Bill 1903; member of Select Committee on Policeman's Weekly Rest Day 1908; member Royal Commission on Canals 1906; Thames Conservancy '95-1900. The Grange, Hare Hatch, Twyford, Berks, and 2, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, *E.C. Carlton, United, and Constitutional.*
- ***Rendall**, Athelstan (L.), elected for Gloucestershire, S. or Thornbury D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '71; *E.* Univ. Coll. School, London; solicitor, Yeovil, since '95; member Fabian Society and Cobden Club. The Knoll, Yeovil, Somerset. *National Liberal.*
- Rice**, the Hon. Walter F. (U.), elected for Brighton Jan. 1910; *b.* '73; only son of 6th Baron Dynevor; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; married '98, Lady Margaret Villiers, eldest daughter of 7th Earl of Jersey; Captain (retired) Carmarthen Artillery; D.L. and J.P. for Carmarthenshire; Assistant Private Sec. to Lord George Hamilton, Sec. of State for India '99-1903, and to the Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, 1903-5; has travelled in Asia Minor, India, Egypt, Hong Kong, Japan and Canada. 15, Lower Berkeley Street, W. *Bachelors', Carlton.*
- ***Richards**, Thomas (Lab.), has sat for West Monmouthshire since Nov. 3rd, 1904; *b.* at Beaufort, Ebbw Vale, '59; miners' agent for Ebbw Vale Co.'s Workmen '88; General Sec. for South Wales Miners' Federation; C.C. Monmouthshire. Tycend, Beaufort, Mon.
- Ridley**, Samuel F. (U.), elected for Rochester Jan. 1910; sat for Bethnal Green, South-West, 1900-6; *b.* '64; *E.* Clifton College. 19, Cadogan Place, S.W. *Carlton.*
- ***Roberts**, Charles Henry (L.), elected for Lincoln Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *E.* Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll. (Schol.), Oxford, late Fellow Exeter Coll. Brackland, Hindhead, Surrey. *Brooks's, National Liberal.*
- ***Roberts**, George Henry (Lab.), elected for Norwich Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '69; *E.* day and higher grade schools and Technical Institute, Norwich; printer and compositor, now organiser Typographical Association; joined I.L.P. '95. 42, Whitehall Road, Norwich.
- Roberts**, Sir John Herbert, Bart. (L.), elected for Denbighshire, West, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '63; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (honours in History, '48); J.P. Denbighshire; Bart. 1908. Bryngwenallt, Abergele, Denbighshire. *Reform.*
- ***Roberts**, Samuel (U.), elected for Sheffield, Ecclesall D., Jan. 1910, and sat for it since 1902; *b.* '52; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '78, but does not practise; Director of Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., Sheffield; Sheffield Banking Co., etc. Queen's Tower, Sheffield; 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- ***Robertson**, Sir George Scott, K.C.S.I. (L.), elected for Bradford, Central D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '52 in London; *E.* Westminster Hospital Medical School; Indian Medical Service '78, Afghan Campaign; British agent at Gilgit; chief political agent Hunza-Nagar Expedition; led Chitral Mission '93, and besieged there '95; fought Stirlingshire unsuccessfully 1900; Hon. D.C.L. Trinity Univ., Toronto. 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.; East Park Farm, Handcross, Sussex. *Athenæum, Savile, National Liberal, and Burlington Fine Arts.*
- ***Robertson**, John Mackinnon (L.), has sat for Northumberland, Tyneside D., since 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Stirling; journalist; author of "Essays in Sociology," "Introduction to English Politics," "Trade and Tariffs," "Montaigne and Shakespeare," etc., etc. Viewhurst, Westerham, Kent. *National Liberal and Newcastle Liberal.*
- ***Robinson**, Sidney (L.), elected for Brecknockshire Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '63; *E.* Mill Hill School, and privately; J.P. Glamorganshire, Ashley House, Box, Wilts. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Roob**, Walter F. (L.) elected for Pembrokeshire Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since July 16th, 1908; *b.* 1881; *E.* Harrow. Plassy-Bridell, Kilgerran, Pembrokeshire.
- ***Roche**, Augustine (N.), elected for Cork City Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1905; wholesale wine and spirit merchant; was High Sheriff of Cork in 1902 and 1903, Mayor '93 and '94, and Lord Mayor 1904. King Street, Cork.
- ***Roche**, J. (N.), returned unopposed for Galway, East, Jan. 1910; has sat for it since '90; *b.* '48; miller and farmer; several times imprisoned. Woodford, Loughrea, co. Galway, and 131, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
- ***Roe**, Sir Thomas (L.), elected for Derby Jan. 1910, and sat for it '83-95 and 1900-10; *b.* '32; J.P. Derbyshire; J.P. and Alderman of Derby. Litchurch, Derby; Ventnor, I.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Rolleston**, Sir John Fowke Lancelot (U.), elected for East Herts Jan. 1910; sat for Leicester 1900-6; *b.* '48; *E.* Repton and King's Coll. London; President Surveyors' Institution, 1901; Knighted '97. 54, Curzon Street, W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- ***Ronaldshay**, Earl of (U.), elected for Middlesex, Hornsey D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since June 5th, 1907; *e. s.* Marquis of Zetland; *b.* '76; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.; Aide-de-Camp to Viceroy of India; author "Sports and Politics under an Eastern Sky" (1902); "On the Outskirts of Empire in Asia" (1904); and "A Wandering Student in the Far East" (1908). 38, Grosvenor Street, W.
- Rothschild**, Lionel N. de (U.), elected for Bucks, Aylesbury D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '82; *s.* of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild; *E.* Cambridge.
- Rowntree**, Arnold Stephenson (L.), elected for York, Jan. 1910; *b.* '72; *E.* Bootham School, York; associated with his uncle and cousins in the well-known cocoa firm, of which he is a director; hon. sec. National Adult School Council. Chalfonts, York. *National Liberal.*
- Royds**, Edmund (U.), elected for Lincolnshire, Sleaford D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '60; *E.* Haileybury; a solicitor by profession, he takes a keen interest in farming; has a herd of Kerry cattle; Vice-President Lincolnshire Agricultural Society; Chairman Lincolnshire Chamber of Agriculture; Major Lines. Yeomanry; Director Life Association of Scotland

- and Stamford, Spalding and Boston Bank. Holycross, Caythorpe, Grantham.
- ***Runciman**, Rt. Hon. Walter (L.), elected for Dewsbury Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1902; also for Oldham '99-1900; *b.* '70; *E.* Trin. Coll. Camb. (M.A. '96); Parly. Sec. Local Govt. Board Dec. 1905-7; Financial Sec. Treasury 1907-8; Pres. Board of Education 1908. Doxford, Chathill, Northumberland; 8, Barton Street, Westminster, S.W. *Athenæum*, *Brooks's*, *Reform*.
- ***Rutherford**, William Watson (U.), elected for Liverpool, West Derby D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1903; *b.* '53; *E.* Merchant Taylors' School, Great Crosby; solicitor '75; Lord Mayor Liverpool 1902-3; chief partner Messrs. Rutherfords, Liverpool, and 24, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 2, Esplanade, Waterloo, near Liverpool; 37, St. Stephen's Mansions, Church Street, Westminster.
- ***Salter**, Arthur Clavell (U.), elected for Hants, Basingstoke D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since March 13th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* King's Coll., Lond.; B.A., LL.B. (Lond.); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '85; Western Circuit; Recorder of Poole and K.C., 1904-26, Montagu Square, W.
- Samuel**, Sir Harry S. (U.), elected for Lambeth (Norwood) Jan. 1910; sat for Tower Hamlets (Limehouse) '95-1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Eastbourne Coll. and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; formerly a partner in the firm of Montefiore & Co.; Knighted 1903. 7, Park Lane, W. *Carlton*, *Junior Carlton*.
- ***Samuel**, Rt. Hon. Herbert Louis (L.), elected for Yorks., Cleveland D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1902; *b.* '70; *E.* at Balliol Coll., Oxford; author of "Liberalism: its Principles and Proposals," 1902; Parl. Under-Sec. Home Office Dec. 1905; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster 1909-10; Postmaster-Gen. 1910; P.C. 1908. 31, Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
- Samuel**, Jonathan (L.), elected for Stockton Jan. 1910; sat for it '95-1900; *b.* '52; Mayor of Stockton '94-5 and 1901-2; Honorary Freeman 1904; an Alderman of Durham County Council. Lorne Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees.
- ***Samuel**, Stuart Montagu (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '56; partner in banking house of Samuel Montagu & Co.; J.P. London; member of the Jewish Board of Guardians. 12, Hill Street, Mayfair, W.; Chelwood Vetchery, Nutley, Sussex.
- Sanders**, Robert Arthur (U.), elected for Somerset, Bridgwater D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '67; *E.* Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford; J.P. Somerset and Devon; Alderman Somerset C.C. Barwick House, Yeovil. *Arthur's*, *Carlton*, *Garrick*.
- Sanderson**, Lancelot, K.C. (U.), elected for Westmorland, Appleby D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Elstree, Harrow, and Trin. Coll. Camb.; Recorder of Wigan since 1901; unsuccessfully contested Carlisle in 1905. 62, Palace Gardens Terrace, W.; 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.; Ward House, near Lancaster. *Carlton*.
- Sandys**, G. J. (U.), elected for Somerset, Wells D., Jan. 1910; lately a Lieut. 2nd Life Guards; Capt. Glamorganshire Yeomanry. 37, Eaton Square, S.W.
- ***Sandys**, Colonel T. M. (U.), elected for Lancs., S.W., Bootle D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '37; *E.* Shrewsbury School; served in Hon. E. I. Company's Military Service through Indian Mutiny; formerly Capt. 7th Royal Fusiliers; afterwards Lieut.-Col. Commandant 3rd (Militia) Batt. Loyal N. Lancs. Regt.; retired with hon. rank of Colonel '97. Graythwaite Hall, near Ulverston, and 87, Jermyn Street, S.W. *Carlton*, *Constitutional*, and *United Service*.
- ***Sassoon**, Sir E. A., Bart. (U.), elected for Hythe Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1899; *b.* '56; member of firm of merchants and bankers of Bombay and London; *E.* London Univ.; D.L. Sussex; strong advocate of Imperial cables. Alvie Lodge, Kingcraig, N.B., and 25, Park Lane, W.
- ***Scanlan**, Thomas (N.), returned unopposed for Sligo, North, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Aug. 5th, 1909; is a native of Sligo.
- ***Schwann**, Sir C. E., Bart. (L.), elected for Manchester, North, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '86; *b.* '44; *E.* Owens College, and London Univ. Coll.; Bart. 1906; President Ninety-five Club; interested in Indian and Ceylon industrial questions. 4, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Reform*.
- ***Scott**, Alfred Henry (L.), elected for Ashton-under-Lyne Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* in Manchester June 24th, '68; *E.* Altrincham, Tideswell, and Lichfield grammar schools; director Messrs. Burgons, Ltd., grocers and provision merchants, Manchester; Manchester City Councillor 9 years; a Congregationalist; Vice-Pres. Municipal Corporations Association. 108, Westbourne Terrace, London, W.
- ***Scott**, Sir Samuel E., Bart. (U.), elected for the Western D. of Marylebone Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1898; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; formerly Lieut. Horse Guards; served in South Africa as Lieut. Imperial Yeomanry; Major in West Kent Yeomanry; D.L. Inverness, Westbury Manor, Brackley, Northants; North Harris, N.B.; and 38, South Street, Mayfair, W.
- ***Seddon**, James Andrew (Lab.), elected for Lancashire, S.W., Newton D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '68; *E.* elementary schools Huyton and Prescott; grocer's assistant and commercial traveller; 16 years behind the counter; Pres. Shop-Assistants' Union 1902. Laurel Dene, St. Helens.
- ***Seely**, Col. Rt. Hon. John E. B., D.S.O. (L.), elected for Derbyshire, Ilkeston, March 1910; sat for Liverpool, Abercromby D., 1906-10; sat for Isle of Wight 1900-5; *b.* '68; Col. Hants Yeomanry Cavalry, and served in South Africa 1900; strongly opposed the Unionist Government on the Fiscal question and the Chinese labour question; resigned, but returned unopposed (April 6th, 1904); afterwards joined the Liberal party. Under-Sec. for Colonies, 1903; P.C. 1909. 29, Chester Square, S.W. *Cavalry*, *Whites*.
- ***Shaokleton**, David James (Lab.), elected for Lancs., N.E., Clitheroe D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1902; *b.* '63; *E.* elementary schools, Haslingden; a cotton operative; J.P. Accrington and Lancs.; president Northern Counties' Weavers' Amalgamation; member Parliamentary Committee, Trade Union Congress; appointed Senior Labour Adviser to the Home Office, 1910. 55, Belgrave Road, Darwen.
- ***Shaw**, Sir Charles E. (L.), elected for Stafford Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '59; head of the firm of J. Shaw & Sons,

- merchants, Wolverhampton; Bart. 1908. Tettenhall, Wolverhampton. *Bath Reform.*
- ***Sheehan**, Daniel D. (N.), has sat for Cork, Mid D., since 1901; *b.* '74; journalist; formerly edited *Catholic News* and *Cork Southern Star*; prominent in Irish Labour movement; Law Student, King's Inn, Dublin; Law Exhibitioner and Prizeman, Univ. Coll., Cork, 1908-9.
- ***Sheehy**, David (N.), returned unopposed for Meath, South, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1903, for South Galway '85-95; joined his father's business at Mallow '67; staff official Irish League. 2, Belvidere Place, Dublin.
- ***Sherwell**, A. (L.), elected for Huddersfield, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Nov. 28th, 1906; author of "Life in West London"; joint author with J. Rowntree of "The Temperance Problem and Social Reform," "The Taxation of the Liquor Trade," "Public Control of the Liquor Traffic," and many other works. 102-3, Bedford Court Mansions, W.C.
- Shortt**, Edward, K.C. (L.), elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; barrister. 3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.
- ***Simon**, Sir John Allsebrook (L.), has sat for Essex, S.W. or Walthamstow D., since 1906; *b.* '73; *E.* Fettes and Wadham Coll. Oxford; Pres. Union Society '96; Fellow All Souls; Barstow Law Scholar; barrister Inner Temple; K.C. 1908; one of British counsel in Alaska Arbitration case; Solicitor-Gen. 1910. 57, Kensington Court, W. *Reform, Garrick, National Liberal, and Eighty.*
- ***Smith**, Frederick Edwin (U.), elected for Liverpool, Walton D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '72; *E.* Birkenhead School; Wadham Coll., Oxford (Classical Scholar), Pres. Oxford Union '93, 1st-class Honours Jurisprudence '94; Vinerian Law Scholar '95, fellow and lecturer Merton Coll. '96, lecturer Oriel Coll. '97, examiner Final Schools, Oxford '99-1900; K.C.; Bench of Gray's Inn 1908; author of "International Law," "Newfoundland," "Toryism until 1837." 70, Eccleston Square, S.W.; 4, Elm Court, Temple, E.C.; Charlton, near Banbury. *Union, Palatine, and Conservative, Liverpool; Carlton.*
- Smith**, H. B. Lees (L.), elected for Northampton Jan. 1910; *b.* '78; lecturer on Political Science at London University.
- ***Smyth**, Thomas Francis (N.), returned unopposed for Leitrim, South, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '75; *E.* National Schools and St. Mel's Coll., Longford; auctioneer, etc.; a teetotaler. Tooman, Dromod, co. Leitrim.
- ***Snowden**, Philip (Lab.), elected for Blackburn Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '64 at Cowling, Yorks.; entered Inland Revenue Department '86; retired through bicycle accident '93; journalist and author of Labour and Socialist pamphlets, etc.; Chairman I.L.P. 1903-6; member Canals Commission. Elberton, Woodstock Road, Golder's Green, N.W.
- ***Soames**, Arthur Wellesley (L.), elected for Norfolk, South D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '98; *b.* '52; *E.* Brighton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '76, M.A. '80); retired architect. Park Crescent, Marylebone.
- ***Soares**, Ernest Joseph (L.), has sat for Devonshire, Barnstaple D., since 1900; *b.* '64; *E.* St. John's Coll., Camb., M.A., LL.D.; solicitor '88; formerly partner Allen, Prestage & Soares, Manchester; represented Charity Commissioners in the House, 1908-10; Junior Lord of the Treasury (unpaid) 1910. Upcott, Barnstaple. *National Liberal and Oxford and Cambridge.*
- ***Spicer**, Sir Albert, Bart. (cr. 1906) (L.), elected for Hackney, Central, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; sat for Monmouth District '92-1900; *b.* '47; *E.* Mill Hill, and at Heidelberg; member firm Jas. Spicer & Sons, Ltd., wholesale stationers and manufacturers; Treasurer L.M.S. '85-1910; ex-Chairman Congregational Union E. and W.; President London Chamber of Commerce 1907-10; Member Commercial Intelligence Committee, Board of Trade; Member Advisory Committee to Army Council on Moral and Spiritual Welfare of the Army; Member Committee on Recruits and Time-expired Soldiers; Member Roy. Commission for Brussels, Rome and Turin Exhibitions. 10, Lancaster Gate, W.; 50, Upper Thames Street, E.C. *Reform, City Liberal, National Liberal, British Empire.*
- ***Stanier**, Beville (U.), elected for Shropshire, North, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since May 14th, 1908; *b.* '67; *E.* privately and at Royal Agricultural Coll., Cirencester; has travelled largely, and farmed in South Africa and Worcestershire; owns Peplow Estates, Shropshire; J.P. and C.C. for Shropshire; Correspondent Board of Agriculture; Deputy Chairman N. Staffs. Railway, etc. Peplow Hall, Market Drayton; 27, Buckingham Gate, S.W.
- ***Stanley**, Albert (Lab.), has sat for Staffs, North-West D., since July 1907; *b.* '62; early in life went to mines; J.P. Staffs; agent Cannock Chase Miners' Association '84; Sec. Midland Miners' Federation '90; Staffs C.C.
- ***Stanley**, Hon. Arthur (U.), elected for Lancashire, S.W., Ormskirk D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '98; *b.* '69; *E.* Wellington Coll.; private secretary to Mr. Balfour '92; entered Foreign Office, afterwards Diplomatic Service; M.V.O. 50, Upper Brook Street, W., and Knowsley, Prescott, Lancashire.
- Stanley**, Captain the Hon. George F. (U.), elected for Preston Jan. 1910; *b.* '74; served with Royal Horse Artillery in S. Africa.
- ***Starkey**, John Ralph (U.), elected for Notts, Newark D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; D.L.; J.P. Notts; a Tariff Reformer. Hill House, Southwell, Notts. *Carlton.*
- ***Staveley-Hill**, Henry Staveley (U.), elected for Staffs (Kingswinford D.), Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1905; *b.* '65; *E.* Westminster and St. John's Coll., Oxford; called to Bar Inner Temple '91; Oxford Circuit; Recorder of Banbury 1903; J.P. Staffs. 6, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.; Oxley Manor, near Wolverhampton. *Carlton.*
- Steel-Maitland**, Arthur H. D. R. (U.), elected for East Birmingham Jan. 1910; *b.* in India '76; *E.* Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford (1st Class Classical Mods., Greats and Jurisprudence, and Eldon Law Scholarship); President Oxford Union Society '99; rowed in University Boat Race '99; Fellow of All Souls; at one time private sec. to Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Sauchieburn, Stirling, N.B.
- Stewart**, Gershom (U.), elected for Cheshire, Wirral D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '57; went to China in '82 in the service of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and from '89 was in business

- there on his own account; was for some time a member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong. Whiteholme, Hoylake, Cheshire.
- Stewart, Sir Mark J. MacTaggart, Bart. (U.)**, elected for Kirkcudbrightshire Jan. 1910; sat for it '85-1906, and for Wigtown Burghs '74-80; *b.* '34; *E.* Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford; barrister (Inner Temple) '62. Southwick, Dumfries, N.B.; Ardwell, Wigtownshire, N.B. 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, Athenaeum.*
- Storey, Samuel (Ind. T.R.)**, elected for Sunderland Jan. 1910; sat for it as a Liberal and Home Ruler '81-95; *b.* '40; is a newspaper proprietor; Mayor of Sunderland '76, '77, and '80. Southill, Chester-le-Street.
- Strachey, Sir Edward, 4th Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Somerset, South, since 1892; *b.* '58; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; Lieut. 4th Batt. (Militia) Somerset Light Infantry '77-82; J.P., D.L. and C.C. Somerset; Treasurer of King Edward VII.'s Household and representative of the Board of Agriculture in the House of Commons 1905-10; Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture 1910; member of the Court of Bristol Univ. 1909. Sutton Court, Pensford, Somerset, and 27, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's, Travellers, and National Liberal.*
- Strauss, Arthur (U.)**, elected for Paddington, North, Jan. 1910, and sat for Cornwall, Camborne D., '95-1900; *b.* in Germany '47; was naturalised more than 40 years ago; member of a firm of metal brokers, and is a large employer of labour in the tin-mining industry. 1, Kensington Palace Gardens, Bayswater, W.
- Summers, J. W. (L.)**, elected for Flint District Jan. 1910; *b.* '49; J.P. Denbighshire, Flintshire, and Lancs.; Chairman Flint County Council 1904-10; is an ironmaster.
- Sutherland, J. E. (L.)**, elected for Elgin Burghs, Jan. 1910, and has sat for them since Sept. 8th, 1905; *b.* '54; *E.* Aberdeen Univ.; partner in the firm of J. & P. Sutherland; member of Banffshire C.C. Durn House, Portsoy.
- Sutton, John E. (Lab.)**, elected for Manchester, East, Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; began work at 7 years of age; has worked for 33 years at Bradford Colliery, Manchester, where for the last 20 years he has been check-weighman; senior City Councillor of Manchester, having been elected 15 years ago; is a J.P. for the City of Manchester. 79, North Road, Clayton, Manchester.
- Sykes, Allan J. (U.)**, elected for Cheshire, Knutsford D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '68; J.P. Cheshire.
- Talbot, Lord Edmund Bernard (U.)**, has sat for Sussex, Chichester D., since Aug. '94; *b.* '55; *bro.* of Duke of Norfolk; *E.* Oratory of St. Philip, Edgbaston; assumed, '76, the surname of Talbot in lieu of that of Howard, under the will of the Earl of Shrewsbury; Major 11th Hussars; Adjutant Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry '83-8; in Oct. '09 went on special service to South Africa; Junior Lord of the Treasury June-Dec. 1905. *Naval and Military, Carlton, and White's.*
- Taylor, J. W. (Lab.)**, elected for Durham, Chester-le-Street D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '55; was newspaper boy at 9, apprenticed as blacksmith at 12, and afterwards went to Dipton Colliery; sec. Durham Mechanics' Association; C.C. Durham.
- *Taylor, Theodore Cooke (L.)**, elected for Lancs., S.E., Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '50; Chairman and Managing Director of profit-sharing firm J., T. and J. Taylor, Ltd., woollen manufacturers, Batley; a strong advocate of profit-sharing, and takes a leading part in the Anti-Opium movement. Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorks. *Nat. Liberal.*
- *Tennant, Harold John (L.)**, elected for Berwickshire Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since March '94; *b.* '65; Sec. Committee on "The Various Lead Industries" '93; Chairman Committee on Miscellaneous Dangerous Trades '95-9; Chairman Fisheries Investigation Committee and many Parliamentary Committees; Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Trade 1909. 33, Bruton Street, W.; Great Maytham, Rolvenden; Edinglassie, Strathdon, N.B. *Brooks's, National Liberal, Scottish Liberal, and New (Edinburgh), and Liberal (Glasgow).*
- Terrell, George (U.)**, elected for N.W. Wilts. Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; served in mercantile marine; is now a director of Saxby & Farmer, Ltd. Avon House, Chippenham; 38, Albion Street, Hyde Park, W. *Carlton, Royal Thames Yacht.*
- Terrell, Henry, K.C. (U.)**, elected for Gloucester Jan. 1910; *b.* '56; Bencher, Middle Temple, 1904. 11, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- *Thomas, Abel (L.)**, elected for Carmarthenshire, East, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Aug. '90; K.C.; *b.* '48; *E.* Clifton and Lond. Univ. (B.A. '71); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '73; Bencher; S. Wales Circuit. 85, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; 7, King's Bench Walk, E.C.
- *Thomas, Sir Alfred, Kt. (L.)**, has represented Glamorganshire, East, since '85; retired merchant of Cardiff; D.L. and J.P. Cardiff and Glamorganshire; Chairman Welsh Liberal parliamentary party; knighted 1902. Bronwydd, Cardiff. *Devonshire and National Liberal.*
- *Thomas, D. A. (L.)**, elected for Cardiff, Jan. 1910, sat for Merthyr '88-1910; *b.* '56; *E.* Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.; Mathematical Scholar; M.A. '83; senior partner Thomas & Davey, coal agents, Cardiff; J.P. and D.L. for Glamorganshire; J.P. Monmouthshire. Llanwern, Newport, Monmouthshire. *Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*
- Thomas, James H. (Lab.)**, elected for Derby Jan. 1910; began work at 9 years of age; has been engine-cleaner, fireman, and driver on the Great Western Railway, and a member of the Swindon Town Council. 117, Spott Road, Cardiff.
- Thompson, Robert (U.)**, elected for N. Belfast Jan. 1910; is a linen manufacturer of Belfast.
- *Thorne, George Rennie (L.)**, elected for Wolverhampton, East, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1908; *E.* Tettenhall Coll., Wolverhampton; solicitor at Wolverhampton and London; Alderman Wolverhampton County Borough; Mayor 1902-3; Chairman of South Staffordshire Joint Smallpox Hospital Board. Glanhafen, Goldthorn Road, Wolverhampton; 23, Greycoat Gardens, S.W.
- *Thorne, William James (Lab.)**, elected for West Ham, South, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '57 at Birmingham; founder and General Sec. National Union of Gasworkers

- and General Labourers since '89; member of Trades Congress Parliamentary Committee; Socialist. 1, Lawrence Road, Upton Park, London, E.
- Thynne**, Lord Alexander George (U.), elected for Bath Jan. 1910; *b.* '73; brother of 5th Marquis of Bath; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; member L.C.C.; served with Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa; with Somaliland Field Force 1903-4 as Reuter's Correspondent. 15, Manchester Square, W. *Carlton, White's, Turf.*
- Tobin**, Alfred Aspinall, K.C. (U.), elected for Preston Jan. 1910; *b.* '55; *E.* Rugby, and Univ. Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar (Middle Temple) '80; K.C. 1903; Recorder of Salford since 1904; unsuccessfully contested Liverpool, Scotland D., 1906. 8, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- Toulmin**, George (L.), elected for Bury Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1902; *b.* '57; newspaper proprietor; J.P. Lancashire and Preston. Prior's Oak, Penwortham, Preston. *Eighty and National Liberal.*
- Trevelyan**, Charles Philips (L.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Elland D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '70; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Charity Commissioner Feb. 1906; Parliamentary Secretary Board of Education 1908. Cambo, Northumberland, and 14, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
- Tryon**, Captain George Clement (U.), elected for Brighton, Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon; *E.* Eton and Roy. Mil. Coll., Sandhurst; served in Grenadier Guards '90-1902 (S. African medal and 2 clasps); has travelled in the colonies; author of a book entitled "Tariff Reform." 19, Eaton Square, S.W.
- Tullibardine**, John G. S. Murray, Marquis of, M.V.O., D.S.O. (U.), elected for W. Perthshire, Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; eldest surviving son of Duke of Atholl; *E.* Eton; served with distinction in Egypt and S. Africa. 84, Eaton Place, S.W. *Marlborough, Bachelors', Caledonian.*
- Twist**, Henry (Lab.), elected for Wigan Jan. 1910; *b.* '70; worked in a coal-pit from 11 years of age; miners' agent since 1906; J.P. Wigan Road, Ashton in Makerfield.
- Ure**, Rt. Hon. Alex. (L.), elected for Linlithgowshire, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '53; *E.* Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs. (M.A. and LL.B.); called to the Scottish Bar '78; K.C.; ex-Lecturer on Constitutional Law and History Glasgow Univ.; Solicitor-General for Scotland Dec. 1905; Lord-Advocate Jan. 1909; LL.D. Glasgow 1907. 31, Heriot Row, Edinburgh.
- Valentia**, Rt. Hon. A. A. Viscount (U.), elected for Oxford Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since April '95; *b.* '43; *E.* Woolwich; 10th Hussars '64-72; Hon. Col. Queen's Own Oxford Hussars; J.P. Oxfordshire; Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Oxfordshire; Comptroller of the Household '98-1905; A.A.G. Imperial Yeo. South Africa (despatches, C.B.) 1900. Bletchington Park, near Oxford; Eydon Hall, Banbury; 59, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, White's, Turf.*
- Vaughan-Davies**, M. (L.), has sat for Cardiganshire since 1895; *b.* '40; *E.* Harrow; J.P. and D.L. Cardiganshire. Tan-y-Bwlch, Aberystwyth, and 17, Hyde Park Gardens, W. *Brooks's.*
- Venables-Llewelyn**, Charles D. (U.), elected for Radnorshire Jan. 1910; *b.* '70; son of Sir J. T. Dillwyn Llewelyn, Bart.; J.P. Radnorshire. Llydsinain, Mewbridge on Wye, Radnorshire.
- Verney**, Frederick William (L.), elected for Bucks, N. or Buckingham D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '46; *E.* Harrow, Christ Church (M.A.), Oxford; called to the Bar '73; Midland Circuit; Admiralty Court; appointed Secretary of Legation to Siamese Legation '83; subsequently Councillor. 12, Connaught Place, W. *Travellers', Brooks's, National Liberal.*
- Verrall**, George H. (U.), elected for Cambridge-shire, Newmarket D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '48; J.P. Cambridgeshire and Sussex; is a member of the racing firm of Pratt & Co.
- Vivian**, Henry (L.), elected for Birkenhead Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '69; became a carpenter, first in his father's shop at Cornwood, Dartmoor, then at Plymouth, and later in London; joined Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners; Sec. Labour Co-partnership Association since '90; Chairman Co-partnership Tenants' Housing Council, and Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd. 6, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
- Wadsworth**, John (Lab.), elected for Yorks, West Riding S., Hallamshire D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '50; sec. Yorkshire Miners' Association. Miners' Offices, Barnsley.
- Walker**, H. de R. (L.), elected for Leicestershire, E. or Melton D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* Winchester and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '88); clerk in Foreign Office '89-92. 41, Kensington Square, W.; Melton Lodge, Swanage.
- Walker**, Col. W. Hall (U.), has sat for Lancashire, Widnes D., since 1900; *b.* '56; *E.* Harrow; has won many yachting and horse races; director of Peter Walker & Son, Warrington and Burton, Ltd. Gateacre Grange, Liverpool; Tully House, The Curragh, co. Kildare; and Sandy Brow, Tarporley, Cheshire.
- Walrond**, Hon. Lionel (U.), elected for Devon, N.E. or Tiverton D., 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '76; s. of Lord Waleran; was private sec. to his father.
- Walsh**, Stephen (Lab.), has sat for S.W. Lancs., Ince D., since 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Kirkdale Industrial Schools, Liverpool; coal miner at 14; agent at Wigan for Lancs. and Cheshire Miners' Federation; ex-member Exec. Committee Miners' Federation and Conciliation Board 1905. 8, Swinley Road, Wigan.
- Walters**, John Tudor (L.), has sat for Sheffield, Brightside D., since 1906; *b.* '66; *E.* privately; surveyor by profession; first President Education Association, England and Wales; specially interested in Land Reform, Housing and Education. Whitehall Court, S.W.; The Way Side, Oddby, Leicestershire. *Reform, Pall Mall, Leicestershire.*
- Walton**, Sir Joseph, Bart. (L.), has sat for Yorkshire, Barnsley D., since '97; *b.* '49; D.L. and J.P. N. Riding of Yorks; interested in coal and allied trades; has travelled in Africa, India, America, China and Japan, Persia and Asiatic Turkey, and Colonies; author of "China and the Present Crisis";

- Bart. 1910. Rushpool, Saltburn-by-the-Sea. *Reform.*
- ***Ward, Arnold S. (U.)**, elected for West Herts (Watford), Jan. 1910; *b.* '76; son of Mr. and Mrs. Humphry Ward; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Scholar of Balliol, Craven Scholar, and Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse); is a member of the Bar.
- ***Ward, John (Lab.)**, elected for Stoke-on-Trent Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '66; worked as navy on Manchester Ship Canal; served in Soudan '85; member S.D.F., and was arrested in Trafalgar Square '86; founded 'Navvies' Union' '89; member Executive Council National Democratic League; J.P. for County of London. 122, Elmsleigh Road, East Hill, Wandsworth.
- ***Ward, W. Dudley (L.)**, elected for Southampton Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* 1877; *g.s.* late Lord Esher; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; twice President University Boat Club; a barrister; assist. private sec. to Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt; Treasurer of H.M. Household 1910. 14, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly. *Windham.*
- ***Warde, Colonel C. E. (U.)**, elected Kent, Medway D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '45; entered the army '69; Major '88; retired '91; J.P. and D.L. Kent. Barham Court, Maidstone. *Carlton, Naval and Military, and Hurlingham.*
- ***Wardle, George James (Lab.)**, elected for Stockport Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Wesleyan Day School, Keighley; commenced to work as half-timer in factory at 8 years of age; 5 years in factory; clerk on Midland Railway '80-98; Editor *Railway Review* since April '98. 107, Brownlow Road, New Southgate, London, N.
- ***Waring, Capt. Walter (L.)**, elected for Banffshire Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Feb. 1907; *b.* '76; *m.* Lady C. Hay, only daughter of 10th Marquis of Tweeddale; joined 1st Life Guards 1897; served S. Africa 1899-1900 (despatches); Capt. 1904; Master of the Horse to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1906-7; Capt. Lothian and Border Horse. Lennel, Coldstream, Berwickshire; 9, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
- ***Warner, Sir Thomas Courtenay Theydon, Bart., C.B. (L.)**, has sat for Staffs, Lichfield D., since 1896; for North Somerset '92-5; *b.* '57; Col. 3rd Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry; His Majesty's Lieut. of Suffolk; Bart. 1910. Brettenham Park, Suffolk; and 56, Cadogan Square. *Reform, Bachelors', Union, and National Liberal.*
- ***Wason, Rt. Hon. Eugene (L.)**, has sat for Clackmannan and Kinross since 1899; and for Ayrshire '85-6 and '92-5; *b.* '46; *E.* Rugby and Wadham Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar '70; P.C. 1907. Blair, Daily S.O., Ayrshire, 8, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W. *Reform and Union.*
- ***Wason, John Cathcart (L.)**, has sat for Orkney and Shetland since 1900; *b.* '43; *E.* Rugby; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '87; a farmer; ex-member New Zealand Parliament; first elected as a Unionist, but re-signed, and was re-elected as a Liberal 1902-40, Grosvenor Road, S.W.; Craig, Ayrshire and New Zealand. *Reform and Union.*
- ***Waterlow, David Sydney (L.)**, elected for Islington, North, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* Northampton and Lausanne, Switzerland; Director till '98 of Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., printers; a pioneer of housing movement; Director Improved Industrial Dwellings Co., Ltd.; L.C.C. 38, Cornwall Gardens. *National Liberal, Reform.*
- ***Watt, Harry Anderson (L.)**, elected for Glasgow, College D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '63; *E.* Glasgow High School, Bellahouston Academy, Glasgow Univ. (M.A.); Barrister-at-Law Gray's Inn, London; J.P. Argyllshire. Ardenslate House, Hunter's Quay, Argyllshire; Rhuvaar, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire. *National Liberal, Scottish Liberal, and Glasgow Liberal.*
- ***Wedgwood, Josiah Clement (L.)**, elected for Newcastle-under-Lyme, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '72; *E.* Clifton Coll., Royal Naval Coll., Greenwich (Scholar); Assistant Constructor Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, Portsmouth, '95-6; Naval Constructor at Elswick Shipyard, etc., '90-99; Captain Elswick Battery in South African War; Resident Magistrate Ermelo, Transvaal, 1902-4; President English League for the Taxation of Land Values; is a great-grandson of the celebrated potter. Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent. *National Liberal.*
- ***Weir, J. Galloway (L.)**, has sat for Ross and Cromarty since '92; *b.* '39; interested in crofters; retired manufacturer. 4, Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W. *National Liberal.*
- Wheler, Granville Charles Hastings (U.)**, elected for Kent, Faversham D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '72; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P., D.L., Kent; barrister (Middle Temple); County Councillor W. Riding Yorks; unsuccessfully contested Yorks, Osgodcross, 1906, and Colne Valley 1907. Ledston Hall, Yorkshire, and Otterden Place, Kent. *Junior Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- ***White, Sir George (L.)**, has sat for Norfolk, North-West D., since 1900; *b.* '40; manufacturer Norwich; Chairman of Education Committee; J.P. and Alderman Norwich; Hon. Freedom of City of Norwich, 1910; Knighted 1907. The Grange, Eaton, Norwich. *National Liberal and Reform.*
- White, Major Godfrey Dalrymple (U.)**, elected for Lancs., S.W. (Southport), Jan. 1910; *b.* '66; served in Grenadier Guards '85-1903; South African War (despatches).
- ***White, James Dundas (L.)**, elected for Dumbartonshire 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; Parliamentary private sec. to Lord Pentland, Sec. for Scotland, since August 1910; *b.* '66; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A., LL.D.); barr.-at-law; author of works on the Merchant Shipping Acts and Marine Insurance Act, "Economic Ideals," "Island Economy," "Land and Labour," "Land Reform in Theory and Practice," etc. 50, Clanricarde Gardens, W., and 3, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Reform, National Liberal, Eighty, and Glasgow Liberal.*
- ***White, Sir Luke (L.)**, elected for Yorks, E.R., Buckrose D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '45; solicitor at Driffild; Coroner E. Riding, Yorks. Knighted 1908. Driffild, East Yorks.
- ***White, Patrick (N.)**, has sat for Meath, North D., since 1900; member Dublin Corporation. Clonaly, Balbriggan.
- Whitehouse, John Howard (L.)**, elected for Mid Lanarkshire, Jan. 1910; *b.* '73; *E.*

- Birmingham and Midland Institute, and Mason Coll.; Sec. of Toynbee Hall 1905-8; Warden Manchester University Settlement 1909; member of the Departmental Committee on the Employment of Children Act; Editor of *Saint George*; Parliamentary private sec. to the Under-Sec. of State for the Home Office. Toynbee Hall, London, E. *National Liberal, Authors', Eighty, Glasgow Liberal.*
- * **Whitley, John Henry (L.)**, has sat for Halifax since 1900; senior partner S. Whitley & Co., cotton spinners, Halifax; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1907; Deputy Chairman of Committees 1910. Brantwood, Halifax; 61, Burton Court, Chelsea.
- * **Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas P. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Spen Valley D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92; b. '50; member of Royal Commission on Licensing Laws '96-9; prominent in his advocacy of the Licensing Bill 1908; knighted 1906. P.C. 1908. 13, Taviten Street, W.C. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- Whyte, Alexander F. (L.)**, elected for Perth, Jan. 1910; b. '83; E. Edinburgh and Jena Universities; political sec. to the Under-Sec. for War; Parliamentary private sec. to Mr. Churchill. 7, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh; 28, Gloucester Street, S.W. *University Union, Edinburgh; National Liberal.*
- * **Wiles, Thomas (L.)**, elected for Islington, South D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; b. '61 at St. Albans; E. Amersham Hall; senior partner Joseph Wiles & Son, grain merchants, Catherine Court, E.C.; L.C.C. for S.W. Bethnal Green '90-1907; Progressive Whip; Parliamentary Sec. to Mr. McKinnon Wood, Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs; J.P. Oxfordshire. 2, Catherine Court, E.C.; Satwell Spinneys, Greys, Oxon. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- * **Wilkie, Alex. (Lab.)**, elected for Dundee Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; b. '50; E. Leven public school; was sec. of Glasgow Shipwrights, and is now gen. sec. Shipconstructive and Shipwrights Association; member Labour Party; Moseley Commr. to America 1902; on Newcastle City Council and a magistrate for the City. 8, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- Williams, Aneurin (L.)**, elected for Plymouth Jan. 1910; b. '59; E. St. John's College, Cambridge; barrister, Inner Temple; partner in Linthorpe Ironworks, Middlesbrough, '86-90; chairman of First Garden City, Ltd.; deeply interested in land nationalisation, co-operation and co-partnership. Wheelside, Hindhead. *Reform, Eighty, National Liberal.*
- * **Williams, J. (Lab.)**, elected for Glamorgan-shire, West or Gower D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; b. '61; went into collieries at 12; chief agent Western District Miners' Association; Gen. Sec. Amalgamated Society South Wales Colliery Workers, '90. Miners' Association Offices, Swansea, and Sketzz, near Swansea.
- Williams, Penry (L.)**, elected for Middlesbrough, Jan. 1910; b. '66; an ironmaster.
- * **Williams, Colonel R. (U.)**, has sat for Dorset, West, since 1895; b. '48; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; D.L. London; J.P. and D.L. Dorsetshire; Dorset C.C.; director Williams Deacon Bank, Wilts and Dorset Banking Co., and L. & S.W. Railway; Hon. Col. 4th Batt. Dorset Regt. Bridehead, Dorchester.
- * **Williams, W. L. (L.)**, elected for Carmarthen District Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; B.C.L.; barrister Lincoln's Inn '97; S. Wales and Chester Circuit. 135, Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.
- * **Williamson, Sir Archibald, Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Elgin and Nairn since 1906; b. '60; E. Craigmount School and Edin. Univ.; merchant; partner Balfour, Williamson & Co.; director Royal Insurance Co. Bart. 1909. Allerton Tower, Woolton, near Liverpool; Glenogil, Forfarshire. *Reform, Bath, Automobile.*
- Willoughby, Major the Hon. Claud H. D. (U.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, Stamford D., Jan. 1910; b. '72; 3rd s. of 1st Earl of Ancaster; Major Coldstream Guards; served in South African campaign. 21, Eaton Place, S.W.
- * **Willoughby-de-Eresby, Lord (U.)**, has sat for Lincolnshire, Horncastle D., since Jan. '94; e. s. of the Earl of Ancaster; b. '67; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; J.P. Lincs. and Rutland; Hon. Col. Lincs. Yeomanry. Normanston Park, Stamford, and 6, Audley Square, W. Carlton.
- * **Wilson, Arthur Stanley (U.)**, elected for Yorks, Holderness D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1900; b. '68; E. Eton and Cambridge. 2, Lower Berkeley Street, W., and Raywell, Hull.
- * **Wilson, Hon. Guy Greville (L.)**, returned for Hull, West, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since Nov. 29th, 1907; b. '77; served in S. African War, D.S.O.; Director Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Hull.
- * **Wilson, Henry J. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Holmfirth D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; b. '33; gold and silver smelter and refiner; J.P. W. Riding, Yorks, and Sheffield. Osgathorpe Hills, Sheffield.
- * **Wilson, J. (L.)**, elected for Durham, Mid, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '90; was M.P. for Houghton-le-Spring D. '85-6; b. '37; from the age of 12 worked in Durham and American mines; assisted in forming Miners' Association '69; Treasurer '82; Financial Secretary '90, and Corresponding Secretary '96. North Road, Durham, and 20, Upper Kennington Lane, S.E.
- * **Wilson, John William (L.)**, has sat for Worcestershire, North, since 1895; b. '58; E. privately and Lond. Univ.; member Albright & Wilson, chemical manufacturers, Oldbury; J.P. Worcestershire. Perrycroft, Colwall, Malvern; 4, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Reform, Bath, National Liberal.*
- Wilson, T. F. (L.)**, elected for N.E. Lanark Jan. 1910; is a W.S. practising in Glasgow; member Lanark C.C.
- * **Wilson, William Tyson (Lab.)**, elected for Lanes., S.E. or Westhoughton D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; apprenticed as carpenter; one of the founders of Bolton Building Trades Federation; Chairman of General and Executive Councils of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners '98-1906. J.P. Lancashire County. 98, Mornington Road, Bolton.
- * **Winfrey, Richard (L.)**, elected for Norfolk, S.W. D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since

- 1906; *b.* '58; managing director of five newspaper publishing companies in the eastern counties; chairman Lincolnshire and Norfolk Small Holdings Association; Parliamentary private secretary to President of Board of Agriculture. Sutton House, Peterborough, and Hunstanton-on-Sea. *National Liberal.*
- Wing, Thomas E. (L.),** elected for Grimsby Jan. 1910; *b.* '53; began life as a commercial traveller in stationery and "fancy goods," and was for 15 years Parliamentary agent of the Commercial Travellers' Association; is connected with the business of Dean & Co., manufacturers of music stands; an active member of the adult school movement. Sycamore House, Brayton, Selby, Yorkshire.
- ***Winterton, Edward, 6th Earl (U.),** has sat for Sussex (Horsham D.) since Nov. 1904; *b.* April '83; Capt. Sussex Imperial Yeomanry. Parliamentary priv. sec. to the Financial Sec. to the Admiralty till Dec. 1905; succeeded to Earldom Sept. 5th, 1907. 49, Mount Street, W.; Shillingee Park, Petworth.
- ***Wolff, G. W. (U.),** elected for Belfast, East, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92, *b.* '34; *E.* Hamburg and Liverpool College; formerly partner in the firm of Harland & Wolff, shipbuilders and marine engineers. The Den, Belfast, and 42, Park Street, London, W.
- Wood, Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley (U.),** elected for Yorkshire, Ripon D., Jan. 1910; *b.* '81; eldest son of Lord Halifax; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Fellow of All Souls; author of "The Life of John Keble"; Master of Harriers; J.P., W. and E. Riding, Yorks; *m.* 1900, Lady Dorothy Onslow; Lieut. Yorkshire Dragoons. Temple Newsam, Leeds, and Garrowby, Bishop Witton, York. *Carlton.*
- Wood, John (U.),** elected for Stalybridge Jan. 1910; *b.* '57; *E.* Rugby and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; M.A.; Barr. Inner Temple; J.P. and D.L. Herefordshire, (Sheriff 1900), J.P. Suffolk and Derbyshire. Hengrave Hall, Bury St. Edmunds; Whitfield House, Glossop, Derbyshire; and Forrest Lodge, Dalry, Galloway, N.B. *Carlton, Bachelors', New University, Junior Carlton, Constitutional.*
- ***Wood, Thomas McKinnon (L.),** elected for Glasgow, St. Rollox D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since 1906; *b.* '55; *E.* Mill Hill School, Univ. Coll., London; B.A. Lond., LL.D. St. Andrews, L.C.C. since '92; chairman L.C.C. '98-9; appointed first Parliamentary Secretary Board of Education, then Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1908; D.L. London. 16, Portland Place, London, W. *Reform, National Liberal, Glasgow Liberal.*
- ***Wortley, Right Hon. C. B. Stuart, K.C. (U.),** elected for Sheffield, Hallam D., Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '85; M.P. for the undivided borough of Sheffield '80-85; *b.* '51; son of the Rt. Hon. J. Stuart-Wortley, sometime M.P. for Bute and Solicitor-Gen. (son of 1st Lord Wharncliffe); *E.* Rugby and Balliol Coll. Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '92; Parliamentary Under-Secretary Home Department '85-6 and '86-92; one of the Deputy-Chairmen of Committees of the House since 1895, and one of the panel of
- Chairmen of Standing Committees since '94; Church Estates Commissioner '95; P.C. '96; Director Great Central Railway. 7, Cheyne Walk, S.W., and 1, King's Bench Walk, E.C. *Carlton, Marlborough, and Beefsteak.*
- ***Wyndham, Right Hon. George (U.),** elected for Dover Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '80; *b.* '63; *E.* Eton; Lieut. 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards '83-7; served in the Sudan '85; Lt.-Col. Cheshire Yeomanry; J.P. Cheshire; Director L.C. & D. Railway; private sec. to Mr. A. J. Balfour when Chief Secretary for Ireland '87-92; Under-Sec. for War '98-1900; Chief Secretary for Ireland 1900-5; carried the Irish Land Act through the Commons with great ability and tact in 1903; resigned March 1905. Lord Rector Glasgow 1902; Lord Rector of Edinburgh 1908; D.C.L. Oxon, 1904; LL.D. Glasgow 1907; LL.D. Edinburgh 1909. Saughton Grange, Chester, and 35, Park Lane, W. *Carlton.*
- Yerburgh, Robert A. (U.),** elected for Chester Jan. 1910; sat for it '86-1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Rossall, Harrow, Univ. Coll., Oxford; barrister Middle Temple; president of the Navy League and the Agricultural Organisation Society; President Urbai Corporation Bank Association; Vice-Chairman of National Home Reading Union; J.P., D.L., Lancashire; J.P. Kirkcubrightshire. 25, Kensington Gore, S.W.; Woodfold Park, Blackburn; and Barwhillanty, Kirkcubrightshire. *Travellers', Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- ***Young, Samuel (N.),** returned unopposed for Cavan, East, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '22; *E.* Old Presbyterian Coll., Belfast; senior partner Young, King, & Co., Ltd., whisky distillers Belfast and Limavady, was member Royal Commission on Licensing Laws. Avonmore, Derrivolgie, Belfast. *National Liberal, London.*
- Young, William (L.),** elected for E. Perthshire Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Ballater Public School; has commercial interests in Mexico.
- ***Younger, George (U.),** elected for Ayr Burghs Jan. 1910, and has sat for them since 1906; *b.* '51; *E.* Edinburgh Academy and University; D.L. and J.P. Clackmannanshire; J.P. Stirlingshire; Chairman George Younger & Son, Ltd., brewers, Alloa; member Royal Comm. Licensing '96; Director National Bank of Scotland, and N. Brit. and Merc. Insurance Co. Leekie, Gargunnoch, Stirlingshire, N.B., and Alloa, N.B. *Carlton, Conservative.*
- Younger, William (L.),** elected for Peebles and Selkirk Jan. 1910; sat for Lincolnshire, Stamford D., as a Conservative, '95-1906; *b.* '62; has been a lieutenant in 16th Lancers. Auchen Castle, Moffat, N.B. *Naval and Military, Boodles'.*
- ***Yoxall, Sir James H. (L.),** elected for Nottingham, West, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '57; *E.* Westminster Training College; head master of a Sheffield Board School till '92; President National Union of Teachers '91-2, and since '92 General Secretary; Royal Commissioner on Secondary Education '94; author of "Château Royal," "Beyond the Wall," "The Rommany Stone," "Alain Tanger's Wife," and "The Wander Years"; M.A. Camb. and M.A. Oxon; J.P.; knighted 1909. 20, Kew Gardens Road, Kew, and 67, Russell Square, W.C. *Reform, National Liberal.*

REGISTERED ELECTORS AND POLLINGS, JANUARY TO NOVEMBER 1910.
(For Pollings at the General Election of December 1910, see the Coloured Supplement.)

The following table shows the total number of registered electors, with other details, in the United Kingdom in January 1910 :—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Population 1901	32,527,843	4,472,103	4,458,775	41,458,721
Inhabited Houses 1901	6,260,852	926,914	858,158	8,045,924
County Electors :				
Owners	536,249	63,703	8,318	608,270
Occupiers	2,997,099	363,404	566,372	3,926,875
Lodgers	91,928	23,843	3,774	119,545
Total County	3,625,276	450,950	578,464	4,654,690
Borough Electors :				
Occupiers	2,425,759	253,882	110,543	2,790,184
Lodgers	127,300	30,938	2,329	160,627
Freemen, etc.	23,217	26,414	2,431	52,062
Total Borough	2,576,336	311,234	115,303	3,002,873
University Electors	20,110	23,024	5,020	48,154
Grand Total 1910.	6,221,722	785,208	698,767	7,705,717

The following is an alphabetical list of the **Parliamentary constituencies** of the United Kingdom, with the names of the member or members returned by each, and, where there was a contest, the figures declared to have been polled by the candidates at the **General Election of January 1910**. The names of the county and borough divisions are given in parentheses after the name of the county or borough: thus, the Luton or South Division of Bedfordshire appears as Beds (S. or Luton). Therefore, in seeking for the figures with regard to any special division of a county or borough, the county or borough should be turned to in its proper alphabetical place, and the local division will be readily found. The few places which, like the City of London, Leicester, etc., are not broken up into single-member divisions, and still return two members, are distinguished in the alphabetical list of constituencies by a figure thus (2).

Aberdeen (N.) [10,331]. D. V. Pirie (L) - - - 4297 R. Scott-Brown (U) - - - 2314 T. Kennedy (Soc) - - - 1344	Armagh (Mid) [7072]. J. B. Lonsdale (U) unopp.	Bath (2) [8144]. Lord A. Thynne (U) - - - 3961 Sir C. Hunter (U) - - - 3889 D. Maclean (L.) - - - 3771 G. P. Gooch (L) - - - 3757
Aberdeen (S.) [13,496]. G. B. Esslemont (L) - - - 6749 R. McNeill (U) - - - 4433	Armagh (N.) [7581]. W. Moore (U) unopp.	Battersea [18,927]. Rt. Hon. J. Burns (L) - - 8540 A. Shirley Benn (U) - - - 7985
Aberdeenshire (E.) [12,635]. W. H. Cowan (L) - - - 6600 C. R. Burn (U) - - - 3962	Armagh (S.) [6810]. Dr. C. O'Neill (N) unopp.	Bedford [6063]. W. A. Attenborough (U) - 2919 P. Barlow (L) - - - 2750
Aberdeenshire (W.) [10,898]. J. M. Henderson (L) - - - 5901 G. Smith (U) - - - 3194	Ashton-under-Lyne [8595]. A. H. Scott (L) - - - 4039 H. Whiteley (U) - - - 3746 W. Gee (Soc) - - - 413	Beds (N. or Biggleswade) [14,031]. A. W. Black (L) - - - 6631 R. E. Prothero (U) - - - 6020
Anglesey [10,341]. E. Griffiths (L) - - - 5888 R. O. Roberts (U) - - - 2436	Aston Manor [11,894]. E. Cecil (U) - - - 7369 J. H. Allen (L) - - - 1922	Beds (S. or Luton) [16,564]. T. G. Ashton (L) - - - 7946 G. Elliott, K.C. (U) - - - 7080
Antrim (E.) [8959]. Col. J. M. McCalmont (U) unopp.	Ayr Burghs [8067]. G. Younger (U) - - - 3647 W. Robertson (L) - - - 3594	Belfast (E.) [16,330]. G. W. Wolff (U) unopp.
Antrim (Mid) [7219]. Hon. A. O'Neill (U) unopp.	Ayrshire (N.) [16,458]. A. Anderson (L) - - - 6189 Hon. T. Cochrane (U) - - 5951 J. Brown (Lab) - - - 1801	Belfast (N.) [11,829]. R. Thompson (U) - - - 6275 R. Gageby (Lab) - - - 3951
Antrim (N.) [7516]. P. Kerr-Smiley (U) - - - 3519 Sir W. Baxter (L) - - - 3135	Ayrshire (S.) [18,272]. W. P. Beale (L) - - - 8833 T. W. McIntyre (U) - - - 6793	Belfast (S.) [10,622]. J. Chambers, K.C. (U) - - 5772 F. H. Sloan (Ind U) - - - 3552
Antrim (S.) [9900]. C. C. Craig (C) - - - 5310 W. M. Clow (U) - - - 2340	Banffshire [8181]. W. Waring (L) - - - 4066 J. Crabb-Watt (U) - - - 2053	Belfast (W.) [9230]. J. Devlin (N) - - - 4651 J. B. Carpenter (U) - - - 4064 P. J. Magee (N) - - - 75
Argyllshire [11,025]. J. S. Ainsworth (L) - - - 4443 G. A. Clark-Hutchinson (U) 3617	Barrow-in-Furness [10,478]. C. Duncan (Lab.) - - - 5304 F. Meynell (U) - - - 4298	

Berks (N. or Abingdon) [9255]. Major Henderson (U) - 4829 E. A. Strauss (L) - 3776	Bradford (W.) [14,825]. F. W. Jowett (Lab) - 8880 Sir E. Flower (U) - 4461	Cambs. (W. or Chesterton) [10,860]. Hon. E. S. Montagu (L) - 5240 Capt. E. Morrison-Bell (U) 4735
Berks (S. or Newbury) [13,063]. W. A. Mount (U) - 7081 T. C. H. Hedderwick, K.C. (L) - 4723	Brecknockshire [13,432]. S. Robinson (L) - 6335 Hon. R. C. Devereux (U) - 3865	Cambs. (E. or Newmarket) [10,366]. G. H. Verrall (U) - 4752 Sir C. D. Rose (L) - 4632
Berks (E. or Wokingham) [14,327]. E. Gardner (U) - 8132 S. H. Knight (L) - 4095	Brighton (2) [21,427]. Capt. G. C. Tryon (U) 11,625 Hon. W. F. Rice (U) 11,567 Surg. Gen. Evatt (L) - 7506 M. Nickalls (L) - 7472	Cambs. (N. or Wisbech) [11,713]. Hon. Neil Primrose (L) - 5279 F. C. Garfit (U) - 5079
Berwickshire [5674]. H. J. Tennant (L) - 2992 Sir H. Seton-Karr (U) - 2060	Bristol (E.) [15,060]. Rt. Hon. C. Hobbhouse (L) 6804 T. H. Batten (U) - 4033 F. Sheppard (Lab.) - 2255	Cambridge Univ. (2) [7145]. S. H. Butcher (U) unopp. J. F. P. Rawlinson (U) unopp.
Bethnal Green (N.E.) [7554]. Sir E. A. Cornwall (L) - 3842 Dr. J. E. Molson (U) - 2435	Bristol (N.) [13,089]. Rt. Hon. A. Birrell (L) - 6805 M. H. Woods (U) - 5459	Canterbury [3836]. I. Henniker Heaton (U) - 1371 F. B. Goldney (Ind. U) - 1350 W. D. Woodcock (L) - 815
Bethnal Green (S.W.) [7103]. E. H. Pickersgill (L) - 3328 E. Hoffgaard (U) - 2350	Bristol (S.) [16,171]. Sir W. H. Davies (L) - 7281 H. Chatterton (U) - 7010	Cardiff (Dist.) [28,723]. D. A. Thomas (L) - 13,207 Lord N. Crichton-Stuart (U) - 11,652
Birkenhead [18,189]. H. Vivian (L) - 8120 A. Bigland (U) - 7976	Bristol (W.) [10,127]. Col. G. A. Gibbs (U) - 5159 Dr. T. J. Saise (L) - 3881	Cardiganshire [13,333]. M. Vaughan-Davies (L) - 6348 G. F. Roberts (U) - 2943
Birmingham (Bordesley) [17,358]. Rt. Hon. J. Collings (U) - 9021 F. Hughes (Lab) - 3453	Bucks (Mid. or Aylesbury) [12,218]. Lionel de Rothschild (U) - 6037 R. Wallace Atkins (L) - 4574	Carlisle [7456]. Hon. R. D. Denman (L) - 3270 V. Hussey Walsh (U) - 2815 A. C. Bannington (Soc.) - 777
Birmingham (Central) [9908]. E. Parkes (U) - 6015 A. Brampton (L) - 1711	Bucks (N. or Buckingham) [13,081]. F. W. Verney (L) - 6055 Hon. T. F. Fremantle (U) 5944	Carlow Co. [5905]. M. Molloy (N) unopp.
Birmingham (E.) [15,244]. A. D. Steel-Maitland (U) - 8460 J. J. Stephenson (Lab) - 3958	Bucks (S. or Wycombe) [16,366]. Sir C. A. Cripps, K.C. (U) 8690 T. A. Herbert (L) - 6134	Carmarthen (Dist.) [6772]. W. Ll. Williams (L) - 4197 Lord Tiverton (U) - 1965
Birmingham (Edgbaston) [13,383]. Sir F. W. Lowe (U) - 7951 J. H. Morgan (L) - 2850	Burnley [16,992]. G. Arbuthnot (U) - 5776 F. Maddison (L) - 5681 H. M. Hyndman (Soc) - 4948	Carmarthenshire (E.) [12,268]. A. Thomas, K.C. (L) - 7619 M. Peel (U) - 2451
Birmingham (N.) [8542]. J. T. Middlemore (U) - 5189 J. Dawson (L) - 988	Bury (Lancs) [9657]. George Toulmin (L) - 4866 E. L. Hartley (U) - 4258	Carmarthenshire (W.) [9433]. J. Lloyd Morgan, K.C. (L) 5684 W. J. Cremlin (U) - 2059
Birmingham (S.) [11,178]. Lord Morpeth (U) - 6207 A. E. Butler (L) - 2476	Bury St. Edmunds [2817]. Hon. W. E. Guinness (U) unopp.	Carnarvon (Dist.) [5717]. Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George (L) - 3183 H. C. Vincent (U) - 2105
Birmingham (W.) [12,313]. J. Chamberlain (U) unopp.	Buteshire [3562]. H. Hope (U) - 1531 N. Lamont (L) - 1372	Carnarvonshire (N. or Arfon) [10,153]. W. Jones (L) - 6223 A. E. Hughes (U) - 2629
Blackburn (2) [22,572]. Sir T. Barclay (L) - 12,064 P. Snowden (Lab.) - 11,916 Lord R. Cecil (U F T) - 9307 G. Stewart Bowles (U F T) 9112	Caithness-shire [3944]. R. L. Harmsworth (L) - 2613 L. H. Strain (U) - 590	Carnarvonshire (S. or Eifion) [9455]. E. W. Davies (L) - 6118 C. F. Ll. Priestley (U) - 1700
Bolton (2) [21,341]. G. Harwood (L) - 12275 A. H. Gill (Lab.) - 11864 W. Mattinson, K.C. (U) - 7479 P. Ashworth (U) - 7326	Camberwell (Dulwich) [16,478]. A. Bonar Law (U) - 8472 H. E. Cotton (L) - 6054	Cavan (E.) [8981]. S. Young (N) unopp.
Boston [4037]. C. H. Dixon (U) - 1975 Dr. H. S. Lunn (L) - 1715	Camberwell (N.) [11,918]. Dr. T. J. Macnamara (L) - 5593 S. H. Goldsmid (U) - 4511	Cavan (W.) [8605]. V. P. Kennedy (N) unopp.
Bradford (Cent.) [9,848]. Sir G. Robertson (L) - 5240 Lord Howick (U) - 3608	Camberwell (Peckham) [12,341]. H. C. Gooch (U) - 5330 A. Richardson (L) - 5247	Chatham [15,799]. G. F. Hohler, K.C. (U) - 7411 J. H. Jenkins (Lab.) - 6130
Bradford (E.) [15,879]. Sir W. E. B. Priestley (L) 7709 J. H. Balfour Browne, K.C. (U) - 5014 E. R. Hartley (Soc) - 1740	Cambridge [9392]. A. H. Paget (U) - 4667 S. O. Buckmaster, K.C. (L) 4981	Chelsea [11,257]. S. J. G. Hoare (U) - 5610 E. J. Horniman (L) - 4048

Cheltenham [8353].
Lord Duncannon (U) - 3988
R. Mathias (L) - 3850

Cheshire (Altrincham) [18,921].
Sir W. Crossley (L) - 8709
Lord Bury (U) - 7808

Cheshire (Crewe) [15,866].
Rt. Hon. J. Tomkinson (L) 7761
Sir J. Harrington (U) - 5419
F. H. Rose (Lab.) - 1380

On the death of Mr. Tomkinson (polling April 30th, 1910):
W. S. Maclaren (L) - 7639
J. H. Welsford (U) - 6041

Cheshire (Eddisbury) [11,488].
H. Barnston (U) - 5664
Hon. A. L. Stanley (L) - 4976

Cheshire (Hyde) [12,166].
F. Neilson (L) - 4476
Dr. T. Eastham (U) - 4461
W. C. Anderson (Lab) - 2401

Cheshire (Knutsford) [12,142].
A. J. Sykes (U) - 6199
A. J. King (L) - 5084

Cheshire (Macclesfield) [9306].
W. B. Brocklehurst (L) - 4534
W. Bromley-Davenport (U) 4384

Cheshire (Northwich) [13,389].
J. Brunner (L) - 6661
C. Williams (U) - 5542

Cheshire (Wirral) [22,330].
G. Stewart (U) - 10,309
E. P. Jones (L) - 8862

Chester [8102].
R. Yerburgh (U) - 3978
E. Paul (L) - 3776

Christchurch [10,991].
H. Page Croft (U) - 5538
A. A. Allen (L) - 4807

Clackmannan and Kinross [8103].
Rt. Hon. E. Wason (L) - 3971
N. B. Constable (U) - 2703

Clapham [22,611].
G. D. Faber (U) - 10,743
J. G. Kipling (L) - 8762

Clare (E.) [8709].
W. Redmond (N) unopp.

Clare (W.) [8834].
A. Lynch (N) unopp.

Colchester [7226].
L. W. Evans (U) - 3717
F. W. Thomson (L) - 2926

Cork City (2) [13,797].
W. O'Brien (Ind. N) - 4535
A. Roche (N) - 4438
M. Healy (Ind. N.) - 4229
Dr. W. Murphy (N) - 3776
Sir E. Fitzgerald (Ind.) - 2061

Cork Co. (E.) [6316].
Capt. A. J. C. Donelan (N) unopp.

Cork Co. (Mid) [6599].
D. Sheehan (Ind. N) - 2824
W. Fallon (N) - 1999

Cork Co. (N.) [6655].
P. Guiney (Ind. N) - 2888
M. Barry (N) - 1798

Cork Co. (N.E.) [6634].
W. O'Brien (Ind. N) - 2984
W. Abraham (N) - 1510
Mr. O'Brien having decided to sit for Cork City, for which he had also been elected, Mr. Maurice Healy (Ind. N) was (March 2nd, 1910) returned unopposed in his place.

Cork Co. (S.) [6199].
E. Barry (N) unopp.

Cork Co. (S.E.) [6734].
E. Crean (Ind. N) - 2300
J. M. Burke (N) - 1757

Cork Co. (W.) [5727].
J. Gilhooly (Ind. N) - 2155
D. O'Leary (N) - 1382

Cornwall (S.E. or Bodmin) [11,553].
C. A. Grenfell (L) - 5133
Sir R. Pole-Carew (U) - 5083

Cornwall (N.W. or Camborne) [9375].
A. E. Dunn (L) - 5027
N. Chamberlain (U) - 2587

Cornwall (N.E. or Launceston) [9857].
G. C. Marks (L) - 4793
H. B. Grylls (U) - 3564

Cornwall (Mid or St. Austell) [10,968].
T. Agar-Robartes (L) - 6225
F. T. H. Bernard (U) - 3138

Cornwall (W. or St. Ives) [9411].
Sir C. Cory (L) - 4458
C. B. Levita (U) - 3586

Cornwall (Truro) [10,162].
G. H. Morgan (L) - 4873
Sir E. D. Lawrence (U) - 4262

Coventry [16,463].
J. K. Foster (U) - 7369
Silas Hocking (L) - 7153

Croydon [27,350].
Sir R. Hermon-Hodge (U) 12,223
A. L. Leon (L) - 11,327

Cumberland (Cockermouth) [11,328].
Sir J. S. Randles (U) - 4579
Sir Wilfrid Lawson (L) - 3638
J. P. Whitehead (Lab.) - 1909

Cumberland (W. or Egremont) [10,424].
J. A. Grant (U) - 4060
H. Fullerton (L) - 3949

Cumberland (N. or Eskdale) [11,014].
Hon. G. Howard (L) - 4504
Claude Lowther (U) - 4470

Cumberland (Mid or Penrith) [8907].
Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther (U) unopp.

Darlington [10,997].
I. T. T. Lincoln (L) - 4815
H. Pike Pease (U) - 4786

Denbigh (Dist.) [5103].
Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore (U) 2438
A. C. Edwards (L) - 2430

Denbighshire (E.) [11,911].
E. G. Hemmerde, K.C. (L) 6865
D. Rhys (U) - 3321

Denbighshire (W.) [9920].
Sir J. H. Roberts (L) - 5854
S. Thompson (U) - 2829

Deptford [15,159].
C. W. Bowerman (Lab) - 6880
S. A. Coats (U) - 6358

Derby (2) [20,113].
Sir T. Roe (L) - 10,343
J. H. Thomas (Lab) - 10,189
A. E. Beck (U) - 8038
A. Page (U) - 7953

Derbyshire (Chesterfield) [16,248].
J. Haslam (Lab) - 8234
G. W. Radford (U) - 5693

Derbyshire (High Peak) [12,412].
O. Partington (L) - 5912
S. Hill-Wood (U) - 5806

Derbyshire (Ilkeston) [19,467].
Sir W. Foster (L) - 10,632
F. St. J. Morrow (U) - 6432
On the retirement of Sir W. Foster (polling March 7th, 1910):
Rt. Hon. Col. Seely (L) 10,204
H. F. Wright (U) - 6871

Derbyshire (Mid) [13,660].
J. G. Hancock (Lab) - 7557
F. Francis (U) - 4268

Derbyshire (N.E.) [17,701].
W. E. Harvey (Lab.) - 8715
J. Court (U) - 6411

Derbyshire (S.) [17,368].
H. H. Raphael (L) - 8259
J. B. Marsden-Smedley (U) 7473

Derbyshire (W.) [11,962].
Lord Kerry (U) - 5974
E. Hinmels (L) - 4925

Devon (Mid or Ashburton) [11,976].
C. R. Buxton (L) - 5663
E. Morrison-Bell (U) - 5421

Devon (N.W. or Barnstaple) [13,126].
E. J. Soares (L) - 6236
G. Borwick (U) - 5354

On the appointment of Mr. Soares as a Junior Lord of the Treasury, he was returned (March 2nd, 1910) unopposed.

Devon (E. or Honiton) [10,522].
A. C. Morrison-Bell (U) - 5604
W. B. Luke (L) - 3733

Devon (N. or S. Molton) [8700]. G. Lambert (L) - - - 4419 Col. Perowne (U) - - - 3398	Down (S.) [7753]. J. MacVeagh (N) - - - 3815 L. Macassey (U) - - - 3180	Durham (Chester-le-Street) [23,906]. J. W. Taylor (Lab) - - 12,684 A. D. Shafto (U) - - - 6891
Devon (N.E. or Tiverton) [9660]. Hon. W. L. Walrond (U) - 4945 I. Heathcoat-Amory (L) - 4153	Down (W.) [8253]. W. J. MacCaw (U) unopp.	Durham (City) [2601]. J. W. Hills (U) unopp.
Devon (W. or Tavistock) [15,063]. H. C. Luttrell (L) - - - 6570 J. W. Spear (U) - - - 6343	Dublin (Collegio Green) [8739]. J. P. Nannetti (N) - - - 4559 Major G. B. O'Connor (U) 1239	Durham (Houghton-le-Spring) [17,504]. R. Cameron (L) - - - 10,393 H. Streatfeild (U) - - - 4382
Devon (Torquay) [11,241]. Sir H. Layland-Barratt (L) 5104 Sir H. B. Lopes (U) - - - 5093	Dublin (Harbour) [9038]. T. Harrington (N) unopp. On the death of Mr. Harrington, Mr. W. Abraham (N) was returned unopposed (April 1910).	Durham (Jarrow) [18,292]. Godfrey Palmer (L) - - - 4885 Pete Curran (Lab) - - - 4818 J. Kirkley (U) - - - 4668
Devon (S. or Totnes) [10,107]. F. B. Mildmay (U) - - - 5595 I. Foot (L) - - - 3578	Dublin (St. Patrick's) [8882]. W. Field (N) unopp.	Durham (Mid) [15,832]. J. Wilson (L) unopp.
Devonport (2) [12,125]. Sir J. Jackson (U) - - - 5658 Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke (U) - 5286 Sir J. W. Benn (L) - - - 5146 S. Lithgow (L) - - - 5140	Dublin (St. Stephen's Green) [7099]. P. J. Brady (N) - - - 3683 H. D. Conner, K.C. (U) - 3021	Durham (N.W.) [18,361]. L. Atherley-Jones, K.C. (L) - - - 10,497 J. L. Knott (U) - - - 5227
Dewsbury [14,389]. Rt. Hon. W. Runciman (L) 7882 B. Dent (U) - - - 4747	Dublin Co. (N.) [13,044]. J. J. Clancy (N) unopp.	Durham (S.E.) [18,880]. E. Hayward (L) - - - 9298 Hon. F. W. Lambton (U) - 6860
Donegal (E.) [6454]. Edward Kelly (N) - - - 3415 T. Harrison (U) - - - 2202	Dublin Co. (S.) [12,009]. Capt. Bryan Cooper (U) - 5072 W. F. Cotton (N) - - - 5006	Edinburgh (Cent.) [7005]. C. E. Price (L) - - - 3965 D. A. Scott (U) - - - 1980
Donegal (N.) [6650]. P. O'Doherty (N) unopp.	Dublin University (2) [5020]. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Carson (U) unopp. Rt. Hon. J. H. Campbell (U) unopp.	Edinburgh (E.) [12,544]. Sir J. Gibson (L) - - - 6760 P. J. Ford (U) - - - 4273
Donegal (S.) [6001]. J. G. Swift MacNeill (N) unopp.	Dudley [17,483]. A. G. Hooper (L) - - - 8342 Major Griffith-Boscawen (U) - - - 8155	Edinburgh (S.) [20,433]. A. Dewar, K.C. (L) - - 10,235 H. B. Cox (U) - - - 7901 On the elevation of Mr. Dewar to the Scottish Bench (polling April 30th, 1910): C. H. Lyell (L) - - - 8694 R. C. Glyn (U) - - - 6367
Donegal (W.) [6642]. H. A. Law (N) unopp.	Dulwich: see Camberwell (Dulwich).	Edinburgh (W.) [9758]. J. A. Clyde, K.C. (U) - - 4683 C. H. Lyell (L) - - - 4233
Dorset (E.) [14,794]. Hon. F. Guest (L) - - - 6957 J. S. Nicholson (U) - - - 6531 On the unseating on petition of Capt. the Hon. F. Guest (polling June 30th, 1910): Hon. H. Guest (L) - - - 6967 J. S. Nicholson (U) - - - 6375	Dumbartonshire [18,399]. J. Dundas White (L) - - 8640 Henry Brock (U) - - - 7607	Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities [11,319]. Sir R. B. Finlay (U) - - 5205 Sir A. R. Simpson (L) - - 2693
Dorset (N.) [8616]. Sir R. Baker (U) - - - 4093 A. W. Wills (L) - - - 3944	Dumfries Burghs [4307]. J. W. Gulland (L) - - - 2303 J. B. Duncan (U) - - - 1730	Elgin Burghs [5301]. J. E. Sutherland (L) - - 3031 W. G. Black (U) - - - 1201
Dorset (S.) [11,440]. A. V. Hambro (U) - - - 5811 Sir T. Scarisbrick (L) - - 4379	Dumfriesshire [9651]. P. A. Molteno (L) - - - 4666 W. Murray (U) - - - 4091	Elgin and Nairn [5748]. Sir A. Williamson (L) - - 2917 R. G. Glyn (U) - - - 1734
Dorset (W.) [7576]. Col. R. Williams (U) - - 4011 W. S. Edwards (L) - - - 2759	Dundee (2) [19,374]. Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill (L) - - - 10,747 A. Wilkie (Lab) - - - 10,365 J. S. Lloyd (U) - - - 4552 J. Glass (U) - - - 4339 E. Scrymgeour (Prohib.) 1512	Essex (Mid or Chelmsford) [13,314]. Capt. E. G. Pretymann (U) - 6816 T. Cuthbertson (L) - - - 4271
Dover [6247]. Rt. Hon. G. Wyndham (U) 3330 A. M. Bradley (L) - - - 1572	Durham (Barnard Castle) [12,212]. A. Henderson (Lab) - - 6136 H. G. Stobart (U) - - - 4646	Essex (W. or Epping) [12,164]. Rt. Hon. Col. Lockwood (U) 6578 I. A. Symmons (L) - - - 3845
Down (E.) [7895]. Capt. J. Craig (U) - - - 4028 J. Wood (L) - - - 3954	Durham (Bishop Auckland) [14,552]. Sir H. Havelock-Allan (L) 5391 Sir W. C. Chaytor (U) - 3841 W. House (Lab) - - - 3579	Essex (N.E. or Harwich) [14,285]. H. K. Newton (U) - - - 6757 A. L. Lever (L) - - - 5608
Down (N.) [9912]. T. L. Corbett (U) unopp. On the death of Mr. Corbett, Mr. W. Mitchell-Thomson (U) was returned (April 28th, 1910) unopposed.		Essex (E. or Maldon) [11,517]. Sir F. Flannery (U) - - 5691 I. R. Bethell (L) - - - 4822

Essex (S. or Romford) [52,984].
Sir J. H. Bethell (L) - 23,181
G. H. Williamson (U) - 21,224

Essex (N. or Saffron Walden) [9187].
Col. D. J. Proby (U) - 4283
Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease (L) - 4011

Essex (S.E.) [24,645].
J. H. M. Kirkwood (U) - 11,199
R. Whitehead (L) - 9288

Essex (S.W. or Walthamstow)
[39,117].
J. A. Simon, K.C. (L) - 17,726
J. S. Johnson (U) - 15,531
On the appointment of Sir
John Simon as Solicitor-General
(polling Nov. 1st, 1910):
Sir J. A. Simon (L) - 16,673
J. S. Johnson (U) - 13,907

Exeter [10,383].
H. E. Duke, K.C. (U) - 4902
H. St. Maur (L) - 4876

Falkirk Burghs [12,889].
J. A. M. Macdonald (L) - 6524
H. S. Keith (U) - 4375

Falmouth (see Penryn).
Fermanagh (N.) [4895].
G. Fetherstonhaugh, K.C.
(U) - 2474
J. G. Ker (L) - 2124

Fermanagh (S.) [5317].
J. Jordan (N) - 2693
T. Battersby, K.C. (U) - 2098

Fifeshire (E.) [10,372].
Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith (L) - 5242
Col. A. Sprot (U) - 3183

Fifeshire (W.) [17,627].
J. Deans Hope (L) - 6159
R. Adamson (Lab) - 4730
Gavin Ralston (U) - 1994

Finsbury (Central) [8094].
Major M. Archer-Shee (U) - 3559
W. C. Steadman (L) - 3187

Finsbury (E.) [4855].
J. A. Baker (L) - 2102
W. J. P. Mason (U) - 2016

Finsbury (Holborn) [8608].
J. F. Remnant (U) - 4847
Sir R. Stapley (L) - 2262

Flint District [4060].
J. W. Summers (L) - 2150
H. A. Tilby (U) - 1723

Flintshire [12,774].
J. H. Lewis (L) - 6610
Col. H. Ll. Howard (U) - 4454

Forfarshire [13,175].
J. Falconer (L) - 6789
R. Blackburn (U) - 4284

Fulham [21,000].
W. Hayes Fisher (U) - 9690
Capt. F. Hemphill (L) - 7761

Galway (City) [2306].
S. L. Gwynn (N) unopp.

Galway (Connemara) [6248].
W. O'Malley (N) unopp.

Galway Co. (E.) [7242].
J. Roche (N) unopp.

Galway Co. (N.) [7713].
R. Hazleton (N) unopp.

Galway Co. (S.) [6292].
W. J. Duffy (N) unopp.

Gateshead [19,138].
H. Elverston (L) - 6800
N. Grattan Doyle (U) - 6323
J. Johnson (Lab) - 3572

Glamorganshire (E.) [23,979].
Sir A. Thomas (L) - 14,721
F. H. Gaskell (U) - 5727

Glamorganshire (Mid) [20,017].
Sir S. T. Evans (L) - 13,175
G. H. Williams (U) - 3382

On the elevation of Sir
Samuel Evans to the Bench
(polling March 31st, 1910):
F. W. Gibbins (L) - 8920
V. Hartshorn (Lab) - 6210

Glamorganshire (W. or Gower)
[14,712].
J. Williams (Lab) - 9312
P. Simner (U) - 2532

Glamorganshire (Rhondda)
[17,640].
Rt. Hon. W. Abraham (Lab) - 12,436
H. Lloyd (U) - 3471

Glamorganshire (S.) [22,953].
W. Brace (Lab) - 11,612
L. Morgan (U) - 7411

Glasgow (Blackfriars) [8481].
G. N. Barnes (Lab) - 1496
A. H. B. Constable, K.C. (U) - 2796

Glasgow (Bridgeton) [10,144].
J. W. Cleland (L) - 5336
P. K. Lang (U) - 3539

Glasgow (Camlachie) [9661].
H. J. Mackinder (U) - 3227
A. Cross (L) - 2793
J. O'C. Kessack (Lab) - 2443

Glasgow (Cent.) [14,768].
Rt. Hon. C. Scott Dickson,
K.C. (U) - 6713
Prof. A. F. Murison (L) - 6058

Glasgow (Collegs) [14,208].
H. A. Watt (L) - 6525
Sir J. Stirling Maxwell (U) - 5823

Glasgow (St. Rollox) [19,581].
T. McKinnon Wood (L) - 10,019
A. R. Chamberlayne (U) - 6821

Glasgow (Tradeston) [9664].
A. Cameron Corbett (Ind L) - 2966
A. P. Main (U) - 2773
D. M. Mason (L) - 2673

**Glasgow and Aberdeen Univer-
sities** [11,705].
Sir H. Craik (U) - 4879
Sir F. Pollock (U F I) - 3411

Gloucester City [8475].
H. Terrell, K.C. (U) - 4109
Rt. Hon. Russell Rea (L) - 3983

Gloucester (E. or Cirencester)
[9934].
Hon. A. Bathurst (U) - 5091
R. W. Essex (L) - 4108

Gloucester (Forest of Dean)
[10,881].
Sir Charles Dilke (L) - 6141
J. H. Renton (C) - 3279

Gloucester (Mid or Stroud)
[10,992].
C. P. Allen (L) - 5285
A. W. Clifford (U) - 4962

Gloucester (N. or Tewkesbury)
[13,155].
Hon. M. Hicks-Beach (U) - 6050
R. A. Lister (L) - 5088
C. Fox (Lab) - 238

Gloucester (S. or Thornbury)
[14,742].
A. Rendall (L) - 7270
Hon. C. A. Ward (U) - 6251

Grantham [3647].
A. Priestley (L) - 1848
Capt. G. H. S. Smyth (U) - 1703

Gravesend [6733].
Sir G. Parker (U) - 3286
S. R. Jenkins (L) - 2612

Great Yarmouth [9571].
A. Fell (U) - 4459
Major E. Platt (L) - 3998

Gresnock [7853].
G. P. Collins (L) - 4233
Rt. Hon. J. Parker Smith (U) - 2632

Greenwich [13,153].
I. H. Benn (U) - 6284
R. S. Jackson (L) - 5083

Grimsby [18,029].
T. Wing (L) - 7772
Sir G. Doughty (U) - 7450

Hackney (Cent.) [9343].
Sir A. Spicer (L) - 4429
Felix Cassel, K.C. (U) - 3853

Hackney (N.) [11,789].
R. Greene (U) - 5620
T. Hart-Davies (L) - 4773

Hackney (S.) [14,128].
H. Bottomley (L) - 7299
C. Wertheimer (U) - 4304

Haddingtonshire [7961].
Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane (L) - 3771
B. H. Blyth (U) - 3026

Halifax (2) [15,528].
J. H. Whitley (L) - 9504
J. Parker (Lab) - 9293
J. F. W. Galbraith (U) - 4754

Hammermith [14,362].
Sir W. J. Bull (U) - 6668
G. Blacklock (L) - 5342

Hampstead [12,050].		Huddersfield [19,021].		Kent (Mid. or Medway) [15,181].	
J. S. Fletcher (U)	- 6228	A. J. Sherwell (L)	- 7158	Col. C. E. Warde (U)	- 8093
F. G. Howard (L)	- 3949	H. Snell (Lab)	- 5686	A. Cairns (L)	- 5285
Hanley [16,543].		Hull (Cent.) [8181].		Kent (E. or St. Augustine's) [16,614].	
E. Edwards (Lab)	- 9199	Sir H. S. King (U)	- 3606	A. Akers-Douglas (U)	- 9500
G. H. Rittner (U)	- 5202	Dr. R. W. Aske (L)	- 3586	R. T. Lang (L)	- 4114
Hants (W. or Andover) [11,370].		Hull (E.) [14,687].		Kent (W. or Sevenoaks) [19,035].	
W. V. Faber (U)	- 6127	T. R. Ferens (L)	- 7627	H. W. Forster (U)	- 10,421
Hon. P. Wodehouse (L)	- 3723	R. Sebag Montefiore (U)	- 5691	Sir F. Lely (L)	- 6351
Hants (N. or Basingstoke) [13,136].		Hull (W.) [22,609].		Kent (Isle of Thanet) [12,588].	
A. C. Salter, K.C. (U)	- 7506	Hon. Guy Wilson (L)	- 10,005	N. C. Craig, K.C. (U)	- 6892
J. E. Wallis (L)	- 3821	Sir J. Sherburn (U)	- 8288	J. Weigall (L)	- 3410
Hants (S. or Fareham) [18,695].		Hunts (S. or Huntingdon) [5175].		Kent (S.W. or Tonbridge) [17,116].	
A. H. Lee (U)	- 10,117	J. Caytor (U)	- 2466	Capt. H. S. Clay (U)	- 9240
J. Sandy (L)	- 5763	Hon. O. Brett (L)	- 2099	A. P. Hedges (L)	- 6030
Hants (Isle of Wight) [15,969].		Hunts (N. or Ramsey) [7034].		Kerry (E.) [5766].	
D. B. Hall (U)	- 7414	O. Locker-Lampson (U)	- 3350	E. O'Sullivan (N)	- 2643
G. Baring (L)	- 7123	A. C. Forster Boulton (L)	- 2915	J. Murphy (N)	- 2154
Hants (New Forest) [12,118].		Hythe [6541].		On petition the seat was declared vacant.	
W. F. Perkins (U)	- 6516	Sir E. Sassoon (U)	- 3746	Kerry (N.) [5536].	
Sir R. Hobart (L)	- 4423	W. Clarke Hall (L)	- 1954	M. J. Flavin (N)	- 2637
Hants (E. or Petersfield) [11,110].		Inverness Burghs [4547].		T. N. Stack (Ind, N)	- 885
W. G. Nicholson (U)	- 6279	J. A. Bryce (L)	- 2440	Kerry (S.) [5858].	
H. A. Baker (L)	- 3594	T. McMicking (U)	- 1650	J. P. Boland (N) unopp.	
Hartlepool [13,708].		Inverness-shire [9951].		Kerry (W.) [5848].	
Sir C. Furness (L)	- 6531	Sir J. A. Dewar (L)	- 4599	T. O'Donnell (N) unopp.	
W. G. H. Gritten (U)	- 5754	Sir Reginald MacLeod (U)	- 2774	Kidderminster [4579].	
On the unseating of Sir Christopher Furness on petition (polling June 20th, 1910):		Ipswich (2) [12,641].		Capt. E. Knight (U)	- 2350
S. Furness (L)	- 6159	Sir D. F. Goddard (L)	- 6120	Sir E. Fraser (L)	- 1983
H. Gritten (U)	- 5993	C. Silvester Horne (L)	- 5958	Kildare (N.) [4711].	
Hastings [9027].		A. C. Churchman (U)	- 5690	John O'Connor (N) unopp.	
A. Du Cros (U)	- 4634	B. H. Burton (U)	- 5645	Kildare (S.) [4958].	
R. Tweedy-Smith (L)	- 3833	Islington (E.) [11,118].		D. Kilbride (N) unopp.	
Hawick Burghs [6030].		G. H. Radford (L)	- 5003	Kilkenny City [1742].	
Sir J. Barran (L)	- 3261	J. H. T. Keeves (U)	- 4674	P. O'Brien (N) unopp.	
J. E. Graham, K.C. (U)	- 2268	Islington (N.) [12,677].		Kilkenny (N.) [4847].	
Hereford (City) [4066].		D. S. Waterlow (L)	- 5543	M. Meagher (N) unopp.	
J. S. Arkwright (U)	- 2320	G. A. Touche (U)	- 5512	Kilkenny (S.) [4985].	
L. Thomas, K.C. (L)	- 1533	Islington (S.) [8268].		M. Keating (N) unopp.	
Herefordshire (N. or Leominster) [9689].		T. Wiles (L)	- 3918	Kilmarnock Burghs [16,467].	
Sir J. Rankin (U)	- 4822	D. Faber (U)	- 3187	A. R. Rainy (L)	- 8937
E. Lamb (L)	- 3991	Islington (W.) [8544].		J. Bell (U)	- 5701
Herefordshire (S. or Ross) [10,946].		Rt. Hon. F. Lough (L)	- 3768	Kinordineshire [7179].	
P. A. Clive (U)	- 5073	Rt. Hon. Sir S. Crossley (U)	- 3514	Hon. A. C. Murray (L)	- 3926
H. Webb (L)	- 4678	Kensington (N.) [10,100].		R. B. Pearson (U)	- 1891
Herts (E. or Hertford) [11,838].		A. Burgoyne (U)	- 4611	King's Co. (Birr) [4410].	
Sir J. Rolleston (U)	- 6147	Sir H. Robson (L)	- 4079	M. Reddy (N) unopp.	
E. B. Barnard (L)	- 4455	Kensington (S.) [9159].		King's Co. (Tullamore) [4472].	
Herts (N. or Hitchin) [10,885].		Lord Claud Hamilton (U)	- 5771	E. Haviland-Burke (N) unopp.	
Dr. A. Hillier (U)	- 5761	Capt. MacIlwaine (L)	- 1301	King's Lynn [3755].	
St. G. L. Fox-Pitt (L)	- 3877	Kent (S. or Ashford) [14,202].		T. G. Bowles (L)	- 1900
Herts (Mid or St. Albans) [13,929].		L. Hardy (U)	- 7966	Hon. E. Cadogan (U)	- 1638
E. H. Carlile (U)	- 7323	R. Farrer (L)	- 4422	Kirkcaldy Burghs [8425].	
H. Beddoes (L)	- 5271	Kent (N.W. or Dartford) [21,398].		Sir J. H. Dalziel (L)	- 5935
Herts (W. or Watford) [17,710].		W. F. Mitchell (U)	- 9807	A. A. Baumann (U)	- 1659
A. S. Ward (U)	- 8782	J. Rowlands (L)	- 8990	Kirkcubrightshire [5878].	
N. Micklem, K.C. (L)	- 7231	Kent (N.E. or Faversham) [14,649].		Sir M. J. M. Stewart (U)	- 2661
		G. C. H. Wheeler (U)	- 7438	Major McMicking (L)	- 2620
		F. B. Napier (L)	- 5394	Lambeth (Brixton) [11,442].	
				D. Dalziel (U)	- 5465
				J. H. Seaverns (L)	- 4427

Lambeth (Kennington) [10,088]. S. Collins (L) - - - 4246 Col. F. A. Lucas (U) - - - 3865	Lancs. S.E. (Gorton) [18,175]. J. Hodge (Lab.) - - - 7807 H. White (U) - - - 7334	Leicestershire (W. or Bosworth) [13,681]. Sir C. McLaren, K.C. (L) - 7709 Sir K. Fraser (U) - - - 4427
Lambeth (N.) [6,440]. Major H. Gastrell (U) - 2947 H. Myer (L) - - - 2307	Lancs. S.E. (Heywood) [11,339]. H. T. Cawley (L) - - - 5809 Capt. M. Butler (U) - - - 4750	Leicestershire (S. or Harborough) [17,921]. R. C. Lehmann (L) - - - 8632 Sir H. Marshall (U) - - - 7561
Lambeth (Norwood) [13,908]. Sir H. S. Samuel (U) - 6958 Sir A. Lawrence (L) - - - 5180	Lancs. S.E. (Middleton) [15,391]. W. R. Adkins (L) - - - 7669 P. Rose-Innes, K.C. (U) - 6266	Leicestershire (Mid. or Loughboro') [13,754]. Sir M. Levy (L) - - - 6760 N.W. Smith-Carrington (U) 6007
Lanarkshire (Govan) [17,994]. W. Hunter (L) - - - 6556 R. Duncan (U) - - - 5127 J. T. Brownlie (Lab.) - 3545 On his appointment as Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr. Hunter was returned (April 28th, 1910) without opposition.	Lancs. S.E. (Prestwich) [22,123]. Sir F. Cawley (L) - - - 11,550 C. N. Potter (U) - - - 8180	Leicestershire (E. or Melton) [16,873]. H. de R. Walker (L) - - - 7748 Col. C. Yate (U) - - - 7625
Lanarkshire (Mid) [17,803]. J. H. Whitehouse (L) - 5792 J. J. Pickering (U) - - 5401 R. Smillie (Lab.) - - - 3864	Lancs. S.E. (Radcliffe) [14,046]. T. C. Taylor (L) - - - 7367 E. White (U) - - - 5827	Leith Burghs [17,351]. R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L) - 7146 Sir R. Cranston (U) - - - 4540 W. Walker (Lab) - - - 2724
Lanarkshire (N.E.) [21,311]. T. F. Wilson (L) - - - 9105 J. R. Wilson (U) - - - 7012 J. Sullivan (Lab) - - - 2160	Lancs. S.E. (Stretford) [27,629]. H. Nuttall (L) - - - 12,917 A. M. Samuel (U) - - - 10,626	Leitrim (N.) [6282]. F. E. Meehan (N) unopp.
Lanarkshire (N.W.) [20,274]. W. M. R. Pringle (L) - 8422 W. Mitchell-Thomson (U) 7528 R. Small (Lab.) - - - 1718	Lancs. S.E. (W. Houghton) [19,751]. W. T. Wilson (Lab) - - - 10,141 H. M. Byrne (U) - - - 7709	Leitrim (S.) [5727]. T. F. Smyth (N) unopp.
Lanarkshire (Partick) [23,300]. R. Balfour (L) - - - 10,093 G. Maconochie (U) - - - 9522	Lancs. S.W. (Bootle) [23,903]. Col. T. M. Sandys (U) - 9954 Dr. Permewan (L) - - - 8869	Lewisham [25,021]. Major E. F. Coates (U) - 12,690 F. Rosenheim (L) - - - 8960
Lanarkshire (S.) [10,618]. Sir W. Menzies (L) - - 5346 J. D. Mitchell (U) - - - 3715	Lancs. S.W. (Ince) [14,107]. S. Walsh (Lab) - - - 7723 W. C. Lord (U) - - - 5029	Limerick City [4686]. M. Joyce (N) - - - 2137 J. H. Rice (Ind. N) - - - 973
Lancs. N. (Blackpool) [22,360]. W. W. Ashley (U) - - - 11,567 S. Hodgkinson (L) - - - 7943	Lancs. S.W. (Leigh) [14,150]. P. W. Raffan (L) - - - 5325 F. C. Smith (U) - - - 4646 I. Greenall (Lab) - - - 3268	Limerick Co. (E.) [7455]. T. Landon (N) - - - 3077 T. W. Bennett (Ind. N) - 2918
Lancs. N. (Chorley) [14,347]. Lord Balcarras (U) - - 7735 W. L. Bleasdale (L) - - 5523	Lancs. S.W. (Newton) [14,803]. J. A. Seddon (Lab) - - - 7256 Lord Wolmer (U) - - - 6504	Limerick Co. (W.) [7550]. P. J. O'Shaughnessy (N) unopp.
Lancs. N. (Lancaster) [14,797]. N. W. Helme (L) - - - 7132 E. R. Taylor (U) - - - 6048	Lancs. S.W. (Ormskirk) [13,511]. Hon. A. Stanley (U) - - 6919 W. H. Lever (L) - - - 4679	Lincoln [11,577]. C. Roberts (L) - - - 5402 Sir R. Filmer (U) - - - 3236 C. H. Seely (U F T) - - - 2129
Lancs. N. (Lonsdale) [9702]. G. B. Haddock (U) - - 4329 J. Bliss (L) - - - 4160	Lancs. S.W. (Southport) [16,660]. Major D. White (U) - - 7637 Baron de Forest (L) - - 7218	Lincolnshire (Holland or Spalding) [14,846]. F. McLaren (L) - - - 5527 W. S. Royce (U) - - - 5148
Lancs. N.E. (Accrington) [16,297]. H. Baker (L) - - - 8968 A. H. Jessel, K.C. (U) - 6455	Lancs. S.W. (Widnes) [11,780]. Col. W. Walker (U) - - - 5758 L. Bernacchi (L) - - - 4666	Lincolnshire (N. Kesteven or Sleaford) [10,389]. E. Royds (U) - - - 5265 A. Lupton (L) - - - 4000
Lancs. N.E. (Clitheroe) [22,368]. D. J. Shackleton (Lab) 13,873 T. Smith (U) - - - 6727	Leeds (Cent.) [8369]. R. Armitage (L) - - - 3987 J. Gordon (U) - - - 3366	Lincolnshire (S. Kesteven or Stamford) [10,056]. Major the Hon. C. Wil- loughby (U) - - - 4666 G. H. Parkin (L) - - - 4310
Lancs. N.E. (Darwen) [17,734]. F. G. Hindle (L) - - - 8639 J. Rutherford (U) - - - 8428	Leeds (E.) [9419]. J. O'Grady (Lab.) - - - 5373 W. H. Clarke (U) - - - 2308	Lincolnshire (E. Lindsey or Louth) [10,315]. Capt. H. L. Brackenbury (U) - - - 4433 T. Davies (L) - - - 4275
Lancs. N.E. (Rossendale) [13,217]. Rt. Hon. L. Harcourt (L) 7185 J. R. K. Fletcher (U) - 4695 A. K. Bulley (Wom. Suff.) 639	Leeds (N.) [22,965]. R. H. Barran (U) - - - 10,775 J. D. Birchall (L) - - - 9164	Lincolnshire (N. Lindsey or Brigg) [14,048]. Sir W. Gelder (L) - - - 6548 Sir B. Sheffield (U) - - 6311
Lancs. S.E. (Eccles) [18,786]. Sir G. H. Pollard (L) - 7093 G. F. Assinder (U) - - 6682 G. N. Stuart (Lab.) - - 3511	Leeds (S.) [15,723]. W. Middlebrook (L) - - 8969 W. Nicholson (U) - - - 4366	Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Horn-castle) [10,508]. Lord W. de Eresby (U) - 5162 C. A. V. Conybeare (L) - 4292
	Leeds (W.) [18,868]. T. E. Harvey (L) - - - 9969 S. Samuel (U) - - - 6654	
	Leicester (2) [25,336]. E. Crawshaw Williams (L) 14,643 J. R. Macdonald (Lab) 14,337 J. F. Fraser (U) - - - 8548 E. A. Bagley (U) - - - 8192	

Lincolnshire (W. Lindsey or Gainsborough) [13,164].
G. J. Bentham (L) - - - 6178
R. R. Henderson (U) - - - 5663

Linlithgowshire [11,810].
Rt. Hon. A. Ure, K.C. (L) 6451
W. C. Smith, K.C. (U) - - - 3536

Liverpool (Abercromby) [6926].
Col. R. G. W. Chaloner (U) 3088
Rt. Hon. Col. Seely (L) - - - 2562

Liverpool (E. Toxteth) [9514].
E. Marshall Hall, K.C. (U) 4037
J. Lea (L) - - - - - 3752

Liverpool (Everton) [9308].
J. S. Harmood-Banner (U) 4283
W. H. Aggs (L) - - - - - 2577

Liverpool (Exchange) [5602].
Max Muspratt (L) - - - 2392
Leslie Scott, K.C. (U) - - - 2231

Liverpool (Kirkdale) [10,361].
C. McArthur (U) - - - 4144
A. G. Cameron (Lab) - - - 3921

On the death of Mr. McArthur
(polling July 20th, 1910):
Kyffin-Taylor (U) - - - 4268
A. G. Cameron (Lab) - - - 3427

Liverpool (Scotland) [5326].
T. P. O'Connor (N) - - - 2943
A. Moy (U) - - - - - 776

Liverpool (Walton) [15,670].
F. E. Smith, K.C. (U) - - - 6627
F. L. Joseph (L) - - - 5513
E. G. Jellicoe (Ind. L) - - - 481

Liverpool (W. Derby) [11,467].
W. W. Rutherford (U) - - - 5190
W. J. Lias (L) - - - - - 3682

Liverpool (W. Toxteth) [9019].
R. P. Houston (U) - - - 3928
J. Sexton (Lab) - - - - - 2909

London City (2) [30,010].
Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (U) 17,907
Rt. Hon. Sir F. G. Bambergy (U) - - - 17,302
Sir Hugh Bell (L) - - - 4023

London University [6070].
Sir P. Magnus (U) - - - 2625
Sir J. W. Ridgway (L) - - - 1928

Londonderry (City) [5068].
Lord Hamilton (U) - - - 2435
S. Leslie (N) - - - - - 2378

Londonderry (N.) [9349].
H. T. Barrie (U) unopp.

Londonderry (S.) [8052].
J. Gordon, K.C. (U) - - - 3985
S. R. Keightley (L) - - - 3678

Longford Co. (N.) [3632].
J. P. Farrell (N) unopp.

Longford Co. (S.) [3691].
J. R. Phillips (N) unopp.

Louth Co. (N.) [5868].
T. M. Healy (Ind. N) - - - 2432
R. Hazleton (N) - - - - - 2333

Louth Co. (S.) [4802].
J. Nolan (N) unopp.

Maidstone [6260].
Lord Castlereagh (U) - - - 3094
V. Phillips (L) - - - - - 2847

Manchester (E.) [12,646].
J. E. Sutton (Lab) - - - 6110
E. E. Robb (U) - - - - - 5091

Manchester (N.) [10,284].
Sir C. E. Schwann (L) - - - 5210
H. E. Howell (U) - - - - - 3951

Manchester (N.E.) [9925].
J. R. Clynes (Lab) - - - 5157
Sir W. H. Vaudrey (U) - - - 3679

Manchester (N.W.) [11,961].
Sir G. Kemp (L) - - - 5930
W. Joynton-Hicks (U) - - - 5147

Manchester (S.) [15,594].
A. A. Haworth (L) - - - 8121
Capt. C. W. Jackson (U) - - - 5669

Manchester (S.W.) [8180].
H. A. Colefax (U) - - - 3111
C. T. Needham (L) - - - 3004
J. McLachlan (Lab) - - - 1218

Marylebone (E.) [6759].
J. Boyton (N) - - - - - 3134
Dr. R. O. Moon (L) - - - 1905
R. Jebb (Ind. T. R) - - - 702

Marylebone (W.) [8576].
Sir E. S. Scott (U) - - - 4451
Hon. D. Forbes (L) - - - 2474

Mayo Co. (E.) [7816].
J. Dillon (N) unopp.

Mayo Co. (N.) [6977].
Daniel Boyle (N) - - - 1861
Bernard Egan (I. N) - - - 1821

Mayo Co. (S.) [7883].
J. O'Donnell (Ind. N) - - - 2667
C. O'Kelly (N) - - - - - 2226

Mayo Co. (W.) [8261].
W. Doris (N) unopp.

Meath Co. (N.) [5662].
P. White (N) unopp.

Meath Co. (S.) [5584].
D. Sheehy (N) unopp.

Merionethshire [9305].
H. Jones (L) - - - - - 6065
R. Jones-Morris (U) - - - 1873

Merthyr Tydvil (2) [23,219].
E. Jones (L) - - - - - 15,448
J. Keir Hardie (Lab) - - - 13,841
A. C. Fox-Davies (U) - - - 4756
W. P. Morgan (Ind. L) - - - 3639

Middlesbrough [21,756].
P. Williams (L) - - - 9670
C. Dorman (U) - - - - - 6756
P. Walls (Lab) - - - - - 2710

Middlesex (Brentford) [20,701].
Lord A. F. Compton (U) 10,675
V. H. Rutherford (L) - - - 6819

Middlesex (Ealing) [25,073].
H. Nield (U) - - - - - 12,916
M. B. Hulbert (L) - - - 8210

Middlesex (Enfield) [28,571].
J. R. P. Newman (U) 12,625
J. Branch (L) - - - - - 11,383

Middlesex (Harrow) [35,379].
H. C. Mallaby-Deeley (U) 16,761
P. Harris (L) - - - - - 13,575

Middlesex (Hornsey) [23,450].
Lord Ronaldshay (U) - - - 12,014
R. E. Dummett (L) - - - 8633

Middlesex (Tottenham) [29,260].
Percy Alden (L) - - - 12,302
E. V. Sturdy (U) - - - 11,787

Middlesex (Uxbridge) [17,634].
Hon. C. T. Mills (U) - - - 10,116
S. J. Pocock (L) - - - - - 5408

Midlothian [17,141].
Master of Elibank (L) - - - 9062
Hon. M. W. Elphinstone (U) - - - - - 5427

Monaghan Co. (N.) [6435].
J. C. R. Lardner (N) - - - 3477
M. E. Knight (U) - - - - - 2005

Monaghan Co. (S.) [6449].
J. McKean (Ind. N) - - - 2611
C. Lavery (N) - - - - - 1903

Monmouth (Dist.) [12,934].
L. Haslam (L) - - - - - 6496
Sir C. Cayzer (U) - - - 5391

Monmouthshire (N.) [15,711].
Rt. Hon. R. McKenna (L) - 8596
E. G. M. Carmichael (U) - 4335

Monmouthshire (S.) [19,134].
Sir Ivor Herbert (L) - - - 9731
L. Forester-Walker (U) - 6910

Monmouthshire (W.) [20,399].
T. Richards (Lab) - - - 13,295
J. Cameron (U) - - - - - 3045

Montgomery (Dist.) [3354].
J. D. Rees (L) - - - - - 1539
Col. E. Pryce-Jones (U) - 1526

Montgomeryshire [7928].
D. Davies (L) - - - - - 4369
A. W. Wynn (U) - - - - - 2697

Montrose Burghs [8414].
R. V. Harcourt (L) - - - 3606
J. Burgess (Lab) - - - - - 1888
W. Low (U) - - - - - 1592

Morpeth [10,010].
Rt. Hon. I. Burt (L) - - - 5874
Hon. J. Ridley (U) - - - 3009

Newcastle-on-Tyne (2) [38,534].
E. Shortt (L) - - - - - 18,779
W. Hudson (Lab) - - - 18,241
Sir W. R. Plummer (U) - 14,067
G. Renwick (U) - - - - - 13,928

Newcastle-under-Lyme [10,512].
J. C. Wedgwood (L) - - - 5653
Capt E. S. Grogan (U) - 4245

Newington (Walworth) [8521].
J. A. Dawes (L) - - - 3509
R. E. Belilios (U) - - - 3319

Newington (W.) [9635].
Capt. C. Norton (L) - - - 4350
W. Brookes (U) - - - - - 3938

Newry [2021].
J. J. Mooney (N) - - - 1079
J. Cusack (U) - - - - - 542

Norfolk (E.) [11,560].
Sir R. J. Price (L) - - - 5592
C. Fitch (U) - - - - - 4348

Norfolk (Mid) [9984].		Nottinghamshire (Mansfield)		Perthshire (E.) [7902].	
W. L. Boyle (U) -	- 4724	[21,075].		W. Young (L) -	- 3884
W. R. Lester (L) -	- 4265	A. B. Markham (L) -	- 12,622	A. D. Murray (U) -	- 2703
Norfolk (N.) [11,169].		J. Campbell (U) -	- 4382	Perthshire (W.) [8547].	
N. Buxton (L) -	- 5189	Nottinghamshire (Newark)		Lord Tullibardine (U) -	- 3864
H. D. King (U) -	- 4604	[11,320].		T. B. Morrison, K.C. (L) -	- 3566
Norfolk (N.W.) [11,613].		J. R. Starkey (U) -	- 5497	Peterborough [6564].	
Sir G. White (L) -	- 5596	R. B. Wallis (L) -	- 4618	G. C. Greenwood (L) -	- 3308
N. P. Jodrell (U) -	- 4388	Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe)		Sir R. Purvis (U) -	- 2875
Norfolk (S.) [9779].		[19,640].		Plymouth (2) [18,085].	
A. W. Soames (L) -	- 4781	Rt. Hon. J. E. Ellis (L) -	- 9942	C. E. Mallet (L) -	- 8091
Col. E. R. Kerrison (U) -	- 3694	Coningsby Disraeli (U) -	- 7098	A. Williams (L) -	- 7961
Norfolk (S.W.) [9045].		Oldham (2) [35,315].		W. Astor (U) -	- 7650
R. Winfrey (L) -	- 4239	Rt. Hon. A. Emmott (L) -	- 19,252	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Mortimer	
Sir T. L. Hare (U) -	- 4000	A. W. Barton (L) -	- 18,840	Durand (U) -	- 7556
Northampton (2) [12,580].		J. Hilton (U) -	- 13,462	Pontefract [3661].	
H. B. L. Smith (L) -	- 5398	P. S. Stott (U) -	- 12,577	Sir W. Nussey (L) -	- 1924
C. A. McCurdy (L) -	- 5289	Orkney and Shetland [7115].		Col. J. R. Shaw (U) -	- 1515
R. R. B. Orlebar (U) -	- 4569	J. Cathcart Wason (L) -	- 4117	Portsmouth (2) [33,666].	
F. Gorell Barnes (U) -	- 4464	T. W. Helmsey (U) -	- 994	Lord C. Beresford (U) -	- 16,777
J. Gribble (Soc) -	- 1792	Oxford [9227].		B. G. Falle (U) -	- 15,592
H. Quelch (Soc) -	- 1617	Rt. Hon. Lord Valentia (U) -	- 4918	Sir F. A. Bramsdon (L) -	- 12,397
Northamptonshire (E.) [17,470].		G. Whale (L) -	- 3707	R. C. Lambert (L) -	- 9,965
Sir F. Channing (L) -	- 8679	Oxford University (2) [6895].		W. F. Sanders (Lab) -	- 3,529
Sir A. de C. Brooke (U) -	- 6802	Sir W. Anson (U) unopp.		Preston (2) [19,521].	
Northamptonshire (Mid) [14,189].		Lord H. Cecil (U F T) unopp.		Capt. G. F. Stanley (U) -	- 9526
H. Manfield (L) -	- 6559	Oxfordshire (N. or Banbury)		A. A. Tobin, K.C. (U) -	- 9160
T. G. F. Paget (U) -	- 6003	[8021].		J. T. MacPherson (Lab) -	- 7539
Northamptonshire (N.) [10,767].		R. B. Brassey (U) -	- 3831	Sir J. Gorst (L) -	- 6281
H. L. C. Brassey (U) -	- 5520	Hon. E. Fiennes (L) -	- 3516	Harold Cox (L) -	- 2704
G. Nicholls (L) -	- 4429	Oxfordshire (S. or Henley)		Queen's Co. (Leix) [4872].	
Northamptonshire (S.) [9290].		[10,536].		P. A. Meehan (N) unopp.	
Hon. E. Fitzroy (U) -	- 4565	V. Fleming (U) -	- 5649	Queen's Co. (Ossory) [4786].	
F. Kellaway (L) -	- 3955	P. Morrell (L) -	- 4046	W. Delany (N) unopp.	
Northumberland (Berwick) [9420].		Oxfordshire (Mid or Woodstock)		Radnorshire [5971].	
Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey (L) -	- 5010	[10,525].		C. Venables-Llewellyn (U) -	- 2222
T. W. H. Inskip (U) -	- 3327	A. St. G. Hamersley (U) -	- 5098	Sir F. Edwards (L) -	- 2208
Northumberland (Hexham)		E. N. Bennett (L) -	- 4378	Reading [11,016].	
[11,151].		Paddington (N.) [10,945].		Rufus Isaacs, K.C. (L) -	- 5264
R. D. Holt (L) -	- 5478	A. Strauss (U) -	- 4892	Major A. L. Renton (U) -	- 5057
C. L. Bates (U) -	- 4417	L. G. Chiozza Money (L) -	- 3999	On his appointment as Solicitor-General, Mr. (now Sir) Rufus Isaacs was returned unopposed (March 12th, 1910).	
Northumberland (Tyneside)		Paddington (S.) [6415].		Renfrewshire (E.) [20,947].	
[25,667].		H. P. Harris (U) -	- 3677	J. Gilmour (U) -	- 9645
J. M. Robertson (L) -	- 13,158	T. H. Henlé (L) -	- 1419	Sir R. Laidlaw (L) -	- 8771
A. H. J. Cochrane (U) -	- 7807	Paisley [12,331].		Renfrewshire (W.) [13,900].	
Northumberland (Wansbeck)		J. McCallum (L) -	- 6812	Col. Greig (L) -	- 6480
[18,959].		Capt. D. Campbell (U) -	- 3891	J. Cuninghame (U) -	- 5631
C. Fenwick (L) -	- 10,872	Peebles and Selkirk [4032].		Rochdale [14,909].	
C. Percy (U) -	- 4650	W. Younger (L) -	- 1941	A. G. C. Harvey (L) -	- 6809
Norwich (2) [21,607].		S. S. Steel (U) -	- 1735	W. B. Boyd Carpenter (U) -	- 5381
Sir F. Low, K.C. (L) -	- 11,257	Pembroke and Haverfordwest		D. Irving (Soc) -	- 1755
G. H. Roberts (Lab) -	- 11,119	Dist. [7338].		Rochester [5629].	
Sir S. Hoare (U) -	- 8485	Sir O. C. Philipps (L) -	- 3582	S. F. Ridley (U) -	- 2675
H. G. Snowden (U) -	- 7981	Sir G. Armstrong (U) -	- 2877	E. H. Lamb (L) -	- 2543
Nottingham (E.) [13,218].		Pembrokeshire [11,750].		Roscommon (N.) [8528].	
Capt. J. A. Morrison (U) -	- 5877	W. F. Roch (L) -	- 6135	J. O'Kelly (N) unopp.	
Sir H. Cotton (L) -	- 5725	E. M. Samson (U) -	- 3291	Roscommon (S.) [8362].	
Nottingham (S.) [14,031].		Penryn and Falmouth [3215].		J. P. Hayden (N) unopp.	
Lord H. C. Bentinck (U) -	- 6434	C. S. Goldman (U) -	- 1593	Ross and Cromarty [8211].	
A. Richardson (L) -	- 6052	Sir J. Barker (L) -	- 1412	J. Galloway Weir (L) -	- 4430
Nottingham (W.) [17,476].		Perth [5433].		Neil Maclean (U) -	- 1418
Sir J. H. Yoxall (L) -	- 8955	A. F. Whyte (L) -	- 2841	Roxburghshire [6025].	
Hon. H. Lygon (U) -	- 6652	S. Chapman (U) -	- 2103	Sir J. Jardine (L) -	- 2943
Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw)				Lord H. Scott (U) -	- 2626
[12,012].					
W. Hume-Williams, K.C.					
(U) -	- 5631				
F. Newnes (L) -	- 5290				

Rutlandshire [4128].		Shrewsbury [4882].		Stafford [4137].	
John Gretton (U) -	2235	Sir C. L. Hill (U) -	2596	Sir C. E. Shaw (L) -	2042
J. N. Emery (L) -	1531	J. H. Whitworth (L) -	1994	R. Mortimer (U) -	1957
St. Andrews Burghs [3206].		Shropshire (Ludlow) [10,530].		Staffordshire (Burton) [11,878].	
J. D. Millar (L) -	1507	R. Hunt (U) -	5769	R. F. Ratcliff (U) unopp.	
W. Anstruther-Gray (U) -	1469	P. Forsdike (L) -	3365	Staffordshire (Handsworth)	
St. George's (Hanover Square)		Shropshire (N. or Newport)		[28,937].	
[8954].		[10,886].		E. Meysey-Thompson (U) 14,504	
Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton, K.C.		B. Stanier (U) -	5570	G. Jackson (L) -	
(U) -	5383	W. E. Mouldsdales (L) -	4324	Staffordshire (Kingswinford)	
Mackenzie Bell (L) -	1469	Shropshire (W. or Oswestry)		[14,076].	
St. Helens [13,068].		[10,151].		H. Staveley-Hill (U) -	
T. Glover (Lab) -	6512	W. C. Bridgman (U) -	5003	F. Coysh (L) -	
R. Swift, K.C. (U) -	5717	E. Powell (L) -	4379	Staffordshire (Leek) [12,079].	
St. Pancras (E.) [9487].		Shropshire (Mid. or Wellington)		Col. A. H. Heath (U) -	
Hon. J. Martin (L) -	4276	[8751].		R. Pearce (L) -	
W. R. Preston (U) -	3586	C. S. Henry (L) -	4673	Staffordshire (Lichfield) [10,703].	
St. Pancras (N.) [9977].		C. P. B. Wood (U) -	3184	T. C. Warner (L) -	
W. H. Dickinson (L) -	4970	Sligo Co. (N.) [7993].		G. Coates (U) -	
Col. H. A. Pakenham (U) -	3603	T. Scanlan (N) unopp.		Staffordshire (N.W.) [6493].	
St. Pancras (S.) [5536].		Sligo Co. (S.) [7096].		A. Stanley (Lab) -	
Capt. H. Jessel (U) -	2750	J. O'Dowd (N) unopp.		G. Nugent (U) -	
P. W. Wilson (L) -	1925	Somerset (Bridgwater) [10,341].		Staffordshire (W.) [12,197].	
St. Pancras (W.) [8589].		R. A. Sanders (U) -	5575	G. A. Lloyd (U) -	
Sir W. J. Collins (L) -	3553	H. Hicks (L) -	3390	H. D. McLaren (L) -	
R. E. Dickinson (U) -	3543	Somerset (E.) [9791].		Stalybridge [7800].	
Salford (N.) [9850].		E. Jardine (U) -	4997	J. Wood (U) -	
W. P. Byles (L) -	4980	J. W. H. Thompson (L) -	3970	A. Bright (L) -	
Ian Malcolm (U) -	4123	Somerset (Frome) [13,168].		Stirling Burghs [8147].	
Salford (S.) [8344].		Sir J. E. Barlow (L) -	6248	A. Ponsonby (L) -	
H. Belloc (L) -	3952	C. T. Foxcroft (U) -	5469	N. K. C. Patrick (U) -	
C. M. Barlow (U) -	3636	Somerset (N.) [13,492].		Stirlingshire [20,144].	
Salford (W.) [15,083].		J. King (L) -	6568	A. Chapple (L) -	
G. W. Agnew (L) -	6216	F. B. Beauchamp (U) -	5768	R. S. Horne (U) -	
C. Bellairs (U) -	5238	Somerset (S.) [10,164].		Stockport (2) [13,002].	
A. A. Purcell (Ind Lab) -	2396	Sir E. Strachey (L) -	4955	G. J. Wardle (Lab) -	
Salisbury [33861].		Hon. A. Herbert (U) -	4444	S. L. Hughes (L) -	
G. Locker-Lampson (U) -	1803	Somerset (W. or Wellington)		G. E. Raine (U) -	
Sir E. Tennant (L) -	1485	[10,209].		J. S. Rankin (U) -	
Scarborough [6166].		Rt. Hon. Sir A. F. Acland-		Stockton-on Tees [11,582].	
W. Russell Rea (L) -	3011	Hood (U) -	5216	I. Samuel (L) -	
Hon. G. V. A. Monckton-		W. King (L) -	4150	J. Stroyan (U) -	
Arundell (U) -	2719	Somerset (Wells) [12,642].		Stoke-upon-Trent [15,079].	
Sheffield (Attercliffe) [16,483].		G. J. Sandys (U) -	6167	J. Ward (L) -	
J. Pointer (Lab) -	7755	T. B. Silcock (L) -	4871	D. H. Kyd (U) -	
S. King-Farlow (U) -	6079	Southampton (2) [20,205].		Strand [8019].	
Sheffield (Brightside) [12,564].		Lt.-Col. J. Philipps (L) -	8878	Rt. Hon. W. H. Long (U) 4840	
J. T. Walters (L) -	6156	Dudley Ward (L) -	8830	L. W. J. Costello (L) -	
D. Vickers (U) -	4200	Major K. Balfour (U) -	7874	Suffolk (N.E. or Eye) [10,621].	
C. Lapworth (Soc) -	510	C. F. Giles, K.C. (U) -	7841	W. H. M. Pearson (L) -	
Sheffield (Cent.) [8684].		South Shields [18,320].		Lord Graham (U) -	
J. F. Hope (U) -	3829	Sir W. Robson, K.C. (L) -	9090	Suffolk (N. or Lowestoft) [15,084].	
A. J. Bailey (Lab.) -	3440	R. V. Williams (U) -	4854	H. S. Foster (U) -	
Sheffield (Ecclesall) [13,961].		On the elevation of Sir W.		E. Beauchamp (L) -	
S. Roberts (U) -	6407	Robson to a Lordship of Appeal		Suffolk (Stowmarket) [11,190].	
J. Derry (L) -	6196	(polling Oct. 27th, 1910):		F. Goldsmith (U) -	
Sheffield (Hallam) [13,527].		Russell Rea (L) -		G. Hardy (L) -	
Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-		R. V. Williams (U) -	4910	Suffolk (Sudbury) [10,036].	
Wortley (U) -	6181	Southwark (Bermondsey) [12,115].		W. E. C. Quilter (U) -	
A. Neal (L) -	5965	H. J. Glanville (L) -	5477	F. W. Hirst (L) -	
Shoreditch (Haggerston) [7936].		J. Humphreys (U) -	4508	Suffolk (S.E. or Woodbridge)	
H. G. Chancellor (L) -	3041	Southwark (Rotherhithe) [9990].		[12,808].	
Hon. R. Guinness (U) -	2585	H. W. Carr-Gomm (L) -	4474	Capt. R. F. Peel (U) -	
H. Burrows (Soc) -	701	A. Pownall (U) -	3550	C. S. Buxton (L) -	
Shoreditch (Hoxton) [8530].		Southwark (W.) [8066].			
Dr. C. Addison (L) -	3736	Sir W. H. Dunn (U) -	3387		
Hon. Claude Hay (U) -	3398	Rt. Hon. R. K. Causton (L) 3223			

<p>Sunderland (2) [27,610]. S. Storey (Ind. T.R.) - 12,334 J. Knott (U) - 12,270 Rt. Hon. J. Stuart (L) - 11,529 T. Summerbell (Lab) - 11,058</p>	<p>Tipperary (E.) [5610]. T. J. Condon (N) unopp. Tipperary (Mid) [6105]. J. Hackett (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Warrington [10,814]. A. H. Crosfield (L) - 5256 R. Pierpoint (U) - 5103</p>
<p>Surrey (N.W. or Chertsey) [16,723]. D. Macmaster, K.C. (U) - 9672 F. G. Newholt (L) - 5059</p>	<p>Tipperary (N.) [5421]. M. Hogan (N) unopp. Tipperary (S.) [4917]. J. Cullinan (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Warwick and Leamington [6642]. E. M. Pollock, K.C. (U) - 3605 T. H. Berridge (L) - 2651</p>
<p>Surrey (Mid or Epsom) [18,821]. W. Keswick (U) - 10,919 Sir A. Rollit (L) - 5232</p>	<p>Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley) [10,330]. A. du Cros (U) - 3695 G. Lansbury (Lab.) - 2955 S. W. Brooke (L) - 2167</p>	<p>Warwickshire (Nuneaton) [17,451]. W. Johnson (Lab) - 8154 H. Maddocks (U) - 7893</p>
<p>Surrey (S.W. or Guildford) [16,020]. W. E. Horne (U) - 9264 A. M. S. Methuen (L) - 5033</p>	<p>Tower Hamlets (Limehouse) [6405]. W. Pearce (L) - 2826 G. O. Borwick (U) - 2395</p>	<p>Warwickshire (Rugby) [12,275]. J. L. Baird (U) - 6191 Lord Clonmel (L) - 4986</p>
<p>Surrey (Kingston) [19,647]. G. Cave, K.C. (U) - 10,918 A. G. Holzapfel (L) - 5814</p>	<p>Tower Hamlets (Mile End) [5464]. Hon. H. L. W. Lawson (U) 2333 B. S. Straus (L) - 2276</p>	<p>Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon) [10,835]. P. S. Foster (U) - 5505 O. Bower (L) - 3838</p>
<p>Surrey (S.E. or Reigate) [15,636]. Col. Rawson (U) - 8339 H. C. Brodie (L) - 5715</p>	<p>Tower Hamlets (Poplar) [8,857]. Rt. Hon. S. Buxton (L) - 4172 Capt. L. Wilson (U) - 3115</p>	<p>Warwickshire (Tamworth) [18,228]. F. A. Newdigate-Newdigate (U) - 10,313 C. H. Brampton (L) - 4799</p>
<p>Surrey (Wimbledon) [27,810]. Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin (U) 14,445 A. Holland (L) - 8930</p>	<p>Tower Hamlets (St. George-in-the-East) [3133]. W. W. Benn (L) - 1568 P. C. Simmons (U) - 1134</p>	<p>Waterford (City) [3104]. J. Redmond (N) unopp.</p>
<p>Sussex (S.W. or Chichester) [12,147]. Lord E. Talbot (U) - 6589 R. Reiss (L) - 3338</p>	<p>On the appointment of Mr. Benn as a Junior Lord of the Treasury (polling March 1st, 1910): W. W. Benn (L) - 1598 P. C. Simmons (U) - 1089</p>	<p>Waterford Co. (E.) [4216]. P. J. Power (N) unopp.</p>
<p>Sussex (Eastbourne) [14,172]. R. S. Gwynne (U) - 7553 H. Morison (L) - 5249</p>	<p>Tower Hamlets (Stepney) [4653]. F. L. Harris (U) - 2102 W. S. G. Jones - 1866</p>	<p>Waterford Co. (W.) [4139]. J. J. O'Shee (N) - 1753 E. A. Ryan (Ind. N.) - 1309</p>
<p>Sussex (E. Grinstead) [11,562]. H. S. Cautley (U) - 6563 C. H. Corbett (L) - 3660</p>	<p>Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel) [3986]. S. Samuel (L) - 1963 L. Greenlees (U) - 1402</p>	<p>Wednesbury [13,479]. J. N. Griffiths (U) - 6636 C. G. Hyde (L) - 6040</p>
<p>Sussex (Horsham) [11,484]. Lord Winterton (U) - 6324 R. Outhwaite (L) - 3534</p>	<p>Tynemouth [10,122]. H. J. Craig (L) - 4487 E. G. S. Churchill (U) - 3993</p>	<p>West Bromwich [11,299]. Lord Lewisham (U) - 5672 Dr. A. E. W. Hazel (L) - 4937</p>
<p>Sussex (Lewes) [17,277]. Sir H. Aubrey-Fletcher (C) 9168 Basil Williams (L) - 4572</p>	<p>Tyrone (E.) [6526]. T. M. Kettle (N) - 3208 A. D. Sanderson (U) - 3096</p>	<p>West Ham (N.) [15,661]. C. F. G. Masterman (L) - 7023 E. Gray (U) - 6133</p>
<p>On the death of Sir H. Aubrey-Fletcher, Mr. W. R. Campion (U) was returned unopposed (June 15th, 1910).</p>	<p>Tyrone (Mid) [6512]. G. F. Brunskill (U) - 2475 J. Valentine (N) - 2070 G. Murnaghan (Ind. N) - 1244</p>	<p>West Ham (S.) [26,682]. W. Thorne (Lab.) - 11,791 J. Grimwood (U) - 6909</p>
<p>Sussex (Rye) [13,745]. G. L. Courthope (U) - 7352 St. J. Hutchinson (L) - 4750</p>	<p>Tyrone (N.) [6572]. R. Barry, K.C. (L) - 3238 E. C. Herdman (U) - 3136</p>	<p>Westmeath (N.) [5245]. L. Ginnell (Ind. N) - 1996 P. McKenna (N) - 1379</p>
<p>Sutherland [3055]. A. C. Morton (L) - 1607 Cameron of Lochiel (U) - 951</p>	<p>Wakefield [6326]. E. A. Brotherton (U) - 3121 Dr. Stanton Coit (Lab) - 2602</p>	<p>Westmeath (S.) [6755]. Sir W. Nugent (N) unopp.</p>
<p>Swansea (Dist.) [12,983]. Sir D. Brynmor Jones (L) 8438 R. Campbell (U) - 2415</p>	<p>Walsall [14,713]. R. A. Cooper (U) - 7290 Major E. M. Dunne (L) - 6745</p>	<p>Westminster [7284]. W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts (U) - 3917 Lieut.-Col. Hobart (L) - 1751</p>
<p>Sir D. Brynmor Jones, seeking re-election on his appointment as Recorder of Merthyr Tydvil, was returned unopposed (Feb. 28th, 1910).</p>	<p>Wandsworth [38,523]. Sir H. Kimber (U) - 18,188 W. Warren (L) - 13,749</p>	<p>Westmorland (Appleby) [6656]. L. Sanderson, K.C. (U) - 3335 Leif Jones (L) - 2868</p>
<p>Swansea (Town) [12,935]. A. Mond (L) - 6020 Col. J. R. Wright (U) - 4375 Ben Tillet (Soc.) - 1451</p>	<p>Westmorland (Kendal) [6546]. Col. J. F. Bagot (U) - 3278 D. Stewart-Smith, K.C. (L) 2726</p>	<p>Wexford (N.) [8835]. Sir T. Esmonde (N) unopp.</p>
<p>Taunton [3814]. Hon. W. Peel (U) - 1906 W. A. Addinsell (L) - 1538</p>	<p>Wexford (S.) [8557]. P. Ffrench (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Whitehaven [3950]. Col. J. A. Jackson (U) - 1188 W. H. Wandless (L) - 852 A. Sharp (Lab.) - 825</p>

<p>Wick (Burghe) [3018]. R. Munro (L) - - - 1537 Sir A. Bignold (U) - - - 1262</p> <p>Wicklow (E.) [4710]. J. Muldoon (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Worcestershire (E.) [23,269]. Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain (U) - - - 12644 Hilton Young (L) - - - 6955</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Spen Valley) [11,631]. Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. Whitaker (L) - - - 4817 F. Kelly (U) - - - 3439 J. R. Williams (Lab) - - - 2514</p>
<p>Wicklow (W.) [4417]. J. O'Connor (N) unopp.</p> <p>On the death of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. E. P. O'Kelly (N) was returned unopposed (March 29th, 1910).</p>	<p>Worcestershire (S. or Evesham) [10,416]. B. M. Eyres-Monsell (U) - - - 5416 W. Burt (L) - - - 3998</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Elland) [13,956]. C. P. Trevelyan (L) - - - 7469 G. T. Ramsden (U) - - - 4686</p>
<p>Wigan [9577]. H. Twist (Lab) - - - 4803 R. J. Neville (U) - - - 4293</p> <p>Wigtownshire [5683]. Lord Dalrymple (U) - - - 2777 J. A. Macpherson (L) - - - 2142</p>	<p>Worcestershire (N. or Oldbury) [18,200]. J. W. Wilson (L) - - - 8272 W. R. Campion (U) - - - 7953</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Keighley) [13,373]. Sir J. Briggs (L) - - - 7768 W. M. Acworth (U) - - - 4132</p>
<p>Wiltshire (Chippenham) [9175]. G. Terrell (U) - - - 4408 C. Beck (L) - - - 4120</p>	<p>York City (2) [14,065]. A. Rowntree (L) - - - 6751 J. G. Butcher, K.C. (U) - - - 6741 Hamar Greenwood (L) - - - 6632 Riley Smith (U) - - - 6495</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Shipley) [16,329]. P. H. Illingworth (L) - - - 9144 W. A. S. Hewins (U) - - - 5369</p>
<p>Wiltshire (Chippenham) [9175]. G. Terrell (U) - - - 4408 C. Beck (L) - - - 4120</p>	<p>Yorks, E. Riding (Buckrose) [10,652]. Sir Luke White (L) - - - 4957 Major M. Sykes (U) - - - 4739</p>	<p>On his appointment as a Junior Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Illingworth was returned unopposed (March 10th, 1910).</p>
<p>Wiltshire (N. or Cricklade) [15,203]. Col. Calley (U) - - - 7389 J. Massie (L) - - - 6754</p>	<p>Yorks, E. Riding (Holderness) [10,850]. A. S. Wilson (U) - - - 5046 Com. Bethell (I.F.T.) - - - 4661</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Skipton) [13,864]. W. Clough (L) - - - 6579 R. Roundell (U) - - - 6071</p>
<p>Wiltshire (E. or Devizes) [9277]. B. E. Peto (U) - - - 4709 F. N. Rogers (L) - - - 3742</p>	<p>Yorks, E. Riding (Hewden) [10,597]. Col. H. B. Harrison - - - Broadley (U) - - - 5423 F. Norris (L) - - - 4186</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Sowerby) [12,805]. J. S. Higham (L) - - - 6811 W. A. S. Hinchliffe (U) - - - 4781</p>
<p>Wiltshire (Westbury) [10,411]. J. M. F. Fuller (L) - - - 5279 R. C. C. Long (U) - - - 4525</p>	<p>Yorks, N. Riding (Cleveland) [14,811]. Rt. Hon. H. Samuel (L) - - - 7384 J. W. Lewis (U) - - - 5491</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Barnesley) [20,861]. J. Walton (L) - - - 12,425 A. W. Groser (U) - - - 5053</p>
<p>Wiltshire (Wilton) [9072]. C. Bathurst (U) - - - 4541 H. C. Verney (L) - - - 3894</p>	<p>Yorks, N. Riding (Richmond) [10,485]. Hon. W. Orde-Powlett (U) - - - 5246 F. Dyke Acland (L) - - - 4163</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Colne Valley) [12,489]. A. Leach (L) - - - 4741 A. Boyd-Carpenter (U) - - - 3750 A. V. Grayson (Soc) - - - 3149</p>
<p>Winochester [3200]. Hon. G. V. Baring (U) - - - 1729 G. W. Ricketts (L) - - - 1268</p>	<p>Yorks, N. Riding (Thirsk and Malton) [13,363]. Viscount Helmsley (U) - - - 6382 J. J. Briggs (L) - - - 5197</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Doncaster) [21,511]. C. N. Nicholson (L) - - - 10,654 C. W. Whitworth - - - 7085</p>
<p>Windsor [3210]. J. F. Mason (U) - - - 1838 Heber Hart (L) - - - 1170</p>	<p>Yorks, N. Riding (Whitby) [11,200]. Hon. G. Beckett (U) - - - 5161 J. Jardine (L) - - - 4602</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Hallamshire) [19,935]. J. Wadsworth (Lab) - - - 10,193 S. Timmis (U) - - - 6185</p>
<p>Wolverhampton (E.) [10,238]. G. R. Thorne (L) - - - 5276 L. S. Amery (U) - - - 4462</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Barkston Ash) [10,871]. G. Lane-Fox (U) - - - 5299 F. Horne (L) - - - 4546</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Holmfirth) [12,788]. H. J. Wilson (L) - - - 6339 R. G. Ellis (U) - - - 3043 W. Pickles (Lab) - - - 1643</p>
<p>Wolverhampton (S.) [10,253]. Col. T. Hickman (U) - - - 4989 Sir H. Norman (L) - - - 4619</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Osgoldorose) [18,286]. Sir J. Compton-Rickett (L) - - - 9517 G. de la P. Hargreaves (U) - - - 4840</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Morley) [15,823]. G. France (L) - - - 8026 J. S. Charlesworth (U) - - - 3395 H. Smith (Lab) - - - 2191</p>
<p>Wolverhampton (W.) [13,170]. A. F. Bird (U) - - - 6382 T. F. Richards (Lab) - - - 5790</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Otley) [13,397]. J. H. Duncan (L) - - - 6911 W. W. Thompson (U) - - - 5010</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Normanton) [16,466]. F. Hall (Lab) - - - 9172 E. A. Bartlett (U) - - - 3540</p>
<p>Woolwich [18,536]. Major W. A. Adams (U) - - - 8715 W. Crooks (Lab) - - - 8420</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Pudsey) [15,071]. F. Ogden (L) - - - 7358 J. J. Oddy (U) - - - 5934</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Rotherham) [20,487]. Sir W. H. Holland (L) - - - 12,225 J. H. Dransfield (U) - - - 4667</p>
<p>Worcester [8701]. E. A. Goulding (U) - - - 4561 J. Morgan (L) - - - 3405</p>	<p>Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Ripon) [12,860]. Hon. E. Wood (U) - - - 6363 H. F. B. Lynch (L) - - - 5119</p>	<p>Sir William Holland having retired, the Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease (L) was returned unopposed (March 1st, 1910).</p>

FINANCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

BALANCE SHEETS OF 1909-10 AND 1910-11 COMPARED.—REVENUE 1909-10.—GRANTS IN AID OF
LOCAL TAXATION.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.—THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The rejected Finance Bill of 1909 (see 1910 ed.) was reintroduced in the Commons on April 20th, 1910, and was read a second time on the 25th by 328 to 242 votes. In Committee the provisions of the Bill were supported by large majorities on the 26th, and on the 27th the third reading was passed by 324 to 231. On the 28th there was a message of agreement from the Lords without amendment, and on the 29th the Royal assent was given.

On the working of the fiscal year 1909-10 the expenditure had been £157,945,000, but the total revenue reached only £131,697,000. Parliament is in the habit of allowing the Treasury officials to levy revenue as soon as a resolution in favour of a tax has been passed in the

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1910-11, COMPARED WITH RECEIPTS AND ISSUES, 1909-10.

REVENUE.		1910-11.	1909-10.	EXPENDITURE.		1910-11.	1909-10.
		£	£			£	£
Customs	32,095,000	30,348,000	National Debt	24,554,000	21,758,000		
Excise	34,270,000	31,032,000	Development Funds	1,160,000			
Estate, etc., Duties	25,650,000	21,766,000	Local Taxation Accounts	9,585,000	9,445,000		
Stamps	9,600,000	8,079,000	Other Consolidated				
Land Tax	700,000	150,000	Fund Services	1,646,000	1,654,000		
House Duty	1,990,000	560,000					
Property and Income	37,550,000	13,295,000	Consolidated Fund				
Land Values Duties	600,000	—	Services	36,945,000	32,857,000		
Tax Revenue	142,455,000	105,230,000	Army	27,760,000	27,236,000		
Postal Services	18,800,000	18,220,000	Navy	40,604,000	35,807,000		
Telegraph Services	3,100,000	3,090,000	Civil Services	42,686,000	40,010,000		
Telephone Services	1,900,000	1,720,000	Customs and other Ser-				
Crown Lands	480,000	480,000	vices	4,034,000	3,342,000		
Suez Canal and other			Post Office Services	19,828,000	18,693,000		
Loans	1,160,000	1,260,000					
Miscellaneous	1,850,000	1,688,000	Supply Services	134,912,000	125,088,000		
Non-Tax Revenue	27,290,000	26,467,000					
Arrears of 1909-10	30,046,000	—					
Total	£199,791,000	131,697,000	Total	£171,857,000	157,945,000		

FINAL BALANCE SHEET, 1910-11 (as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer).

REVENUE.		£	EXPENDITURE.		£
Customs	32,095,000		National Debt	24,554,000	
Excise	34,270,000		Development Act	1,160,000	
Estate Duties	25,650,000		Local Taxation Account	9,604,000	
Stamps	9,600,000		Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,646,000	
Land Tax	700,000				
House Duty	1,990,000		Consolidated Fund Services	36,964,000	
Income Tax	37,550,000		Army	27,760,000	
Land Value Duties	600,000		Navy	40,604,000	
Tax Revenue	142,455,000		Civil Services	43,136,000	
Postal Services	18,800,000		Revenue Departments	4,034,000	
Telegraph Services	3,100,000		Post Office	19,828,000	
Telephone Services	1,900,000		Arrears of 1909-10	908,000	
Crown Lands	480,000				
Suez Canal, etc.	1,160,000		Supply Services	135,362,000	
Miscellaneous	1,850,000				
Non-Tax Revenue	27,290,000		Total Expenditure	173,234,000	
For 1910-11	169,745,000		Deficit, 1909-10	26,248,000	
Arrears of 1909-10	30,046,000				
Total	£ 199,791,000		Balance	309,000	
			Total	£ 199,791,000	

Commons. Such a resolution is not a law, which requires the assent and consent of King, Lords, and Commons in every case. In 1909 duties like that on tea, a tax on incomes, and other proposals of the Budget had received the sanction of the House of Commons, both by resolution and in the Finance Bill, but the rejection of that Bill by the Lords rendered invalid the collection of certain revenue already collected. The Appropriation Act, however, empowered the Treasury to borrow up to the amount voted as supply and mentioned in the Act, and this borrowing accordingly took place, while the revenue for the financial year proved short eventually by £26,248,000. This would be made up. In the autumn it was apparent that the arrears of revenue of 1909-10 had been secured by the Treasury. On the whole the conclusion was that the year 1909-10 would show a balance of income of £2,962,000.

The backward state of the revenue for 1909-10 postponed the initiation of the land duties, and especially of the valuation of all land which is required by the Finance Act, 1909-10. During the summer of 1910, however, the Inland Revenue Department (now engaged in the collection of direct taxes only) was busily serving all known owners of property with forms containing questions respecting land in their possession or occupation. This was a preliminary to valuation, and Form IV., with the accompanying instructions, became famous during the early autumn because of the asserted difficulty of supplying the replies or the expense of doing so.

The Finance Bill, 1910-11, was brought in on July 25th, but the Budget statement was made on June 30th. Some remarkable figures will be found in it, though no changes of any kind were proposed in taxation. The consumption of spirits was enormously reduced, in part owing to the increase of 3s. 6d. per gallon imposed in the previous year, but in part only due to that cause, as a diminution had been apparent for 10 years. Still, as forestalments were absent this year, an increase of £1,800,000 from spirits was looked for. The land-value duties had been retarded in their action, and only about £600,000 might be expected from that source this year. The tax revenue for 1910-11 would be about £142,455,000, the total revenue about £199,751,000, leaving a surplus of about £861,000, from which £102,000 would be devoted to technical instruction, policing in Scotland, and other purposes in Ireland, and £450,000 to removing the pauper disqualification for old-age pensions, thus leaving £309,000 to meet contingencies. The expenditure under this scheme will be seen in the comparative tables given on the preceding page.

The differences between the balance sheet and the estimates in the preceding abstracts are, for the revenue, that arrears consist of: customs, £146,000; excise, £2,640,000; estate duties, £1,380,000; land tax and house duty, £1,040,000; income tax, £23,450,000; land-value duties, £490,000—a total of £30,046,000. On the expenditure side it may be observed that the Local Taxation Account is given after adding £319,000, the difference between the fixed grant and the estimated proceeds of local taxation duties, and deducting land-value duties grant (suspended) (£300,300); and the old-age pension grant (£450,000) has been added to Civil Service Account.

THE REVENUE, 1909-10.

Beginning with the Revenue, we subjoin figures giving the net produce from articles subject to Customs:—

Customs Receipts.

Import.

Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc.	£21,951
Chicory	47,160
Cocoa	205,374
Cocoa Butter, Husks, and Chocolate	97,730
Coffee	180,193
Currants	119,248
Figs	59,735
Plums (various kinds)	49,423
Prunes	9,820
Raisins	266,040
Spirits (Colonial and Foreign):	
Rum	1,709,865
Brandy	935,507
Geneva	225,216
Other Sorts	422,512
Motor Spirit	312,881
Sugar:	
Refined and Unrefined	2,779,811
Molasses and Glucose	106,454
Saccharine and Articles containing Sugar	73,936
Tea	5,677,790
Tobacco and Snuff	15,680,906
Wine	1,123,152
All other articles	19,096
Charges on foreign spirits, bottled in Bond	225
Money deposited and unappropriated	1,553
Isle of Man: Duties, etc., collected in the island, exclusive of Sugar, Tea, Tobacco and Wine	46,597
Total	£30,209,231

There were, however, paid into the Treasury £30,348,000, and £85,970 to the Isle of Man.

Excise.

The net receipts under the various heads were as follows:—

Beer	£12,531,620
Spirits	14,565,272
Railway Duty	322,131
Saccharine	6,554
Glucose	57,738
Tobacco (Home-grown)	7,228
Motor Spirit	7,822
Chicory, etc.	102
Coffee Mixture Labels	1,609
* Patent Medicine Labels	313,114
* Playing Cards	29,928
Charges on delivery from Bonded Warehouses, etc.	73
Licence Duties, viz.:	
Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc.	91,638
Beer and Cider, and Beer and Wine Brewers	164,819
Dog (Scotland)	6,455
Establishment, viz.:	
Armorial Bearings (Scotland)	5,313
Carriages (Scotland)	59,209
Male Servants	15,658
Game	35,300
Gun (Scotland and Ireland)	20,310

* These duties, on patent medicine labels and on playing cards, were transferred from "Stamps" to "Excise" by the Finance Act (8 Edw. VII. c. 16), 1908, as from April 1st, 1909.

Licence Duties (continued):

Hawkers and Pedlars	£26,974
Locomotives on Highways (Scot.)	6,506
Medicine Vendors (Patent)	10,604
Pawnbrokers	39,705
Plate Dealers in Gold and Silver	65,783
Refreshment House	9,844
Spirits:	
Dealers	150,268
Distillers and Rectifiers	15,427
Publicans, including Grocers in Scotland and Ireland	1,752,704
Tobacco Dealers	98,885
Tobacco Manufacturers	5,019
Wine and Sweetcs	70,516
Other than the foregoing	2,666
Local Taxation, etc., Penalties	1,506
Money deposited and unappropriated . .	1,743
Total	£30,541,917

There was paid into the Exchequer, however, £31,032,000.

Estate, etc., Duties.

The net receipts were as follows:—	
Estate Duty, payable on property of persons dying after Aug. 1st, '94	£17,469,358
Probate and Account Duty, payable on personal property of persons dying before Aug. 2nd, '94	51,559
Temporary Estate Duty, payable in like manner on:	
Personalty	4,824
Realty	3,953
Legacy Duty	3,527,005
Succession Duty	650,002
Corporation Duty	48,130
Total	£21,754,833

There were, however, £21,766,000 paid into the Exchequer.

Stamps.

The net receipts were as follows:—

Deeds and other Instruments	£3,726,685
Deeds, etc., Penalties	6,165
Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities	620,163
Companies' Capital Duty	566,445
Do. (Limited Partnerships Act, 1907) . . .	1,727
Contract Notes (above id.)	264,830
Loan Capital Duty	43,728
Foreign Certificates	45,349
Share Warrants	118,025
Bills of Exchange	820,487
Bankers' Notes and Composition for Duties on Bills and Notes, etc.	116,089
Licences and Certificatea	176,485
Life Insurances	102,999
Marine Insurances	147,592
Receipts, Drafts, and other id.	1,776,832
Total	£8,534,505

There was paid into the Exchequer, £8,079,000.

Land Tax, House Duty, Income Tax, Miscellaneous.

These taxes, specially the Land Tax, House Duty, and the Income Tax, were left largely uncollected, owing to the rejection of the Finance Bill by the Lords: in the case of the Income Tax because the sanction of Parliament was thus withheld, and the Land Tax and House Duty are usually collected on the Income Tax form. The following amounts were received, however, that is to say:

The net receipt of Land Tax was £118,107, but £150,000 was paid into the Exchequer. The net receipt of House Duty was £521,132, but £560,000 was paid into the Exchequer.

From Income Tax the net receipts were £12,752,097, but £13,295,000 were paid into the Exchequer. The schedules yielded the following sums approximately:—

Schedule	£
A. Lands, Tenements, etc.	1,560,000
B. Occupation of Lands, etc.	50,000
C. Annuities, Dividends, etc.	2,085,000
D. Professions, Trades, etc.	7,907,000
E. Public Offices, Annuities from Public Revenues, etc.	1,150,000
Total	£12,752,000

The gross receipts from the Post Office were as follows:—

Postage Stamps sold	£19,216,489
" collected in Cash	469,347
" from Colonial and Foreign Offices	218,405
Commission on Money Orders	151,544
" Postal	483,421
Miscellaneous Receipts	47,668
Total	£20,586,874

Payments out of receipts:—

Postage Refunded	26,870
To Inland Revenue Department	596,680
" Railway Companies for Parcel Post	1,122,227
Postage collected for Colonial and Foreign Offices	584,840
Total	2,330,617

Net Receipts **£18,256,257**

There was paid into the Exchequer, £18,220,000.

The gross receipts of the Telegraph Service were:—

Transmission of Telegrams in Cash	£1,198,190
" " " Stamps	2,585,386
Total Receipts	£3,783,576

Payments out of receipts:—

To Cable Companies, etc.	£656,816
" Telegram Money refunded, etc.	3,375
Total	660,191

Net Receipts **£3,123,385**

There was paid into the Exchequer, £3,090,000.

The gross receipts of the Telephone Service were:—

Telephone Trunk and Exchange Receipts	£1,433,206
Payments out of Receipts:—	
To Foreign Administrations, Re-fundments, etc.	13,131

Net Receipts from Telephones **1,420,075**
Royalties from Licensees **320,590**

Net Receipts **£1,740,665**

There was paid into the Exchequer, £1,720,000.

From the Crown Lands, or the produce of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown, etc., there were gross receipts of £645,807, of which £480,000 was paid into the Exchequer.

From the Suez Canal Shares the interest and dividend on 169,073 ordinary shares were £1,018,327, and from 7529 *actions de jouissance* £37,880, or a total of £1,056,207. At March 1909, 7529 ordinary shares had been drawn and paid off, and 475 were so drawn and paid in 1909-10, thus making a total drawn of 8004. From various loans also, including that to the Cunard Company, Greece, Fiji, Gold Coast, etc., there was received a sum of £212,701, or a total of £1,268,908 from loans and canal shares.

The Miscellaneous revenue may be abstracted thus:—

Small Branches, Hereditary Revenue	74,067
Bank of England, out of Profits, etc.	187,156
Bankruptcy Act, 1883	24,511
Companies (Winding Up) Act, 1890	7,995
Expenses of Administration of Local Loans	39,985
Mint	164,694
Receipts by Civil Departments	107,926
Ordnance Factories Supplies Suspense Account	12,587
Savings on Grants of Parliament, etc., and over-issues repaid	20,418
Isle of Man (Customs)	10,000
Conscience Money	1,298
Fee and Patent Stamps by various Departments	1,037,000

Paid into the Exchequer . . . £1,687,547

GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.

A portion of the national revenue is assigned in aid of local taxation, and by the Finance Act, 1907, an equivalent was made payable out of the Consolidated Fund to the Local Taxation Account, which consists of certain sums out of the Licence duties, the Estate duty, and the "Whisky money," or the "additional" Beer and Spirit duties, together with certain exchequer contributions for various purposes, details of which may be seen, for 1909-10, on p. 68 of "The Finance Accounts." Only a summary of these grants for 1909-10 can be given here. The various grants afford relief in England and Wales, in Scotland, and in Ireland. Various Exchequer grants in 1909-10, chiefly to Ireland, amounted to £1,197,293. The "Whisky Money" from Customs came to £129,452, and from Excise £1,054,979. The various Licences, including penalties, amounted to £2,445,440; and from the Estate Duty, for rates generally, for rates on tithe, and for agricultural rates, there was paid the sum of £4,618,230. So for payments under the Finance Act, 1907, there was transferred £8,248,101, and in addition the various grants amounting to £1,197,293, or a total transfer of £9,445,395, of which England and Wales received £6,879,647,* Scotland £1,123,422, and Ireland £1,442,325.

The Finance Bill for 1910-11 proposed that in future the sum payable to the Local Taxation Account should be, not the equivalent to that which would have been paid had not the Finance Act, 1907, been passed, but a sum equal to the English, Scottish, and Irish shares respectively in the year ending with March 1909. The year 1909 is therefore made into a standard, and a fixed amount transferred to local taxation.

The above sum of £9,445,395 does not represent the total amount of the subventions from

State resources to local taxation in 1909-10. On the Civil Service Estimates there were and are many sums under the head of "Charges transferred from local to imperial funds, and certain other expenditure of a local character," which are in fact contributions to local taxation issued from the Exchequer. In 1909-10 the total of these sums was £3,616,662, of which £1,538,871 went to England and Wales, £238,927 to Scotland, and £1,838,864 to Ireland. There are other sums scattered over the various grants, such as the Irish Development Grant, of £186,874 in 1909-10, which are not readily traceable. The items here mentioned, however, show that in 1909-10 some £13,248,931 were transferred in aid of local taxation. These are grants, and this is a system understood to be fully ripe for the critical attention of the House of Commons.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

The National Debt.

No permanent debt was created in the year ending March 1910. The National Debt consists of the (1) Funded Debt; (2) Terminable Annuities; (3) Unfunded Debt. (See the Table below.) The (1) Funded Debt consists of various stocks, and sums which may be due to the Banks of England and Ireland. The (2) Terminable Annuities are for lives or terms of years at the expiration of which payments will cease. For the ascertainment of the amount, these annuities are capitalised. (3) The Unfunded Debt for the year 1909-10, consisted of sums owing on Treasury Bills, War Stock-Bonds, Exchequer Bonds, and such Treasury exponents. The sum set apart by Parliament for the service of the National Debt annually has ranged from £32,457,000 in 1816 to £23,000,000 in 1899-1900, and in 1901-2 (without Sinking Fund) to £18,319,000. The annual charge is now fixed at £24,500,000.

It is usual to distinguish between the dead weight of the National Debt and the gross liabilities, but all is debt. For the dead weight there is nothing to show, and that on March 31st, 1910, was £713,245,408, which shows an increase of £10,557,511 on the previous year. That increase was only nominal, however, and represents temporary borrowings, already repaid, on account of the interruption in the collection of the revenue by the rejection of the Finance Bill, 1909. The table shows that the dead weight was reduced by over £9,000,000. In the same way, and only for the same reason, the gross liabilities appear at £762,463,625, or about £8,342,316 higher; but they were reduced by over £2,000,000. There are other contingent liabilities, but against them have to be set off certain assets and the balances in the Banks of England and Ireland. For several years other liabilities were created on account of military and naval works, and for other purposes; but now that somewhat questionable method has been brought to a period, though certain sums still appear on the annual estimates for liabilities incurred a few years ago. All that, which has now been discontinued, was outside the scope of the National Debt system, and the fixed charge on account of it; but it was a method of creating debt nevertheless. Under "other capital liabilities" in the subjoined table will be found some of the objects which were thus financed.

Civil List, Annuities, and Pensions.

These are classified under "Other Consolidated Fund Services," because, like the National Debt, they are payable under permanent laws, and do not require sanction by an annual vote of the House of Commons. For the Civil List, see p. 3, where also may be found Annuities to members of the Royal Family.

Pensions for Naval and Military Services were paid out of the Consolidated Fund in 1909-10, to the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, in perpetuity, £720 per annum; Lord Rodney (7th Baron died Dec. 29th, 1909), at £2,000 a year, to all and every the heirs male to whom the

title of Lord Rodney shall descend (payment is suspended during the minority of the present Baron, the 8th Lord Rodney); Earl Nelson, £5,000 per annum, to whom the title of Earl Nelson shall descend; Lord Seaton, for life of the present Baron, £2,000 per annum; Viscount Hardinge, to the present Viscount, £3,000 per annum; Viscount Gough, for life, £2,000 per annum; Lord Raglan, for life of the present Baron, £2,000 per annum; Lord Napier of Magdala, for life of the Present Baron, £2,000 per annum: a total of £18,720 per annum.

Pensions for Political Services:—Viscount Cross, £2,000; Lord George Hamilton, £2,000; Mr. Henry Chaplin, £1,200; Lord Balfour of

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

STATEMENT showing the AGGREGATE GROSS CAPITAL LIABILITIES of the State, the ESTIMATED ASSETS, and also the EXCHEQUER BALANCES, on March 31st, 1909, and March 31st, 1910.

	On March 31st, 1909.	On March 31st, 1910.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the Year ended March 31st, 1910.
Funded Debt	£ 621,838,957	£ 614,868,547	- 6,970,410
Terminable Annuities: Estimated Capital Liability in respect of	38,009,337	35,876,861	+ 2,132,476
Unfunded Debt	42,839,603	62,500,000	+ 19,660,397
	702,687,897	713,245,408	+ 10,557,511
Other Capital Liabilities:			
(1) Under Barracks Act, 1890	585,077	298,190	- 286,887
(2) Under Telegraph Acts, '92 to 1907	6,880,829	7,258,105	+ 377,276
(3) Under Uganda Railway Acts, '96-1902	4,237,984	4,041,451	- 196,533
(4) Under Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, '95, Session 2	403,701	398,037	- 5,664
(5) Under Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, 1897	452,340	445,443	- 6,897
(6) Under Royal Niger Company Act, 1899	661,666	637,042	- 24,624
(7) Under Naval Works Acts, '95 to 1905	20,570,019	19,344,859	- 1,225,160
(8) Under Military Works Acts, '97 to 1903	11,805,171	10,906,358	- 898,813
(9) Under Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	190,603	186,973	- 3,630
(10) Under Pacific Cable Act, 1901	1,880,795	1,859,674	- 21,121
(11) Under Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	89,620	116,990	+ 27,370
(12) Under Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	1,205,607	1,385,095	+ 179,488
(13) Under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	2,470,000	2,340,000	- 130,000
	51,433,412	49,218,217	- 2,215,195
TOTAL Gross Liabilities * . . . £	754,121,309	762,463,625	+ 8,342,316
Estimated Assets:			
(1) Estimated Market Value of Suez Canal Shares	32,667,000	35,295,000	+ 2,628,000
(2) Amount of Advance from the Exchequer not repaid: Bullion, etc.	650,000	420,000	- 230,000
(3) Contribution of Colonies to Capital Expenditure on the Pacific Cable	1,373,162	1,358,352	- 14,810
(4) Nominal Value of Debenture Stock of the Cunard Steamship Company, held as security for repayment of Advances under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	2,470,000	2,340,000	- 130,000
TOTAL Estimated Assets . . . £	37,160,162	39,413,352	+ 2,253,190
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland } £	6,350,427	2,831,248	- 3,519,179

* In addition to these liabilities, there are sundry contingent liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to discharge, at least to any extent.

Burleigh, £1,200; Mr. Gerald W. Balfour, £1,200; the Countess of Mayo, widow of a Governor-General of India, £1,000 per annum for life; Viscount Peel, late Speaker of the House of Commons, £4,000 per annum for life; Sir C. L. Ryan, K.C.B., late Comptroller and Auditor-General, £1,333 6s. 8d. per annum.

The Pensions for Judicial Services amounted in 1909-10 to over £81,427. They pertain to law services in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and include still some compensation granted to officers of abolished courts. There are some **Miscellaneous Pensions**, chiefly composed of pensions transferred from the Civil Lists of William IV. and Queen Victoria, which amounted in 1909-10 to no less than £41,415 7s. 9d. This item will be larger, probably, in 1910-11, owing to the death of King Edward VII.

Salaries, Allowances, etc.

Under Salaries and Allowances we find sums paid to the Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, Speaker, £5,000 per annum; Sir J. A. Kempe, K.C.B., Comptroller and Auditor-General, £2,000 per annum; Mr. H. J. Gibson, C.B., Assistant Auditor-General, £1,500 per annum; Augmentation of Stipends, Scottish Clergy, £17,040; Highland Schools, Scotland, £899; Salaries of the Clergy, West Indies, £508 16s.; Inspectors of Anatomy, £1,016 3s. 2d.; Compensations under the Copyright Act, £797 0s. 10d.; Miscellaneous Salaries formerly on the Hereditary Revenues of Scotland, £5,719 18s.; Charges transferred from the Land Revenues of the Crown, £1,275 4s.; the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Aberdeen, £20,000 per annum; Queen's Colleges, Belfast, Cork, Galway (to Sept. 30th, 1909), £15,464 13s. 6d.; Inspector of Anatomy in Ireland (died Nov. 1909), £356 10s. 5d.; miscellaneous allowance to certain Irish persons, £754 12s. 8d. The total of this section was £72,331 19s. 7d. in 1909-10. The Courts of Justices for Salaries, etc., were charged at a total of £518,565 2s. 7d. Lords of Appeal receive £6,000 per annum; one Judge of the Privy Council £800 per annum; the Master of the Rolls £6,000; the Judges of the Court of Appeal and those of the High Court, £5,000; but the Lord Chief Justice receives £8,000, and the Lord Chancellor (who also receives £4,000 as Chairman of the House of Lords), £6,000. The Judges of the County Courts in England and Wales, £1,500; the Police Magistrates from £700 at Chatham to £1,800 to the Chief at Bow Street. The Scottish Judges receive £3,600, but the Lord Justice Clerk receives £4,800, and the Lord Justice General, £5,000. The Sheriffs of Counties receive from £650 to £1,000 per annum. The Irish Judges receive from £2,500 in the Land Court to £4,000 in the Chancery, where the Lord Chancellor gets £6,000. Chairmen of Quarter Sessions and City Court Judges (combined) receive from £1,400 to £2,400 for the Recorder of Dublin. In Ireland £3,669 were charged for allowance to Judges on circuit.

Some very interesting items charged on the Consolidated Fund are: Interest on the Exchequer Bonds under the Cunard Agreement, £73,215; the support of Greenwich Hospital, £4,000; Duchy of Lancaster, in lieu of prisage and buttermage on Wines, £803; Duchy of Cornwall for duties on Coinage of Tin, £16,216 15s.; the Commissioners of Woods (Public Offices

Site Act, 1882), £16,243 18s.; Indian Army Deficiency Annuity, £215,000; Annuity, Treaty of Union, National Galleries of Scotland, £2,000, which amount to a total of £327,388 13s. per annum.

The Supply Services

Comprise the Army, the Navy, and the various departments of the Civil Services, which have to be provided for by the "Supply" which the House of Commons votes annually. For the cost of the Army and Navy, which was £63,043,000 in 1909-10, see pp. 187 and 198.

The Civil Services (including the Revenue Departments).

For the "Civil Services" the votes granted in 1909-10 were £40,537,572, and the estimates for 1910-11 amounted to £42,685,446. For the Revenue departments in 1909-10 the grants were £22,350,730, and the estimates for 1910-11 were £23,382,656. A comparison of the abstract of heads given below will trace the increases to some principal heads, such as education, old age pensions, postal services, and valuation and other services in collecting the revenue. According to usual practice, comparison is made in the estimate figures between the grants made in the session 1909-10, and the estimates for the year 1910-11. The figures, therefore, include the supplementary estimates for the former year amounting to £467,401 for the "Civil Services." The number of "Votes" for 1910-11 for Civil Services is 111, and we must add those for the Customs, Excise, and the Inland Revenue departments.

Civil Service Estimates.

Service.	1909-10. (Grants in Session of 1909.)	1910-11. (Esti- mates.)
Class I.	Net.	Net.
(Public Works & Buildings.)	£	£
Royal Palaces and Marlborough House . . .	59,100	61,700
Osborne	12,300	12,100
Royal Parks and Gardens . .	126,500	127,800
Houses of Parliament . .	54,900	54,800
Campbell-Bannerman Memorial	1,100	2,100
Legal Buildings, Gt. Britain	63,500	67,800
Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain	93,000	101,200
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings, Great Britain . .	87,100	101,700
Revenue Department Buildings, Great Britain . . .	720,000	735,800
Labour Exchange Buildings, Great Britain . . .	70,000	131,000
Public Buildings, Great Britain	691,000	725,600
Surveys of the U. Kingdom. Harbours, etc., under the Board of Trade	200,076	192,796
Peterhead Harbour	71,196	83,280
Rates on Govt. Property . .	32,000	32,000
Public Works and Buildings, Ireland	654,500	675,700
Railways, Ireland	251,017	259,804
	68,495	87,114
Total	3,255,784	3,452,294

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

	1909-10. (Grants in Session of 1909.)	1910-11. (Esti- mates.)	
Class II. (Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.)			
	Net.	Net.	
United Kingdom and England:	£	£	
House of Lords Offices	25,894	28,443	
House of Commons Offices	45,180	49,300	
Treasury and Subordinate Departments	106,171	106,403	
Home Office	215,800	224,078	
Foreign Office	65,871	67,562	
Colonial Office	58,900	58,300	
Privy Council Office	11,240	10,509	
Privy Seal Office	—	—	
Board of Trade	350,700	449,990	
Mercantile Marine Ser- vices	105,316	105,652	
Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade	8	8	
Board of Agriculture and Fisheries	173,169	185,710	
Charity Commission, etc.	29,222	29,802	
Civil Service Commission	38,403	38,061	
Exchequer and Audit De- partment	64,400	63,400	
Friendly Societies Registry	9,307	9,469	
Local Government Board	254,294	271,840	
Lunacy Commission	16,961	16,604	
Mint, including Coinage	97	38	
National Debt Office	13,882	14,091	
Public Record Office	25,260	26,095	
Public Works Loan Com- mission	1,848	66	
Registrar-General's Office	44,315	47,001	
Stationery and Printing	720,960	739,596	
Woods, Forests, etc., Office of	21,869	22,134	
Secret Service	50,000	50,000	
Scotland :			
Secretary for Scotland, Office of	36,016	35,802	
Fishery Board	20,197	24,301	
Lunacy Commission	6,421	6,503	
Registrar-General's Office	4,731	5,214	
Local Government Board	16,535	19,190	
Ireland :			
Ld.-Lieutenant's Household Chief Sec.'s Office & Sub- ordinate Departments	4,672	4,672	
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction	29,896	30,038	
Charitable Donations and Bequests Office	234,817	416,356	
Local Government Board	2,055	2,057	
Public Record Office	77,731	102,447	
Public Works Office	6,212	7,221	
Registrar-General's Office	43,992	44,007	
Valuation and Boundary Survey	12,170	13,099	
Total	3,068,514	3,455,545	
Fisheries shows an increase of £12,541; this in connection with the North Sea Fisheries and with agricultural education. The £17,555 additional for the Local Government Board is due to the higher salaries of the President and higher staff, to the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, and to the appointment of officers in connection with boarded-out children, and with the Old Age Pension Act. The other chief increases are Irish, the department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction requiring £163,750 under sec. 49 of the Irish Land Act, 1909, of which £19,000 is payable to that department, and the remainder to the Congested Districts Board. The remaining portion is to be devoted to science and education. At the Irish Local Government Board the increase of £24,716 is due as to £1,500 to the old-age pensions, as to £8,653 to the savings from Judicature applied to the Labourers Acts, and as to £15,000 a charge transferred under 17 (1) of the Labourers Act, 1906, from the Irish Development Grant (Class VII., vote 4).			
	1909-10. (Grants in Session of 1909.)	1910-11. (Esti- mates.)	
Class III. (Law and Justice.)			
United Kingdom and England:	£	£	
Law Charges	99,897	86,096	
Miscellaneous Legal Expsns.	50,614	49,764	
Supreme Crt. of Judicature	328,270	330,718	
Land Registry	38,555	37,999	
Public Trustee	600	10	
County Courts	5	5	
Police, England and Wales	39,888	110,312	
Prisons (England and the Colonies)	753,737	783,077	
Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain)	282,562	282,812	
Broadmoor Crim. Lun. Asyl.	71,248	80,500	
Scotland :			
Law Charges and Courts of Law	82,185	82,909	
Register House, Edinburgh	42,993	43,561	
Crofters' Commission	4,485	4,465	
Prisons	97,390	96,480	
Ireland :			
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	65,343	65,275	
Supreme Court of Judicature and other Legal Dptmnts.	104,919	109,860	
Land Commission	303,677	455,166	
County Court Officers, etc.	110,875	110,625	
Dublin Metropolitan Police	96,963	95,982	
Royal Irish Constabulary	1,380,918	1,385,167	
Prisons	112,695	111,602	
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	110,108	112,800	
Dundrum Crim. Lun. Asyl.	7,409	7,426	
Total	4,185,336	4,442,611	

An increase of £387,031 is shown. The most important of the increases were for the Board of Trade, which includes £117,808 for salaries and expenses connected with the Labour Exchanges, and £10,000 for salaries and expenses under the Trade Boards Act, 1909, and for the higher salary of the President and higher staff of the Board. The Board of Agriculture and

The expense of Law and Justice shows an increase of £257,275 over 1909-10. A sum of £100,000 is inserted under sec. 1 of the Police Act, 1909, for national services rendered by the Metropolitan Police. This will in future cover the vote of £32,390 formerly included for similar objects. The estimates for prisons includes £30,000 for the Feltham Industrial School as a "Borstal" institution. There are further pro-

visions for both industrial schools and criminal lunatic asylums. The Irish Land Commission shows a net increase of £151,489, the Land Purchase Aid Fund being increased from £122,000 to £150,000, £25,000 being applied to cover losses on stock issued at a discount. There is also a sum of £125,000 inserted under secs. 12 and 28 of the Irish Land Act, 1909, under the head of Improvement of Estates, etc.

	1909-10. (Grants in Session of 1909.)	1910-11. (Esti- mates.)
Class IV.		
(Education, Science & Art.)		
United Kingdom and England:		
Board of Education . . .	£ 13,648,792	£ 14,064,677
British Museum . . .	179,228	175,895
National Gallery . . .	21,725	18,318
National Portrait Gallery . .	5,793	5,666
Wallace Collection . . .	6,614	6,466
Scientific Investigation, U.K.	64,464	74,228
Universities and Colleges, Great Britain, and Inter- mediate Education, Wales	217,400	218,100
Scotland:		
Public Education . . .	2,147,541	2,253,725
National Galleries, etc. . .	5,392	5,326
Ireland:		
Public Education . . .	1,621,921	1,656,901
Endowed Schools Commrs. . .	920	925
National Gallery . . .	3,153	3,146
Universities and Colleges . .	28,150	168,080
Queens Colleges . . .	4,700	—
Total . . .	17,955,793	18,651,483

The increase in this class amounts to £69,718. The main bulk of the increase is due to a rise in the average attendance at the elementary schools (in England and Wales), £348,775 of the £417,663 increase to the Board of Education being due to this. There is a grant of £7,500 in aid of the Aeronautical Section of the National Physical Laboratory, and a grant of £20,000 in aid of the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910. The Scottish Public Education grant shows an increase of £106,434, due to automatic growth of school grants. In Ireland there is a growth under Public Education of £34,980.

	1909-10. (Grants in Session of 1909.)	1910-11. (Esti- mates.)
Class V.		
(Foreign and Colonial Services.)		
Diplomatic and Consular Services . . .	£ 602,006	£ 613,184
British Protectorates in Uganda, Central Africa, and Uganda Railway.	1,176,521	1,147,759
Colonial Services, includ- ing South Africa . . .	—	—
Cyprus, Grant in Aid . . .	50,000	40,000
Telegraph Subsidies and Pacific Cable . . .	63,213	61,247
Total . . .	1,891,740	1,862,190

There is a decrease of £29,550, which is due to smaller grants to Bechuanaland, British East Africa and Uganda. There is a decrease also on the grant to New Hebrides. On the other hand, the passages of Governors will cost £17,000 instead of £10,000; and three new grants are made, viz. £1,000 for entomological research, £10,000 for cotton cultivation in the British Empire, and £9,000 to Hong Kong toward loss of revenue by the restriction of the opium trade.

	1909-10. (Grants in Session of 1909.)	1910-11. (Esti- mates.)
Class VI.		
(Non-effective & Charitable Services.)		
Superannuation and Re- tired Allowances . . .	£ 676,139	£ 768,593
Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions (transferred to Mercantile Marine Ser- vice Vote) . . .	—	—
Savings Banks & Friendly Societies' Deficiencies . .	182,775	66,061
Miscellaneous Charitable & other Allowances . . .	1,459	1,449
Hospitals and Charities, Ireland . . .	16,981	16,941
Old-Age Pensions (1908-9, £2,026,395) . . .	8,759,000	9,220,000
Total . . .	9,627,354	10,073,049

The increase of £92,459 for superannuation and retired allowances, as to £64,000 is estimated to arise from payments in respect of allowances and gratuities, additional, under the Superannuation Act, 1909. The grant for old-age pensions shows an increase of £470,000, which does not include provision for the last quarter of the year should Parliament withdraw the disqualification on account of poor relief. A supplementary estimate was contemplated for any further amount which might become necessary. This vote will in future be accounted for by the Board of Customs and Excise, and not by the Treasury.

	1909-10. (Grants in Session of 1909.)	1910-11. (Esti- mates.)
Class VII.		
(Miscellaneous.)		
Temporary Commissions . .	£ 45,000	£ 39,000
Miscellaneous Expenses . .	11,758	11,054
Repayments to Local Loans Fund . . .	9,441	2,412
Ireland Development Grant Expenses under the Unem- ployed Workmen Act, 1905	186,874	191,558
Government Hospitality . .	200,000	—
International Exhibitions . .	10,000	10,000
Development Fund . . .	60,000	54,250
Duke and Duchess of Con- naught's visit to S. Africa	—	400,000
Total . . .	553,051	748,274

The last three items are new. For the Exhibitions the Board of Trade will be responsible.

The £400,000 is due under the Development and Roads Act, 1909. With regard to the Irish Development Grant, see the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (IRELAND) and note upon it. Out of the above grant £160,000 is payable toward the Excess Stock under sec. 38 of the Irish Land Act, 1903. It was anticipated that further supplementary estimates would be presented later in the year.

Revenue Departments.

	1909-10. (Grants in Session of 1909.)	1910-11. (Esti- mates.)
	£	£
Customs and Excise	2,129,600	2,230,000
Inland Revenue	1,243,000	1,324,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Packet Services	18,977,930	10,828,256
Total	22,350,730	23,382,656

The Customs and the Excise votes have now been combined. There is an increase of £99,576 shown, of which some two-thirds is due to non-effective allowances. Then there are £14,400 for travelling subsistence, £3,350 for postage, and £2,500 to registrars for certificates of the death of old-age pensioners, wholly caused by the Old-Age Pensions Act. The Inland Revenue staff show an increase of £82,042, of which £72,881 is due to additions to the Tax Surveying Staff, £27,000 to the quinquennial assessment for income tax, £4,900 to travelling, and £9,528 to new superannuations under the Act of 1909. The increase of £850,326 in the Postal Services is due to expanding business chiefly, but more particularly to the Post Office and Telephone Service. Of the expenditure common to the Postal Services the telegraph share is now 19½ per cent. and the telephone share 3½ per cent.

The total Civil Service Grants for 1909-10 were £62,888,302; the Estimates for 1910-11 amount to £66,068,102.

Supplementary Estimates, 1909-10.

These appear frequently before the close of the financial year, i.e. early in the Parliamentary session, or later when the session is drawing to a close. In 1909-10 there was a Naval supplementary estimate, which appeared at the opening of February 1910, for £689,100. The additions were all in connection with Building Votes 8, 9, and 10, and brought up the net total for the Navy in 1909-10 to £35,831,000. For the Civil Services a supplementary was presented in July 1909 amounting to £467,401. These votes included £16,500 for stables for New Scotland Yard, £5,850 for repairs to Menai Bridge, £70,000 for buildings for Labour Exchanges, and £31,000 for administration of them and for Trade Boards. For these Exchanges £9,339 more were required by the Board of Works for salaries and travelling expenses. The National Gallery required £10,000 to pay for "The Duchess of Milan," by Holbein, and £6,500 were voted in aid of the Aeronautical Section of the National Physical Laboratory. The new Universities in Ireland

were granted £28,150 under the third schedule of the Act of 1908. There was a vote of £1,434 for deficiency in the Post Office Savings Bank, and £11,513 towards the deficiencies in the Civil Contingencies Fund. To the unemployed workmen £200,000 were voted, and £60,000 for the International Exhibitions at Brussels, Rome, and Turin. In Feb. 1910 there were estimates for £212,571 more, which included £9,900 for royal palaces and consular buildings, £42,000 for the Stationery Office, and £32,684 for grants to the Irish Agricultural Department and to the Irish Congested District Board. Some £20,000 were voted to aid the Shackleton Expedition of 1907, and £12,850 more for the Irish Universities under sec. 7 (2) of the 1908 Act. Somaliland required £57,000 more; and £17,052 to meet the loss on the "Treasury Chest Fund." The superannuations called for £15,000 more, and an additional £5,250 were voted to Exhibitions, this time at Vienna and Buenos Ayres.

Supplementary Estimates, 1910-11.

In June 1910 a supplementary estimate was presented for £480,000 to defray salaries and expenses of the Inland Revenue Department. The details show that the sum was required owing to the larger staff and some extras (some non-recurrent) in connection with the new Valuation Department. Of the total £230,000 is said to be for non-recurrent fees. In July a further estimate was presented for £368,982, of which £64,335 were for royal palaces requiring repairs and alterations, chiefly on the accession of the new King. An additional £21,000 were required for the Scottish Universities, £10,000 for steamer subsidies in the West Indies, and £120,000 for the extension of the Uganda Railway (the last a sort of loan). The Contingencies Fund required £13,147, and £100,000 were voted to the Unemployed Workmen's Fund. The expenses of the funeral of King Edward VII. are put down at £40,500.

In November a supplementary estimate was brought in for £500,000, being £450,000 for payment of Old Age Pensions (Jan. to March 1911) to persons previously disqualified by poor relief, and £50,000 for the expenses of Local Pension Committees.

Gross National Expenditure.

To show the gross national expenditure some sums have to be added to the sum shown in the table at p. 118 as expended in 1909-10, as follows:

I. Exchequer Issues (1909-10), chargeable against the Revenue	£ 157,945,000
II. Expenditure chargeable against Capital, viz.:	
Telegraph Acts, 1892-1907	950,000
Military Works Acts, 97-1903	100,000
Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	200,000
Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	30,000
Total	£159,225,000

It will be observed that all the issues chargeable against Capital were incurred not later than 1903. This method of financing public projects is discouraged now.

THE INCIDENCE OF THE INCOME TAX.

In the following Table are classified according to amount :—

The Profits from Businesses, Concerns, Professions, etc. (Schedules D and E) in the United Kingdom in 1908-9.

Amount of Income.	Persons (excluding Employees).		Firms.		Public Companies.		Local Authorities.		Employees (D).		Employees (E).	
	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.
Not exceeding £160, but not exempt.	173,582	£ 12,758,899	7,820	£ 597,661	10,666	£ 579,307	7,638	£ 280,081	19,447	£ 1,972,091	175,467	£ 9,978,438
£160—£200	99,111	18,432,527	2,406	451,509	1,298	238,453	402	73,175	39,622	7,219,936	96,047	17,553,291
200—300	70,025	17,907,683	4,004	1,042,208	2,285	579,511	592	147,671	36,773	8,971,164	104,519	25,873,915
300—400	27,363	9,819,360	7,117	2,560,282	1,660	685,637	448	156,735	9,675	3,387,486	38,999	17,751,240
400—500	14,630	6,762,511	4,829	2,242,441	1,582	726,022	277	125,892	3,957	1,807,540	21,636	9,955,747
500—600	7,877	4,416,956	3,552	1,986,146	1,328	628,643	216	120,066	1,788	994,514	16,749	6,004,334
600—700	4,727	3,114,250	2,331	1,718,359	922	602,363	162	106,105	869	561,085	10,120	4,051,348
700—800	3,737	2,837,240	1,276	1,723,143	924	606,286	157	118,392	597	453,027	4,726	3,529,107
800—900	2,176	1,859,022	1,642	1,404,380	609	596,533	102	86,898	313	267,410	2,211	1,894,009
900—1,000	2,471	2,400,379	1,760	1,700,271	886	882,362	126	120,729	339	330,130	3,742	3,641,673
1,000—2,000	7,098	10,151,096	7,638	11,335,106	4,270	6,423,175	571	835,588	598	796,044	5,840	7,863,406
2,000—3,000	1,854	4,551,315	2,929	7,223,464	2,261	5,630,630	302	752,415	78	192,693	819	1,963,567
3,000—4,000	688	2,397,933	1,453	5,070,446	1,515	5,233,490	177	622,369	18	56,229	311	1,046,236
4,000—5,000	440	2,020,208	801	4,002,438	1,118	5,034,528	129	578,478	10	45,316	178	839,043
5,000—10,000	581	4,080,875	1,615	11,254,645	2,633	18,983,056	296	2,050,780	2	18,855	200	1,641,904
10,000—50,000	284	4,910,329	1,021	18,764,521	3,167	68,816,815	320	6,589,801	—	—		
50,000 and over	20	1,514,429	79	7,404,987	913	174,728,356	70	11,248,870	—	—		
Total . .	416,661	109,935,912	53,663	80,482,011	37,937	291,035,167	11,985	24,023,874	114,074	27,068,540	471,564	109,588,057

The profits classified above represent only a section of the income brought under the review of the Inland Revenue Department. Including the income of agents, bankers, coupon dealers, etc. (£33,055,817), the amount classified is £675,189,378, but the total gross income for the year was £1,009,935,926. The difference between the two amounts, £334,746,548, represents income derived from (1) ownership of lands, houses, etc.; (2) occupation of lands; and (3) the interest of British, Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Government securities. The classification of the above table deals only with profits and salaries from Classes 4 and 5, which are combined in the table. As two-thirds of the income-tax, perhaps, is collected indirectly, "at the source," neither the numbers of income-tax payers nor the total incomes should be regarded as number and total incomes from all sources. Until every income-tax payer is required to return his full income annually we shall not have satisfactory statistics.

The Act of 1907 (Finance) made an important change in the returns. The figures given above now represent, for 1907-8 forward, assessments made in and for the given year only. They do not include assessments made for the previous year in the given year, or assessments made for the given year in a subsequent one. The change begins with the 1907 ANNUAL. The corrected or supplemental assessments will now be found included in the year to which they belong.

Gross and Net Income.

The Gross Income brought under the review of the Department, the deductions allowed, and the Net Income on which tax was paid, were for the years named :—

	Gross Income.	Deductions.	Net Income.
1893-4 .	£ 673,711,988	£ 147,871,988	£ 525,840,000
1897-8 .	734,461,246	209,250,046	525,211,200
1900-1 .	833,355,513	239,249,260	594,106,253
1901-2 .	866,993,453	259,442,534	607,550,919
1902-3 .	879,638,546	271,031,643	608,606,903
1903-4 .	902,758,585	287,746,212	615,012,373
1904-5 .	912,129,680	292,801,583	619,328,097
1905-6 .	925,184,556	293,159,810	632,024,746
1906-7 .	943,702,014	303,653,776	640,048,238
1907-8 .	980,117,000	308,804,000	671,313,000
1908-9 .	1,009,935,926	316,612,844	693,323,082

The various classes of profits taxed in 1908-9 were as follows :—

	Gross Income.	Net Income.
A. Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc. . .	£ 269,888,774	£ 159,078,188
B. Occupation of Lands, etc. . .	17,386,798	3,977,126
C. British Industrial, Colonial and Foreign Securities . . .	47,470,976	42,193,486
D. Businesses, Professions, Employments, etc. . .	565,601,321	427,463,239
E. Salaries of Government, Corporation, etc., Officials . .	100,588,057	60,611,043
	1,009,935,926	693,323,082

Of the net produce of the income-tax for 1908-9, some 23·7 per cent. was drawn from A, 0·5 from B, 6·3 from C, 61·9 from D, and 7·6 per cent. from E.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND LICENCES.

The Board of Customs and Excise, London, E.C., controls the collection of the duties at the offices of the kingdom. Chairman, Sir Laurence N. Guillemand, K.C.B.; Deputy Chairman, F. Sydney Parry, C.B.; Commissioners, R. F. Crawford, J. B. Meers, C.B., W. G. Lewis, I.S.O.; Secretaries, J. P. Byrne, I.S.O., E. C. Cunningham.

The following are the principal Customs duties:

Beer, 8s. 3d. to 38s. 8d. per barrel.	
Cards, 3s. 9d. per doz. packs.	
Chicory, raw, 13s. 3d. per cwt.	
" roasted, 2d. per lb.	
Cocoa and Cocoa Butter, 1d. per lb.	
Chocolate, 2d. per lb.	
Coffee, 14s. per cwt.	
" roasted or ground, 2d. per lb.	
Currants, 2s. per cwt.	
Figs, French Plums, Prunes, and Raisins, 7s. per cwt.	
Motor Spirit, 3d. per gallon.	
Spirits—Brandy, Rum, Gin, etc., 15s. 1d. and 15s. 2d. per proof gallon. 1s. extra if in bottle.	
Soap, Transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used, 3d. per lb.	
Sugar, 10d. to 1s. 10d. per cwt.	
Tea, 5d. per lb.	
Tobacco and Snuff manufactured, 4s. 5d. to 7s. per lb.	
Tobacco, unmanufactured, 3s. 8½d. to 4s. 1½d. per lb.	
Wine in cask, 1s. 3d. to 3s. per gallon.	

The chief excise duties are:—

On beer 8s. 3d. per barrel;	
On spirits 14s. 9d. per proof gallon;	
Chicory grown in U.K., 12s. 1d. per cwt.	
Coffee mixtures, ½d. per ¼ lb.	
On solid glucose 1s. 2d. per cwt.; liquid glucose 10d. per cwt.;	
Railway passengers—5 per cent. on all fares exceeding 1d. a mile, except urban traffic.	
On saccharin 1s. 3d. per oz.	
Tobacco, grown in Ireland, manufactured, 4s. 8d. per lb.	
Ditto, unmanufactured, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 11d. per lb.	

The chief licences are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Armorial bearings (annual)	1	1	0
" if used on carriage	2	2	0
Auctioneer's (annual)	10	0	0
Banker's	30	0	0
Carriage (annual), four wheels for two or more horses	2	2	0
" four wheels for one horse	1	1	0
" less than four wheels	0	15	0
" hackney carriages	0	15	0
" Motors or motor drawn—			
1 to 2 tons	2	2	0
2 to 3 tons	3	3	0
Distiller's (annual)	10	10	0
Dog (Great Britain)	0	7	6
(Ireland)	0	2	6
Ecclesiastical lecturer	0	10	0
" building for divine service and chapel for solemnisation of marriages.	0	10	0
Game. If taken out after July 31st and before Nov. 1st (to expire July 31st following)	3	0	0
" After July 31st, to expire Oct. 31st following	2	0	0

Game. After Oct. 31st, to expire July 31st	£	s.	d.
" For fourteen days continuous	2	0	0
Gun. To expire July 31st	1	0	0
Hawker's (annual)	2	0	0
House agents letting houses at rent above £25 a year	2	0	0
Male servants (annual)	0	15	0
Marriage—special	*5	0	0
" not special	0	10	0
Medicines (patent), dealers in (annual)	0	5	0
Pawnbroker's (annual)	7	10	0
" trading in plate, irrespective of weight, and additional	5	15	0
Pedlar's	0	5	0
Plate, dealers in gold and silver (annual). Over 2 dwt. and under 2 oz. gold, or over 5 dwt. and under 30 oz. silver in one article	2	6	0
" 2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver and upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold and silver (annual)	5	15	0
Sweets, dealers in (annual)	5	5	0
" retailers of	1	5	0
Tobacco and snuff, dealers in (annual)	0	5	3
" " manufacturers of, from	5	5	0
Wine retailers or grocers (annual)	2	10	0

* The stamp duties, etc., bring this sum up to about £30.

By an Order in Council, published Oct. 30th, 1908, the power to levy the duties on local taxation licences under section 6 of the Finance Act, 1908, was transferred in England and Wales to County Councils as from January 1st, 1909. The licences to which the section applies are the following—namely, licences to deal in game, and licences for dogs, killing game, guns, carriages (including duties charged under sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896), armorial bearings, and male servants. It is provided by the Order in Council that, subject to certain exceptions and modifications, every County Council shall have within its county all powers and duties now vested in the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for carrying into execution every enactment relating to the duties on the licences to which section 6 of the Finance Act, 1908, applies, and shall not in the exercise of their powers and duties under the Order be subject to the authority, direction, or control of the Treasury.

Inland Revenue. The Commissioners of H.M. Inland Revenue form the Board of Inland Revenue, which was established in 1849, and controls the collection of the Excise Duties, Death Duties, Stamp Duties, and Income and other Taxes. For details of the amounts collected under these heads see REVENUE, 1909-10, pp. 119, 120. Chairman, Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B.; Deputy-Chairman, E. E. Nott Bower, C.B.; Commissioners, B. Mallet, J. P. Crowley, H. F. Bartlett, I.S.O.; Special Commissioners of Income Tax, W. Gyles, H. W. Page Phillips, C. N. Rickman, A. Graseman, G. F. Howe; Joint Secretaries, (Excise) J. B. Meers, C.B., (Stamps) F. Atterbury, (Taxes) J. E. Chapman; Secretary (Estate Duty), A. W. Soward.

Licences. The following were among the licences issued by the Post Office in 1909-10: dogs, 1,806,865; male servants, 218,856; carriages, 496,407; motor-cars, 115,380; armorial bearings, 50,787; guns, 225,649; game, 56,302.

THE LAW COURTS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The English Courts of Law having jurisdiction in actions between parties are the **House of Lords**, the **Supreme Court of Judicature**, with its two main divisions—the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice—and the **County Courts**. In addition to these Courts, which have jurisdiction over all England, there are certain **Local Courts of Record**, of which the chief are: The Lord Mayor's Court in the City of London (which has a concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court in all matters affecting residents within the city or in which the cause of action arises in the city), the Chancery Court of Lancaster, the Liverpool Court of Passage, and the Salford Hundred Court. The **House of Lords** is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal, and such members as have held high judicial office. The **High Court of Justice** consists of three divisions: (1) Chancery, (2) King's Bench, (3) Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty. The **County Courts** have jurisdiction in most claims for debt or damages not exceeding £100, and in cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act, to any amount; and (outside London) in Bankruptcy. They also have a limited jurisdiction in Chancery, Probate, and Admiralty proceedings. There is a right of appeal to the High Court on questions of law, where more than £20 is claimed; otherwise, by leave. The **Courts having criminal jurisdiction** are the House of Lords, the Court of Criminal Appeal (established 1907), the High Court of Justice (King's Bench Division), the Central Criminal Court, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery (usually called the Assizes), the Courts of General Quarter Sessions in counties and boroughs, and the Petty Sessional Courts, metropolitan, county, and borough. The costs, either of the prosecution or the defence, in criminal cases can now, by order of the Court, be made payable out of local funds. To the Court of Criminal Appeal any person convicted on indictment may appeal on a question of law, or, by leave, on a question of fact, or against the sentence unless that is fixed by law. In the **King's Bench Division**, and at **Quarter Sessions**, appeals are heard from summary proceedings. The trials of many serious offences take place at **Quarter Sessions**; but the most serious are sent to the **Assizes**. The Central Criminal Court acts as the Assizes for London and some adjacent districts, and as **Quarter Sessions** for the City. Besides these Courts there are certain **Ecclesiastical Courts**: these are of three degrees of jurisdiction over the Established Church. **First**, purely spiritual courts, including the Archdeacon's Court, the Bishop's Consistory, and the Archbishop's Court; **second**, courts of mixed spiritual and secular jurisdiction—*e.g.* the Court of Arches and the Court of the Official Principal of York; and, **third**, courts of purely secular constitution—*e.g.* the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, which is the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes. The judgments of the **Judicial Committee** may be upheld and enforced by any of the High Courts of Justice.

The **Archdeacon's Court** is a court of first instance, and appeals lie to the bishop; but its aid is seldom invoked.—**Consistory**. Every bishop has his Consistory Court held before his Chan-

cellor or Commissary, in his cathedral church, or other convenient place in his diocese. In this court are granted **faculties** for the alteration, repair and renovation of churches. Nothing can be added to or taken from the ornaments of the Church except a faculty is obtained for the purpose. The **Archbishop's Court**, distinguished from the **Provincial Court**, is the canonical tribunal for the hearing of spiritual causes. **Sir Lewis Dibdin's Court**, or the old Court of **Arches** modified as stated, unites the powers of the *jus canonicum* with new powers conceded by the Church Discipline Act, '41, and the similar statute of '74, exercising authority in both Provinces. The Registrar is Mr. F. Hugh Lee, and the Court is held at Church House, Westminster.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The **Judicial Committee of the Privy Council**, which hears appeals from Colonial and Indian Courts, and also from Ecclesiastical and Prize Courts, consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are now included the Earl of Halsbury, Lord Ashbourne, and Lord Gorell. Lord James of Hereford and Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., are members of the Committee by virtue of sect. 1 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833, and Sir Arthur Wilson, K.C.I.E., is a member by virtue of sect. 30 of the same Act. By virtue of sect. 1 of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by sect. 3 of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1908, the following Colonial Judges are members of the Committee: Lord de Villiers, C.J. (South Africa), Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., C.J. (South Australia), Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, C.J. (Australia), Sir H. E. Taschereau, late C.J. (Canada), and Sir Edmund Barton, G.C.M.G. (Australia). By virtue of sect. 2 of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1908, Sir John Edge, ex-C.J. of the High Court of Judicature for the N.-W. Provinces, Allahabad, is a member of the Committee. Sect. 1 of the same Act gives power to His Majesty to direct Colonial Judges to act as assessors of the Judicial Committee on the hearing of appeals from the Colony. Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Causes, Charles H. L. Neish, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Clerk, W. Reeve Wallace; Second Clerk, J. H. Houghton; Third Clerk, D. G. Lys; Reader, G. Maggiolini. Office, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.

A List of Judges.

The following is a list of judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature:—Lord High Chancellor: Lord Loreburn. Court of Appeal: The Lord Chancellor, Lord Alverstone (Lord Chief Justice of England), the Right Hons. Sir H. H. Cozens Hardy (Master of the Rolls), Sir Samuel Evans (President of the Probate Division), Sir R. Vaughan Williams, Sir G. Farwell, Sir J. F. Moulton, Sir H. B. Buckley, and Sir W. R. Kennedy.

Chancery Division: Lord Chancellor, Sir M. Ingle Joyce, Sir C. Swinfen Eady, Sir T. R. Warrington, Sir R. Neville, Sir R. J. Parker, and Sir H. T. Eve.

King's Bench Division: Lord Alverstone, Sir W. Grantham, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir E. Ridley, Sir C. J. Darling, Sir A. M. Channell, Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bart., Sir T. T. Bucknill, Sir J. Eldon Banks, Sir R. Bray, Sir A. T. Lawrence, Sir W. Pickford, Lord Coleridge, Sir J. A. Hamilton, Sir T. E. Scrutton, Sir H. E. Avory, Sir T. G. Horridge, and Sir C. M. Lush.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division: Sir S. Evans (President), and Sir H. Bargrave Deane.

Other Judges are the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, Lords Macnaghten, Robson, Shaw, and Atkinson. **Court of Arches:** Sir Lewis T. Dibdin. **Consistory Court:** Mr. T. H. Tristram, D.C.L. **Bankruptcy Court:** Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bart. **Railway and Canal Commission:** Sir A. T. Lawrence, Lord Mackenzie, Mr. Justice Madden, the Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, and Sir J. T. Woodhouse.

SCOTLAND.

The principal Scottish Courts of Law having civil jurisdiction are (1) The House of Lords, which is the final Court of Appeal in Scottish as well as in English and Irish cases; (2) The Court of Session, sitting in Edinburgh, with its two main divisions, The Inner House and The Outer House; (3) The Sheriff Courts.

The principal Courts having criminal jurisdiction are (1) The High Court of Justiciary, (2) The Sheriff Courts.

The Inner House hears appeals from the Lords Ordinary, who are the judges of the Outer House sitting singly. The Sheriff Courts are territorial courts which try actions on contract, however great their value, and actions relating to heritable right or title, if the subject-matter is not more than £50 a year or £1000 in value, but not actions relating to status. In most cases there is a right of appeal to the Inner House.

The High Court of Justiciary tries the more serious criminal cases, and hears appeals from the inferior courts.

The following is a list of the judges of the Court of Session, or, as they are more properly designated, Senators of the College of Justice:

Inner House, First Division—The Lord President (Lord Dunedin), Lord Dewar, Lord Kinneir, Lord Johnston. **Second Division**—The Lord Justice-Clerk (Right Hon. Sir John Hay Athole Macdonald, K.C.B.), Lord Ormisdale, Lord Ardwall, and Lord Dundas.

Outer House, Permanent Lords Ordinary—Lord Salvesen, Lord Mackenzie, Lord Guthrie, Lord Cullen, and Lord Skerrington.

IRELAND.

The House of Lords is the final Court of Appeal. There is a Supreme Court, divided into a Court of Appeal and a High Court of Justice, the latter being subdivided into (1) the Chancery Division (including the Landed Estates Court) and (2) the King's Bench Division (including the Courts for Probate and Matrimonial Causes, Admiralty, and Bankruptcy).

County Courts.—These have jurisdiction in matters of contract and tort up to £50, in equity and probate up to £500, and in lunacy up to £700. There is an appeal, in equity, to

the Chancery Division or to a Judge of Assize; and, in common law, to a Judge of Assize.

Criminal Courts.—There are (1) the Court of Crown Cases Reserved, and (2) the Assize Courts, similar to these in England; also (3) Courts of Quarter Sessions (presided over by a County Court judge), with wider jurisdiction than in England; (4) the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and Petty Sessions for preliminary inquiries and minor offences.

The following is a list of the Judges of the Supreme Court:

Court of Appeal.—Rt. Hon. Sir S. Walker, Bart. (Lord Chancellor), Lord O'Brien (Lord Chief Justice), Right Hon. Richard E. Meredith (Master of the Rolls), Right Hon. C. Palles (Lord Chief Baron), Lord Justice Holmes, Right Hon. R. R. Cherry.

Chancery Division.—Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, D. P. Barton, J. Ross (Land Judge).

King's Bench Division.—Lord Chief Justice, Lord Chief Baron, J. G. Gibson, D. H. Madden (Probate and Matrimonial), W. Boyd (Bankruptcy and Admiralty), W. Kenny, G. Wright, W. H. Dodd.

THE INNS OF COURT.

The Inns of Court are as follows:—

Inner Temple, Fleet Street. Sub-Treasurer, W. G. Wrangham; Clerk, J. H. Milton.

Middle Temple, Fleet Street. Under-Treasurer, J. W. Waldron.

Gray's Inn, Holborn. Under-Treasurer, Dennis W. Douthwaite.

Lincoln's Inn, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.

At these Inns students for the Bar are entered. They are governed by Benchers.

The Council of Legal Education was established by the four Inns of Court in 1852 to superintend the education and examination of students for call to the Bar. The Council is charged with the education and examination of such students. It offers 2 studentships of the annual value of 100 guineas each, tenable for 3 years. The examinations at which the studentships may be awarded are held before the Hilary and Trinity terms. **Chairman,** Lord Macnaghten; **Clerk,** Frederick Dapp. **Office,** 15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Director of Legal Studies, W. Blake Odgers, LL.D., K.C.

The General Council of the Bar is the accredited representative of the Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. The Council consists of: (1) the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for the time being, and every former Attorney-General or Solicitor-General whilst remaining in actual practice at the Bar; (2) 48 practising barristers elected by the whole Bar (not less than 12 of the Inner Bar and not less than 24 of the Outer Bar), one-half of the total number retiring from office at the time for the close of the election in each year. A statement of the proceedings of the Council is published annually, and copies thereof are supplied to every barrister having an address in the Law List. The Council has received recognition at the hands of the legislature. **Chairman,** W. English Harrison, K.C.; **Vice-Chairman,** Ernest L. Levett, K.C.; **Hon. Treasurer,** T. T. Methold; **Secretary,** Henry C. A. Bingley; **Clerk,** C. Worthy. **Office** of the Council, 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The area of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, is 121,090 square miles—about an eightieth part of the Empire exclusive of India. The area of England and Wales is 59,315 square miles. The population of the United Kingdom at the 1901 census was 41,458,721, the population of the rest of the Empire, exclusive of India, being 49,581,000. The population of England and Wales in 1901 was 32,527,843.

The following figures relating to the trade, commerce, and condition of the people of the United Kingdom are taken from a Return prepared for the House of Commons by the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade:

Year.	Population (Millions).	Death Rate per Thousand.	Birth Rate per Thousand.	Number of Paupers per 10,000 of the Population.	Total Cost of Poor Relief.	Value of Imports of Food and Drink.	Value of Imports of Food and Drink from British Colonies.	Consumption of Wheat and Wheat-flour per Head of Population.	Net Imports of Merchandise (deducting Re-exports).	Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the U.K.	Gross Income brought under Income Tax.	Amount standing to Credit of Depositors in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks.	Total Registered Tonnage of British Shipping.
					1,000 £'s.	1,000 £'s.	1,000 £'s.	Cwts.	1,000 £'s.	1,000 £'s.	Million £.	1,000 £'s.	Tons.
1871	31·6	21·5	33·8	393	9,558	123,931	21,853	—	270,506	223,066	482	55,846	5,694,123
1881	34·9	18·7	32·5	290	10,155	175,694	31,243	3·1	333,963	234,022	601	81,198	6,691,996
1891	37·8	20·0	30·4	253	10,566	184,885	35,965	3·4	373,562	247,235	717	120,854	8,279,297
1901	41·6	17·1	28·0	236	13,873	220,016	41,388	3·1	454,148	280,022	902	206,810	9,608,420
1906	43·7	15·6	26·8	255	16,742	233,439	58,430	3·3	522,786	375,575	979	230,362	11,167,332
1907	44·1	15·4	26·0	250	16,668	243,075	63,757	3·3	553,865	426,035	982	232,669	11,485,099
1908	44·5	15·2	26·4	249	17,103	238,967	53,248	3·0	513,329	377,103	984	235,439	11,541,394

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The separate population figures for England and Wales as given in 1901 and as estimated to the middle of 1909 are:—

	Area in sq. m.	Population 1901.	Population 1909.
England . . .	50,939	30,811,420	33,502,928
Wales . . .	7,376	1,716,423	2,253,687
	58,315	32,527,843	35,756,615

In 1801 the population was 3,892,536; the increase to 32,527,843 in 1901 was an increase of 265·8 per cent., or 1·3 per cent. per annum.

Date of Enumeration.	Population.	Population, per sq. mile.
1801 . . .	3,892,536	153
1811 . . .	10,164,256	175
1821 . . .	12,000,236	206
1831 . . .	13,896,797	239
1841 . . .	15,914,148	273
1851 . . .	17,927,609	308
1861 . . .	20,066,224	344
1871 . . .	22,712,266	390
1881 . . .	25,974,439	446
1891 . . .	29,002,525	498
1901 . . .	32,527,843	558

The proportion of males and females in 1901 was 15,728,613 males to 16,799,230 females, showing an excess of 1,070,617 females, an excess which is partially attributable to the fact that men serving in the army, navy, and the merchant service abroad are excluded from the reckoning. In '01 the excess was 896,723. The proportion of females has steadily increased since '51, having been successively 104·2, 105·3, 105·4, 105·5, 106·4, and 106·8 to 100 males.

The number of separate families in 1901 was 7,036,868, as compared with 6,131,001 in '01, an increase of 14·80 per cent. as compared with 8·8 per cent. in the previous decade; and the average number of persons in a family fell from 4·73 per cent. in '91 to 4·62 per cent. in 1901. The birth rate declined from 37·89 per cent. in '71-81 and 34·24 per cent. in '81-91 to 31·57 per cent. in '91-01. The death rate also declined from 22·80 per cent. in '71-81 and 20·27 per cent. in '81-91 to 19·18 per cent. in '91-01. The number of inhabited houses increased from 5,451,497 in '91 to 6,260,852 in 1901, an increase of 14·87 per cent. as compared with 12·8 per cent. The average number of occupants to each inhabited house fell from 5·32 per cent. in '91 to 5·20 per cent. in 1901.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

It is only within a comparatively recent period that a complete system of Local Government administration in England and Wales has been established. A sketch of the gradual evolution of the existing system, through the Municipal Corporations Acts of 1835 and '82, the Public Health Acts of '48, '72 and '75, the Local Government Acts of '58, '88 and '94, will be found in the 1900 edition.

Local Government Board.

This department was established by the Local Government Board Act, '71, and superseded the Poor Law Board, which had dealt only with Poor Law matters, and had existed since '47, when it took the place of the Poor Law Commissioners. The Local Government Board became the central department for Poor Law, Public Health, and other Local Government matters, and many duties were transferred to it that had previously been carried out by departments of the Home Office and the Privy Council. The year after the Board was estab-

lished considerable changes were made by the Public Health Act, '72, and new duties of a very extensive character were imposed on the department. From that date scarcely a session has passed without further additions being made to its work, so that there is not a local authority of any kind whatever that is not now to some extent subject to its control.

The Board consists of a President (who is a Cabinet Minister), the five principal Secretaries of State, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the whole of the functions of the Board are exercised by the President, and he is responsible to Parliament for all its acts. The Department is also represented in Parliament by a **Parliamentary Secretary**. The usual functions of the Board are, however, exercised by the **Permanent Secretary** and five Assistant Secretaries. The staff of the Department numbers over 600.

President: Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary: J. H. Lewis, M.P.
Permanent Secretary: H. C. Monro, C.B.
Assistant Secretaries: T. Pitts, C.B., N. T. Kershaw, C.B., J. S. Davy, C.B. (also Chief General Inspector), W. T. Jerred, and F. J. Willis.

Medical Officer: Arthur Newsholme, M.D., F.R.C.P. Lond.

Police of England and Wales (Counties and Boroughs).

The established strength of county and borough police was for the year ended Sept. 20th, 1909, 30,505. This is exclusive of the Metropolitan and City of London Police. Out of this number there were 1508 in the **Liverpool** force, exclusive of 490 appointed at private cost. The **Manchester** force contained 1167 men, exclusive of 18 appointed at private cost; **Birmingham** 945, exclusive of 13 appointed at private cost; **Leeds** 645; **Bristol** 567; and **Sheffield** 533, exclusive of 37 appointed at private cost. All these cities and boroughs and a few others of the more populous towns have a more or less efficient detective police service. Those for Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Bristol are very good.

Local Administrative Bodies.

The various local administrative bodies that now exist in England and Wales are as follows:—

County Councils for administrative counties,
 Municipal Corporations for county boroughs and non-county boroughs,
 Borough Councils for the Metropolitan Boroughs,

Urban District Councils for urban districts other than boroughs,

Rural District Councils for rural districts,
 Parish Councils for parishes having a population of 300, or if with a less population by special grant from the County Council, and

Parish Meetings for every rural parish—that is, for every parish not comprised in an urban district or borough.

Besides these, there are the Boards of Guardians for Poor Law Unions.

The elections of all these bodies are now conducted by ballot and in similar manner to Parliamentary elections. Elections are held either triennially or annually (for a third of

the body). Elections of Guardians, Urban and Rural District Councillors, and Parish Councillors, are regulated by special rules issued by the Local Government Board. **Parochial Electors**, i.e., persons on the parliamentary or local government register, are entitled to vote at these elections. The qualification for election as Guardian, District or Parish Councillor, consists in either being a Parochial Elector or having resided within the parish or district during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election. **Town Councillors** are elected by the burgesses, and the qualification for election consists in being a burgess and possessing or occupying property in the borough of a certain value. The qualification for a **County Councillor** is similar to that of a **Town Councillor**, but, in addition, peers owning property in the county, and persons registered as ownership voters for parliamentary elections, are qualified. By the **Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Act, 1907**, women were for the first time rendered eligible for election as **Town Councillors** and **County Councillors**. Women are also eligible for election as members of Boards of Guardians, and of Parish and District Councils.

Other **Poor Law** authorities, who exercise power in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) **The Metropolitan Asylums Board**, who are the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act (67) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients, imbeciles and certain classes of pauper children; (2) **The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts**, constituted under the same Act; and (3) **The Managers of School Districts** formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act (44) for the maintenance of district schools, to which children are sent by certain boards of guardians instead of being maintained in the workhouses or in schools provided by the guardians.

Rating Powers.

The most generally levied rate is the **Poor Rate**, which is raised in every parish outside London by the Overseers of the Poor. County Councils, Boards of Guardians, Municipal Corporations as regards their expenditure under the Municipal Corporations Act, and as Local Education Authorities, Rural District Councils, Parish Councils and Parish Meetings raise their funds for their various purposes out of this rate, either indirectly or by precept addressed to the Overseers. Thus County Councils levy a county rate upon Boards of Guardians of the various Unions in the county. These Boards in their turn raise the money which they require for Poor Law purposes, and for the purpose of meeting the county-rate precepts, by issuing contribution orders on the Overseers for the sums to be raised by means of the **Poor Rate**.

Municipal Corporations, acting as sanitary authorities under the Public Health Act, and Urban District Councils levy a special rate called the **General District Rate**, and this is assessed at a lower rate upon land than that which is charged on buildings and other properties. Rural District Councils have power to raise moneys for expenses chargeable to any particular parish by requiring the Overseers to levy a special sanitary rate; and Parish

Councils have power by means of precepts upon the Overseers to require special rates to be raised for lighting and for public libraries.

For the purpose of preparing the Poor Rate a valuation list is made for each parish, containing particulars as to the gross rental and rateable value of all properties in the parish liable to be rated. These valuation lists are the basis for practically all the local rates. In London the Borough Councils act as Overseers and raise one rate for all purposes, called the General Rate.

The total amount received from Public Rates by local authorities in England and Wales during the year ended Lady Day, 1908, was £59,623,513.

Local Taxation Accounts.

These are Accounts into which certain Imperial Revenues are paid for distribution by the Local Government Board to County and County Borough Councils in aid of Local Taxation. They were established under the Local Government Act, '88, when the system of direct grants by Parliament in aid of special services ceased. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue pay into the Accounts 80 per cent. of half the proceeds of the Estate Duty; this grant is distributed among the counties in proportion to the share which the Local Government Board certified to have been received by each county during the financial year '87-8 out of the grants previously made in aid of local rates, and is used in relief of local taxation. In addition, there is paid into the Accounts 80 per cent. of the amount raised by certain Beer and Spirit Duties—viz., 3d. a barrel on beer and 6d. a gallon on spirits. The Commissioners formerly paid also into the Accounts the duties on licences to deal in game, licences for dogs, for killing game, for guns, carriages, armorial bearings and male servants, but the power to levy these duties was transferred in England and Wales to County and Borough Councils, as from Jan. 1st, 1909. (See "Grants in aid of Local Taxation," p. 121.)

Land Rating.

By the Agricultural Rates Act, '96, occupiers of agricultural land in England and Wales were exempted from payment of one-half of the rates otherwise payable on land during the five years ending March 31st, 1902. The period has been extended from time to time. In 1910 the Act was renewed for four years. The exemption does not apply in respect of rates to which land is already assessed at only one-half or less than one-half its rateable value, such as the General District Rate in urban districts and the Special Expenses Rate in rural districts; nor does it apply to rates levied in respect of works primarily for the benefit of the land, such as drainage, walls, and embankments; but it operates as regards all the other important rates, including the Poor Rate, County Rate, Borough Rate, etc. Agricultural land is "any land used as arable, meadow or pasture land only; cottage gardens exceeding a quarter of an acre, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards, or allotments, but does not include land occupied together with a house, as a park, gardens other than as aforesaid, pleasure grounds, any land kept or preserved mainly or

exclusively for purposes of sport or recreation, or land used as a racecourse." To meet the deficiency thus arising, and to prevent a greater burden being placed on occupiers of other property, grants-in-aid are made by the Local Government Board to "spending authorities" out of the Local Taxation Accounts, the Inland Revenue Commissioners paying the annual sum required into the Account out of the proceeds of Estate Duty on personal property. The "spending authorities" are the Councils of Counties, Boroughs, and Urban and Rural Districts, Boards of Guardians, and the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police District. The total rateable value of agricultural land in England and Wales in July '96, was £24,565,058; at Lady-day 1907 it had fallen to £23,662,160. The total rateable value of all property had risen from £165,412,266 in '96 to £199,355,590 in 1904, and £209,891,680 in 1907. The assessable value for the purposes of the Agricultural Rates Act was £193,060,600. The total amount of the grants paid to authorities in England and Wales during the year ended March 1908 was £1,326,487. Of this £433,680 went to County Councils, £354,043 to Rural District Councils, and £499,473 to Boards of Guardians. These grants represent an average rate of about 1s. 1d. in the £ on the total rateable value of agricultural land.

Local authorities are required to make annual returns of their receipts and expenditure to the Local Government Board, who in due course publish the information thus obtained in summary form. The latest complete returns are for the year 1907-8. These include summaries of the accounts of about 25,900 local authorities, including 62 County Councils, 69 County Boroughs, 250 other Municipal Boroughs, 812 Urban District Councils for districts other than boroughs, 672 Rural District Councils, 6531 Parish Councils, 390 Parish Meetings, and 657 Boards of Guardians, besides a host of other authorities, such as Hospital Boards, Harbour Boards, Commissioners of Sewers, Burial Authorities, etc.

Value of Property.

The rateable value of property in England and Wales has risen each year since 1874, when the total was £115,646,631
In 1884 it had risen to 145,527,94
in 1894 to 161,139,55
and in 1908 it was 212,757,450

The total rateable value in 1874 represented an average of £4 17s. 6d. per head of population, while in 1908 the average was £6.

Comparing the valuation in force in 1908 with that of 1897, it appears that while the rateable value of agricultural land has diminished by 2·8 per cent., the rateable value of other hereditaments has increased by 30·8 per cent. Taking the two together, the increase in the period of 11 years is 25·9 per cent.

As regards the county boroughs only, nine decreased in rateable value—namely, Cardiff (0·02 per cent.), Chester (0·1), Birmingham (0·2), Brighton (0·2), Merthyr Tydfil (0·3), West Ham (0·4), Bradford (0·5), Reading (0·5), and Hastings (1·5). The increases in the other county boroughs ranged from 0·02 per cent. in Burton-upon-Trent to 1·3 in Manchester and Blackburn, 2·7 in Blackpool, 2·8 in Bolton, 3·8 in Burnley, and 6·2 in Warrington and Devonport.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON.

The area of the City of London is 673 acres—a little more than 1 square mile. The area of the County of London is 117 square miles. The population of the County at the census of 1901 was 4,536,541—about the same as the population of Scotland, or of Ireland, or the populations of Australia and New Zealand combined—and constituted one-ninth of the population of the United Kingdom and about one-twentieth of the population of the British Empire, exclusive of India. In the middle of 1910 the population was estimated at 4,872,710. Greater London, comprising the City and the Metropolitan Police District, has an area of 692·84 square miles, excluding tidal water, and is defined as containing every parish, the whole of which is within 15 miles of Charing Cross, or any portion of which is within 12 miles. Its population in 1910 was estimated at 7,537,196.

There are 30 Municipal bodies in the Administrative County of London, consisting of the London County Council, the Corporations of the Cities of London and Westminster, and 27 Metropolitan Borough Councils; while in Outer London, which signifies the part of the Metro-

politan Police District lying outside the Administrative County, there are 142 Local Authorities comprising 5 County Councils, 8 County and Municipal Borough Corporations, 60 Urban District Councils, 14 Rural District Councils, and 55 Parish Councils.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Council was constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, and is the authority for the administration of the County of London, which has an area of 116·95 miles. The Council consists of 19 Aldermen and 118 Councillors (but in Oct. 1908 the Council adopted a recommendation in favour of the increase of the membership from 137 to 154). The aldermen sit for six and the councillors for three years. Under the London County Council Electors' Qualification Act, 1900, every parochial elector is entitled to vote at the election of a London County Councillor. No elector can legally vote more than once in the county at the same election.

The last election, the eighth, took place on Saturday, March 5th, 1910. The party results of this and the previous elections were as follows:—

	Pro- gressives.	Municipal Reformers.*	Inde- pendents.
1889	71	47	—
1892	84	34	—
1895	59	59	—
1898	70	47	1
1901	84	32	2
1904	83	34	1
1907	38	79	1
1910	58	60	—

* Called Moderates '89-1904.

At the election in March 1910 all the electoral divisions were contested, and 406,013 persons, or 51 per cent. of the electorate, voted, as compared with 55·5 per cent. in 1907 and 45·7 per cent. in 1904. The number of persons who voted was 60,408 less than in 1907, the decrease being due to some extent to the falling off in the electorate, which was 795,713 in 1910, as compared with 849,730 in 1907.

Members of the Council.

The members elected on March 5th, 1910, or since that date, to represent the various electoral divisions are given below. An asterisk denotes that the member was also in the former Council. The figures in brackets after the name of each division give the number of voters in that division.

Battersea (23,102). *W. Davies (P.), 7254;
W. Warren (P.), 7049.
Bermondsey (14,952). Hon. C. Russell (P.), 3283;
W. H. Ecroyd (P.), 3276.
Bethnal Green, North-East (8087). Garnham
Edmonds (P.), 3423; *E. Smith (P.), 3369.
Bethnal Green, South-West (8741). *Rev.

S. D. Headlam (P.), 2684; *Percy A. Harris (P.), 2618.
Bow and Bromley (11,729). G. Lansbury (Lab.), 4002; G. L. Bruce (P.), 3442.
Brixton (13,961). *W. Haydon (M.R.), 4324;
***Ernest Gray** (M.R.), 4295.
Camberwell, North (14,357). *R. A. Bray (P.), 4355; *H. R. Taylor (P.), 4339.
Chelsea (15,099). *R. C. Norman (M.R.), 4935; E. L. Meinertzhagen (M.R.), 4886.
City of London (24,645; four seats). *N. L. Cohen (M.R.), 5413; *J. W. Domoney (M.R.), 5404; *S. Sankey (M.R.), 5383; *W. H. Pannell (M.R.), 5370.
Clapham (28,418). Lord Dunmore, V.C. (M.R.), 9184; R. M. Sebag-Montefiore (M.R.), 9087.
Deptford (17,816). W. Freeman Barrett (M.R.), 5932; E. Mumford Preston (M.R.), 5047.
Dulwich (15,787). *F. Hall (M.R.), 5836; A. Griffith-Boscawen (M.R.), 5786.
Finbury, Central (9380). *A. B. Russell (P.), 2481; L. S. W. Rostron (M.R.), 2460.
Finbury, East (6224). H. E. A. Cotton (P.), 2026; G. M. Gillett (P.), 2020.
Fulham (25,687). *Cyril Cobb (M.R.), 7398;
***E. G. Easton** (M.R.), 7314.
Greenwich (15,338). Lord Hill (M.R.), 4574;
G. H. Hume (M.R.), 4569.
Hackney, Central (11,298). *A. J. Shephard (P.), 3634; Miss N. Adler (P.), 3521.
Hackney, North (17,129). G. W. H. Jones (M.R.), 5133; O. Warburg (M.R.), 5042.
Hackney, South (16,263). *T. Chapman (P.), 4947; *W. A. Casson (P.), 4867.
Haggerston (9643). Stephen Gee (P.), 2845;
***A. A. Allen** (P.), 2839.
Hammersmith (17,946). *J. Brandon (M.R.), 5815; *I. Salmon (M.R.), 5654.
Hampstead (15,593). *A. T. Taylor (M.R.), 4509; *W. Reynolds (M.R.), 4527.
Holborn (11,751). *Hon. H. Lygon (M.R.), 3324; R. I. Fasker (M.R.), 3309.
Hoxton (10,749). B. B. Evans (P.), 3645; J. Stanley Holmes (P.), 3612.
Islington, East (13,438). E. Smallwood (P.), 4031; A. A. Thomas (P.), 3949.
Islington, North (14,870). J. C. Hill (M.R.), 4613; *F. L. Dove (M.R.), 4591.
Islington, South (9767). *Howell J. Williams (P.), 2855; *G. Dew (P.), 2841.
Islington, West (9802). R. C. Lambert (P.), 3193; *H. L. Jephson (P.), 3172.
Kennington (11,824). *Sir John Benn (P.), 3299; Baron de Forest (P.), 2828.
Kensington, North (13,312). *D. Davis (M.R.), 3761; *Major C. Skinner (M.R.), 3714.

Kensington, South (14,193). Col. W. Cavaye (M.R.), 4752; *Whitaker W. Thompson (M.R.), 4701.

Lambeth, North (7734). *F. Briant (P.), 2262; *F. S. Smith (Lab.), 1930.

Lewisham (29,919). Lord Stanhope (M.R.), 9921; F. Carter (M.R.), 8958.

Limehouse (7403). A. W. Yeo (P.) 1963; *C. Jackson (M.R.), 1962.

Marylebone, East (9204). Lieut.-Col. Pakenham (M.R.), 3089; *Lord A. Ihynne, M.P. (M.R.), 3056.

Marylebone, West (11,907). *E. White (M.R.), 3710; Miss Susan Lawrence (M.R.), 3681.

Mill End (6401). C. Stettaner (P.), 2032; J. May (P.), 2016.

Newington, West (11,998). *J. D. Gilbert (P.), 3540; *Evan Spicer (P.), 3536.

Norwood (16,986). *C. U. Fisher (M.R.), 5604; *F. St. J. Morrow (M.R.), 5565.

Paddington, North (15,117). *J. H. Hunter (M.R.), 4017; *C. E. Goff (M.R.), 3965.

Paddington, South (9375). J. B. Karslake (M.R.), 3226; Major Lewis-Barned (M.R.), 3200.

Peckham (14,655). *T. Gautrey (P.), 4381; Lord Haddo (P.), 4097.

Poplar (10,088). *Sir J. McDougall (P.), 3169; R. C. K. Ensor (Lab.), 2835.

Rotherhithe (11,368). *Rev. J. Scott Lidgett (P.), 3716; R. L. Stuart (P.), 3706.

St. George's, Hanover Square (12,418). *Lord Cheylesmore (M.R.), 4283; *H. J. Greenwood (M.R.), 4243.

St. George's-in-the-East (3766). *H. Gosling (P.), 1532; C. J. Mathew (P.), 1492.

St. Pancras, East (11,899). H. C. Lea (P.), 3764; *A. W. Claremont (P.), 3678.

St. Pancras, North (12,396). T. F. Hobson (P.), 3552; A. L. Leon (P.), 3507.

St. Pancras, South (7668). *G. Alexander (M.R.), 2719; *J. C. D. Pender (M.R.), 2633.

St. Pancras, West (11,046). W. Lloyd-Taylor (P.), 3148; S. Lithgow (P.), 3118.

Southwark, West (10,815). *Albert Wilson (P.), 2907; *I. Hunter (P.), 2904.

Stepney (5343). *A. O. Goodrich (M.R.), 1809; J. Sankey, K.C. (M.R.), 1758.

Strand (10,720). *Lieut.-Col. C. Probyn (M.R.), 3004; *P. E. Pilditch (M.R.), 2974.

Walworth (10,885). *J. A. Dawes, M.P. (P.), 2981; *C. Jesson (P.), 2868.

Wandsworth (48,111). *W. Hunt (M.R.), 12,806; J. W. Lorden (M.R.), 12,665.

Westminster (9950). R. W. Granville-Smith (M.R.), 2907; *C. Y. Sturge (M.R.), 2828.

Whitechapel (5143). *W. C. Johnson (P.), 1954; *H. H. Gordon (P.), 1950.

Woolwich (21,084). *W. J. Squires (M.R.), 7956; *E. A. H. Jay (M.R.), 7736.

The Aldermen are as follows:—

Retiring in 1913.	Retiring in 1916.
F. R. Auderton.	A. S. Benn (M.R.).
W. Hayes Fisher (M.R.).	A. F. Buxton (M.R.).
Sir Geo. Goldie (M.R.).	Harold Cox (M.R.).
Lord Michelham (M.R.).	Geoffrey Drage (M.R.).
Visct. Middleton (M.R.).	J. W. Gilbert (M.R.).
G. K. Naylor (M.R.).	Bernard Holland, C.B. (M.R.).
Hon. N. Primrose (P.).	F. Rogers (M.R.).
Captain G. S. C. Swinton (M.R.).	H. V. Rowe (M.R.).
H. Ward (P.).	Lady St. Helier (M.R.).
	P. C. Simmons (M.R.).

Chairman of the Council, W. Whitaker Thompson.

Vice-Chairman, Edward White, J.P.
Deputy-Chairman, Edward Smith, J.P.

The Council's Officers.

Clerk, G. L. Gomme.
Deputy-Clerk, James Bird.
Chief Engineer, Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G.
Valuer, Andrew Young.
Solicitor, E. Tanner.
Deputy-Solicitor, D. P. Andrews.
Comptroller, H. E. Haward.
Deputy-Comptroller, C. D. Johnson.
Statistical Officer, E. J. Harper.
Medical Officer of Health, Sir Shirley F. Murphy.
Medical Officer (Education), Dr. J. Kerr.
Medical Officer (General Purposes), Dr. W. H. Hamer.
Chemist, Dr. F. Clowes.
Chief Officer, Public Control, J. Ollis.
Chief Officer, Parks and Open Spaces, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Sexby.
Chief Officer Fire Brigade, Lt. Sampson Sladen, R.N.
Chief Officer of Tramways, A. L. C. Fell.
Clerk Asylums Committee, H. F. Keene.
Educational Adviser, Dr. W. Garnett, M.A., D.C.L.
Education Officer, R. Blair, M.A.
Superintending Architect, W. E. Riley.
Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess.
Chief Officer of Stores, F. W. Mackinney.
Offices, Spring Gardens, S.W.

The new County Hall is being built on the Surrey side of the Thames between Westminster and Charing Cross Bridges, from the plans of Mr. Ralph Knott, who in 1908 won the architects' competition for designs for the Hall. The building will be in the English Renaissance style, over 700 ft. long, and 6 stories high.

Statistics.

The assessable value of the County was, on April 6th, 1910, £44,875,800, a penny rate producing about £187,000.

The Council's rates have been as follows:—

1889-90 . . . 12½d.	1904-5 {	Ord. 17 750d. Ed. 8 125d. (2- year's charge)
1890-91 . . . 13½d.		
1891-92 . . . 11½d.		
1892-93 . . . 12½d.	1905-6 {	Ord. 17d. Ed. 18d.
1893-94 . . . 13d.		
1894-95 . . . 14d.	1906-7 {	Ord. 17d. Ed. 19d.
1895-96 . . . 15d.		
1896-97 . . . 15d.	1907-8 {	Ord. 17d. Ed. 18d.
1897-98 . . . 14d.		
1898-99 . . . 14d.	1908-9 {	Ord. 17d. Ed. 19d.
1899-1900 . . . 13½d.		
1900-1 . . . 14½d.	1909-10 {	Ord. 17d. Ed. 19½d.
1901-2 . . . 15d.		
1902-3 . . . 15½d.	1910-11 {	Ord. 17d. Ed. 20½d.
1903-4 . . . 16½d.		

The Council's net debt at the end of 1909 stood at £40,140,331 for rate services and £11,273,325 for revenue-producing services. Beyond that debt they had certain commitments in respect of schemes of capital expenditure embarked upon in previous years, the completion of which would involve a further outlay of about £9,000,000, of which about £3,000,000 was for tramways and over £500,000 for dwellings for the working classes, leaving about £5,500,000 for such schemes as the County

Hall, main drainage extension, street improvements, and educational buildings.

The estimates of expenditure for 1910-11 on rate and debt accounts amount to £10,942,129. The estimated receipts, excluding balances brought forward, are £3,762,617, giving a net expenditure of £7,179,512, which, as to £6,911,550 is to be raised by rate, the remainder being provided out of balances. The total gross expenditure of £10,942,129 is to be met in the following manner:—Balances brought forward from 1909-10 in excess of estimated balances to be carried forward to 1911-12, £267,062; receipts in aid of expenditure, £3,011,021; contributions from revenue-producing undertakings for interest and repayment of debt chargeable thereto, £749,963; and grant under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, £1,633; making a total of £4,030,579, together with County contributions amounting to £6,911,550.

Trams.

The Council controls 130 street-miles of tramways. The number of passengers carried during 1908-9 was 412,913,841. The total capital expenditure on the tramways undertaking to March 31st, 1909, amounted to £9,483,561. The receipts for the year amounted to more than £1,847,000, and the working expenses to £1,202,000, so that there was a balance of £645,000. After allowing for debt and other charges, £107,570 was carried to the Renewals Fund.

Consult "London Statistics," published annually by the Council. For the work of the London Education Committee, see article on EDUCATION.

London Traffic.

In the year 1881 the number of passengers carried by local railways, by tramways, and by the principal omnibus companies was 269,662,649. In 1908 the number had increased to 1,377,680,180. This total does not represent the whole of the travelling which takes place in London in public conveyances, since it does not include the whole of the omnibus traffic, nor does it include the cab traffic, or the very large suburban traffic carried by the trunk railways. The number of public vehicles licensed by the Metropolitan Police in 1909 was as follows:—

	Horse-drawn.	Mechanical.	Total.
Cabs . . .	6,562	3,956	10,518
Omnibuses . .	1,771	1,180	2,951
Tramcars . . .	239	2,198	2,437
Total . . .	8,572	7,334	15,906

The number of cases of personal injury caused by vehicles reported to the Metropolitan and City Police in 1909 was 13,388. Of these 303 were fatal. The vehicles causing the accidents are classified as follows:—

	Horse-drawn.	Mechanical.	Total.
Cabs, carriages, etc.	6,033	3,488	9,521
Omnibuses . . .	304	1,343	1,647
Tramcars . . .	102	2,118	2,220
Total . . .	6,439	6,949	13,388

Consult the annual reports of the special London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade.

Their purpose is to supplement the report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic issued in 1905 (see 1906 ANNUAL) by indicating the changes that have been since made, and by bringing the statistics up to date.

London's Landowners.

As the result of an investigation conducted by the London County Council, it appears that the landowners of London number 34,600. The largest London landowners are the Crown, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the London County Council, and the City Corporation, who own together 19 square miles out of the total of 113. There are in addition 183 large landowners owning on the average one-third of a square mile each. Of the remaining 34,413 owners the average ownership is about one acre each.

London Fire Brigade.

Since its establishment in 1866 the strength and appliances of the Brigade have been more than quadrupled. There are now 1171 officers and men, 40 men under instruction, 12 pilots, 190 coachmen, and 315 horses (hired). The area protected is about 117½ square miles, including the City and County of London, and extends roughly from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Roehampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. The cost of maintaining the brigade during the financial year 1909-10 (including pensions) was £272,780. Of this sum the fire insurance companies contributed £36,099, the Government £10,000, and miscellaneous receipts amounted to £1733. The balance, £224,047, plus £58,123 for interest and repayment charges on capital (i.e. a total of £282,170), was raised from the ratepayers. The report of the chief officer of the brigade for the year 1909 shows a decrease in the number of fires of 82 as compared with those in 1908. The number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, received during the year was 5233. Of these 1229 were false alarms, and 807 were calls for chimneys on fire. Chief Officer, Lieut. S. Sladen, R.N.; Divisional Officers, Mr. Sidney G. Gamble, C.E., and Mr. A. R. Dyer; Assistant Divisional Officers, Mr. C. C. B. Morris and Lieut. H. Spencer, R.N.

Of the 3,197 fires which occurred in 1909, 698 were caused by lights being carelessly thrown down. Sparks from fires caused 234 outbreaks; defective flues, 127; children playing with fire and matches, 202; mishaps with candles, 129; escapes of gas, 100; fat, etc., boiling over, 84; defective electric circuits, 95; curtains coming in contact with the gas light, 90; the upsetting of mineral oil lamps, 92; improperly set stoves, 72; airing linen, 73; hot ashes, 68; overflow of petrol, 43; and sparks from locomotives, 22. Smoking tobacco caused 28 fires; spontaneous ignition, 16; friction of machinery, 13; swinging gas brackets, 17; seeking for an escape with a light, 11; gas stoves, 18; and "lime slaking," 8; while in 288 cases the cause is returned as "unknown." The number of lives lost was 103—10 more than in 1908. Of these 67 were injured and removed before the Brigade was called, and of the remaining 36, 22 were taken out alive from the buildings but subsequently died. Of the 103 persons whose lives were lost, 52 were children under 12 years of age.

London Salvage Corps.

Established in 1866 by the Fire Insurance Companies on the transfer of the London Fire Establishment to the Board of Works, when the Metropolitan (now London) Fire Brigade was organised. The Corps is maintained by contributions from the principal Insurance Companies. There are five stations, all in connection by telephone, and also in communication with the Fire Brigade, in various parts of the Metropolis, and the men and plant are highly efficient. The number of fires attended by the Corps during 1909 was as follows: Inside the Metropolitan area, 2682; outside, 141: total, 2823. At nearly all of these,

services of a valuable character were rendered on behalf of the Offices interested. The staff of the Corps consists of 1 chief officer, 1 chief superintendent, 4 superintendents, 12 foremen, 20 1st-class men, 19 2nd-class men, 50 3rd-class men, a number of auxiliaries in training, and 10 coachmen. Only men of the Royal Navy are taken. The following is a list of the stations: Commercial Road, E., Supt. Pennock; Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., Supt. Cahill; Shaftesbury Avenue, W., Chief Supt. Allen; Upper Street, Islington, Supt. Paskins. Headquarters: 63-66, Watling Street. Supt. Allison is in charge, and the Chief Officer, Lieut.-Col. Fox, resides there.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY.

The Corporation of the City of London consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the City and its liberties is divided into 27 wards, including Bridge Without. There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two wards of Cripplegate Within and Without (which return an alderman jointly), elects one alderman and a number of common councillors varying from 4 to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232; or, in other words, 26 aldermen and 206 commoners. An alderman is elected when a vacancy occurs, and holds office for life; the councilmen are elected on St. Thomas's Day, and hold office for one year, but are of course eligible for re-election. The electors must in each case be rated householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed. A liveryman is a freeman who, by payment of a fee, has entered the livery of one of the ancient City companies or guilds, and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M.P.'s for the City.

The Lord Mayor is elected on Sept. 29th by the liverymen of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall; to be eligible he must have served as Sheriff of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair. His public duties absorb every moment of the Lord Mayor's time, and the £10,000 annually voted by the Corporation does not half cover his expenses while in office. As head of the Corporation he presides at Common Hall, the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council; he presides at the justice-room of the Mansion House, and is first commissioner of the Central Criminal Court; he is a trustee of St. Paul's and a governor of the Royal Hospitals and other institutions, and of several charities. He is head of the City Lieutenancy. He is styled "right honourable," and, although not actually of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the Coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover.

The present Lord Mayor is Alderman Sir

Thomas Vezey Strong. The Lord Mayor's private secretary is Sir W. J. Soulsby, C.B., C.I.E., Mansion House.

The Sheriffs are Alderman Charles Johnston and Henry Cecil Buckingham.

The alderman of the ward, or (in his absence) the Lord Mayor, presides over the annual ward-mote for the election of common councilmen. At a by-election during the year the deputy may preside in the absence of the alderman. Each alderman is a justice of the peace, and may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. Each is a commissioner of the Central Criminal Court, for which a new home has been provided in the Sessions House on the site of the Old Bailey.

The Aldermen are the hench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit freemen, and decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner. They sit in the Court of Common Council, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled," and no business can be done unless some of each body be present.

The Common Council manages the financial and general affairs of the Corporation, has charge of its own police, lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. The work until then done by the Commission of Sewers was given to the Corporation in '93, the Commission being dissolved. To cope with this new work a Public Health Department was formed by the Corporation.

The Recorder (Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., salary £4000, and £57 as steward of Southwark) is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions of State ceremony. He tries cases in the Lord Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the City. This officer is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen, but he may not exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by His Majesty to exercise such functions. Sir F. Fulton was so appointed in 1900.

The Chamberlain (the Right Hon. Sir J. C. Dimsdale, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.P., who was Lord Mayor in 1902, salary £3000) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-election. He receives the

revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. He has also jurisdiction to punish refractory City apprentices, whom he sometimes commits to Bridewell.

The Common Serjeant (Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C., salary £3000) is now appointed by the Crown; he attends the Lord Mayor on all state occasions, and is present at meetings of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the commissioners at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on certain occasions as Deputy Recorder.

The Town Clerk or Common Clerk (Mr. James Bell, salary £2500) keeps the charters and records of the City, and attends all courts held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. He has the special privilege of signing documents with his surname only.

The Remembrancer (Mr. Adrian Pollock, salary £2000) is the Ceremonial Officer of the Corporation, attends the Parliament House during session, and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters.

The Sword Bearer (Col. Ker-Fox) carries the sword, being the emblem of justice, before the Lord Mayor. The last three are appointed by the Common Council. There are a number of other officers—legal, ceremonial, and official.

The rateable value of the City is £5,672,277.

London Livery Companies.

There have been 109 companies founded, but the latest return of the liverymen entitled to vote in elections in Common-hall only gives a total of 77. The liverymen of the Guilds who reside within twenty-five miles of the City borders have a vote in the parliamentary elections for the City. In '80 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the companies was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £300,000. The total rent of the real property is about £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from investments.

City of London Police.

This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, subject to the approval of His Majesty the King. The total strength of the force is 1180, consisting of 1 Assistant-Commissioner, 1 chief clerk and superintendent, 1 superintendent Executive Department, 1 superintendent Detective Department, 3 chief inspectors of districts, 1 chief detective inspector, 5 chief inspectors, 23 inspectors, 23 sub-inspectors, 96 sergeants, and 1029 constables.

In addition to the above, 47 constables and 1 sergeant are employed on private service duty at the expense of persons engaging their services, the charge being at the rate of £170 per annum for the sergeant and £135 per annum for each constable.

The Detective Department consists of 1 superintendent, 1 chief inspector, 6 inspectors, 3 sub inspectors, and 60 constables.

There is a private hospital for members, under the care of the surgeon of the force.

The Police area is divided into three districts, each containing two divisions (exclusive of the chief and detective offices) and under the immediate charge of a chief inspector, assisted by 5 inspectors and 6 sub-inspectors.

The total cost of the force is about £148,000 per annum, one-fourth of which is paid from the City's cash, the remainder by a rate of 6d. on the assessable rental of the City. The City Police, unlike the Metropolitan Police force, is supported entirely by the citizens, without Imperial aid. The pay of the force is considerably in advance of any other similar body in the United Kingdom.

Commissioner, Captain J. W. Nott Bower.

Assistant Commissioner, Captain Donald Bremner.

Chief Clerk and Superintendent, Mr John Stark.

Superintendent, Executive Department, Mr. A. J. Nicholls.

Superintendent, Detective Department, Mr. J. Ottaway.

Headquarters, Old Jewry, Cheapside.

LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The London Government Act, '99, divided the administrative county of London (with the exception of the City), which had formerly been under the rule of over 120 local authorities, including Vestries, District Boards, Burial Boards, etc., into 28 Municipal Boroughs, each under a Municipal Council.

All persons qualified to vote at a Parliamentary and County Council election in London can vote at an election of borough councillors, with certain "separate list" voters in addition. Women, if otherwise qualified, may vote. This franchise is the same as that in the case of the elections of guardians and vestries since '94. A woman is not eligible for the office of councillor. The Mayor of a London Borough is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace for the County of London; he is not disqualified by reason of being a solicitor practising or

carrying on business in the County of London or the City, but he is not to practise as a solicitor before any justices of the County of London.

The first election of councillors took place on Nov. 1st, 1900; the second on Nov. 2nd, 1903; the third on Nov. 1st, 1906; and the fourth on Nov. 1st, 1909.

The strength of parties on the Councils elected in 1903, 1906, and 1909 was as follows:—

	1903.	1906.	1909.
Moderates or Municipal Reformers	594	959	1007
Progressives	616	272	260
Independents	112	97	54
Labour	40	34	41

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police area is 690·42 sq. miles, and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which has its own police. The Metropolitan police have jurisdiction on the river Thames. The Thames police are selected principally from sailors, and patrol in boats and steam and motor launches. The Metropolitan police are also employed in H.M. dockyards, and in the principal military stations of the War Department.

The strength of the force for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1909 (latest returns), was 18,657, consisting of 32 superintendents, 598 inspectors, 2457 sergeants, and 15,570 constables.

The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is vested in the Commissioner appointed by and acting under the control of the Home Secretary.

Commissioner, Sir E. R. Henry, K.C.V.O., C.S.I. Assistant Commissioners, Sir A. C. Bruce, Major E. F. Wodehouse, C.B., Sir M. L. Macnaghten, and Mr. F. S. Bullock, C.I.E.; and five Chief Constables.

A Bill introduced by the Home Secretary in Sept. 1909 provided for the appointment of a fourth Assistant Commissioner. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Metropolitan Police, who reported that there should be an officer specially charged with the duty of dealing with complaints made against the police by members of the public.

The rateable value of the Metropolitan Police area for 1909-10 was £55,217,933. The police rate is now fixed at 9d. in the £, of which 4d. in the £ is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Government Act of '88. The pay of the Metropolitan Police force for 1909-10 was £1,599,843.

London Burglaries.

The number of burglaries in London is declining, the figures being 547 in 1907, 507 in 1908, and 469 in 1909, with an increase of 37 apprehensions and 36 convictions as compared with 1908, and of 16 apprehensions and 10

convictions as compared with 1907. Housebreakings have also decreased, the numbers being 1962 in 1907, 1762 in 1908, and 1673 in the year under review. The apprehensions were 225, 252 and 256, and the convictions 189, 197 and 201 respectively. Violence to the person was used in 7 cases of burglary and 3 cases of housebreaking; 579 of these offences were committed in houses left with no person in charge. In 257 cases of burglary and 695 cases of housebreaking the value of the property stolen was less than £5; 12 burglaries and 10 housebreakings occurred in which the loss amounted to £100 and upwards. In 185 cases of burglary and 142 cases of housebreaking no loss was ultimately sustained. Shopbreakings decreased by 31, but the apprehensions decreased by 48 and the convictions by 53.

As in 1908, 19 cases of murder of persons above one year of age were reported, and are accounted for as follows: In 11 cases arrests were made, and in 6 the murderers committed suicide.

London's Lost Property.

The property found in public carriages and deposited with police by drivers and conductors during 1909 is classified as under:—

Bags	6,499
Clothing (men's)	4,620
(women's)	4,315
Jewellery	1,651
Miscellaneous articles	17,351
Opera glasses	704
Purses	3,133
Rugs	328
Sticks	1,481
Umbrellas	25,004
Watches	280
Total	90,375

Articles 28,062 in number and of the value of £28,147 were restored to their owners, the unclaimed residue (with a few exceptions) being, after three months, returned to the drivers and conductors who deposited them with police. The awards paid to drivers and conductors numbered 28,347, and amounted to £4023 1s. 2d. Sixteen drivers or conductors received more than £10 apiece; one of them received £93 and another £56.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

The Metropolis Water Act, 1902, constituted a Water Board, called the "Metropolitan Water Board," for the purpose of purchasing and carrying on the undertakings of the eight Metropolitan water companies.

The Water Board consists of 66 members appointed, for 3 years ending June 1st, 1913, by the county councils and other authorities within the water area.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, M.P.
Vice-Chairman, G. S. Elliott, J.P.
Clerk, A. B. Pilling, F.C.I.S.
Accountant and Registrar, Arthur Newton.
Chief Engineer, W. B. Bryan, M.Inst.C.E.
Director of Water Examinations, A. C. Houston, M.D., D.Sc.
Central Office, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.

The Metropolitan Water Board (Charges) Act, 1907, provided for uniform scales of charges

for water applicable throughout the limits of supply.

The statutory area of supply covers over 537 miles, and comprises the whole of the administrative County of London, and parts of Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

The population supplied by the Board in 1909-10 was estimated at 7,108,504, representing one-seventh of the population of Great Britain and Ireland. This population is nearly equal to that of the two kingdoms of Norway and Sweden, about the same as the Dominion of Canada, two millions more than Australia and New Zealand combined, and larger than the whole population of Scotland and Wales by about one million. In an address delivered in 1910, Mr. Barnard, the chairman of the Water Board, stated that "if they could build a tank the size of Trafalgar Square (2½ acres) and the

height of Nelson's Column, London would empty such a tank twice in every twenty-four hours. The water-mains alone would reach from Liverpool to New York and back again.

The total quantity of water supplied in 1909-10 was 82,365,800,000 gallons. The average daily supply was 225,700,000 gallons. The average supply per head per day was 31.87 gallons.

The Board's works include 62 subsiding and storage reservoirs for unfiltered water, area 1497 acres, capacity 8,913,600,000 gallons, equal to

the supply required for 40 days; 168 filters, area 166 acres, giving a capacity of '86 acre per 1,000,000 gallons daily supply of filtered water; 83 service reservoirs, area 68.44 acres, capacity 311,100,000 gallons, or 1.38 day's supply; 54 wells and springs; 37 pumping stations other than wells; 265 engines, with 38,361 h.p.; 6258 miles of water-pipes, and 64,587 public fire hydrants and fire plugs.

The coal consumed by the Board in 1909-10 amounted to 164,831 tons, being about 1 ton for every 500,000 gallons supplied.

THE RIVER THAMES.

The Port of London Authority.

Under the provisions of the Port of London Act, 1908, the Port of London Authority was constituted by the Board of Trade, and came into being on March 31st, 1909. The Authority consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman, and 33 members, of whom the London County Council appoints 4; the Corporation of the City of London, 2; the Board of Trade, 2; the Admiralty, 1; and the Trinity House, 1. Other 25 members are to be elected in future by persons and bodies representative of the trading interests of the port; but owing to the impossibility of preparing the electoral registers in time, it was provided in the Act that the first 25 "elected" members should be nominated by the Board of Trade, after consultation with the persons and bodies who will be entitled to elect. The Board of Trade also appointed the first chairman, Sir Hudson Kearley (now Lord Devonport). It is provided that one of the two members appointed by the Board of Trade and one of the four members appointed by the London County Council shall be appointed after consultation with organisations representative of the labour interests of the Port. The Authority is empowered to improve the accommodation of the Port, and, if necessary, to construct new docks, quays, and wharves, and to establish, or assist in the establishment of, offices and registers with a view to the more convenient and regular engagement of dock labour.

The Authority took over the London and India, Surrey Commercial, and Milwall docks, the net available income of which was estimated at £800,000 a year. The purchase money was provided by the issue of Port of London A and B stocks, bearing interest at the rate of 3 and 4 per cent. respectively, to the total value of £22,363,000.

The Authority is self-supporting, its funds being provided by the tonnage dues on shipping and by dues on goods. The charging of goods dues for the upkeep and development of the Port is, indeed, one of the main features of the scheme under which the Authority has been constituted. The Authority has drawn up a schedule of maximum rates on goods, which is to be embodied by the Board of Trade in a Provisional Order for submission to Parliament.

The work of the Authority is divided among six committees, as follows: Dock and Warehouse Committee, River Committee, Finance Committee, Staff Committee, Stores Committee, General Purposes Committee, and Parliamentary Committee. Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Devonport; Vice-Chairman, Sir Owen C. Philipps, K.C.M.G., M.P.; General Manager and

Secretary, R. Philipson; Offices, 109, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

In the following table is shown the value of the total imports and exports (excluding coast-wise goods) of the United Kingdom and the six leading ports:

	1908.	1909.
United Kingdom	£1,049,681,008	£1,094,230,123
London . . .	304,869,133	322,614,363
Liverpool . .	282,439,334	298,217,839
Hull	61,555,005	66,672,983
Manchester .	40,403,763	43,508,069
Southampton .	38,157,776	42,116,457
Glasgow . . .	41,695,383	41,238,867

The Port of London Authority handled 2,050,795 tons of import goods on its dock premises during the 12 months ended March 31st, 1910, as compared with 1,867,660 tons handled by the dock companies during the previous 12 months, an increase of 183,135 tons. These figures do not include a considerable tonnage of goods warehoused in premises leased to merchants or goods temporarily landed in transit by shipowners.

The export traffic handled by the Authority in the same period was 640,869 tons.

The Thames Conservancy.

The Conservators of the River Thames were constituted a body corporate by Act of Parliament in 1857, and their powers altered by various Acts from time to time. Under the Port of London Act, 1908 (see above), the number of Conservators was reduced from 38 to 28, and their responsibilities were confined to the non-tidal reaches of the river between Cricklade and Teddington. The Conservators are appointed by the Corporation of London, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Water Board, the Board of Trade, the Port Authority, and the Councils of the riverside counties, boroughs, and urban districts. The whole of the works on the upper river, the control of the navigation, the registration of vessels, the prevention of pollution of the whole of the Thames watershed, and the protection of the fisheries are entrusted to the Conservators. Chairman, Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.; Secretary of the Conservancy, F. W. Geary; Offices, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Metropolitan Asylums Board. This body is charged with the control of various asylums for imbeciles, fever and small-pox hospitals, schools and homes for certain classes of children, a training-ship for boys, and land and river ambulance services, etc. Clerk to the Board, T. Duncombe Mann. Office, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

SCOTLAND.

Scotland has an area of 29,796 square miles, nearly one-fourth of the area of the United Kingdom and about one-320th of the British Empire, exclusive of India. The population at the census of 1901 was 4 472,103—a little less than the population of London—constituting rather more than one-tenth of the population of the United Kingdom, and about one-twentieth of the population of the Empire, exclusive of India.

In 1801 the population was 1,608,420. In July 1909 it was estimated to be 4,877,648.

The proportion of males to females in 1901 was 2,173,755 males to 2,298,348 females, giving an excess of 124,593 females, as against a similar excess in '91 of 140,213. The percentage rate of increase from '91 to 1901 was the highest recorded since '21-31, except the period '71-81, when it was 11·18. The town districts with a population of 2000 and upwards showed an average increase of 18·58 per cent. over '91; the villages with a population of from 300 to 2000 showed an increase of '05 per cent., and the rural districts a decrease of 4·60 per cent. The number of inhabited houses was 926,014, as against 817,568 in '91. The number of families was 967,200 in 1901, as against 876,089 in '91. There were 28,106 inhabitants who spoke Gaelic only.

In his latest report, published in 1910, the Registrar-General for Scotland says the outstanding feature of the vital statistics of Scotland for the year 1909 was the lowness of the birth, death, and marriage rates, for each of these was the lowest recorded.

Secretary for Scotland, Lord Pentland.

Permanent Under-Secretary, James Miller Dodds, C.B.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P.

Solicitor-General, W. Hunter, M.P.

The Scottish Police.

H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland (Major Arthur G. Ferguson), appointed under the County and Burghs Police Act, '57, submits a report annually. According to that for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1909, the authorised strength of the force was 5606, of which 2003 belonged to county forces and 3603 to city and burgh forces. There are also 228 additional police who are privately employed. The aggregate cost of the police, excluding the additional police, privately employed and paid for, was £592,639, which includes rent, taxes, buildings, and all other expenses connected with the police.

Local Government Board.

The Board consists of the following ex-officio Members: The Secretary for Scotland, President; The Solicitor-General for Scotland and the Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland; and the following Appointed Members: Sir George McCrae, Vice-President; E. F. Macpherson, Legal Member; and W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.A., M.D., Medical Member. Secretary, A. Murray, I.S.O.; Medical Officer under the Public Health Act, Medical Inspector, and Superintendent of the Vaccine Institute, F. Dittmar, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. Offices, 125, George Street, Edinburgh.

The powers of the Board, though not so extensive, are somewhat similar to those of the English Local Government Board, and involve a complete control of poor law administration and the poor law authorities, and a supervision of the local government and public health authorities; but the Secretary for Scotland exercises certain of

the powers which in England belong to the Local Government Board. The poor law authorities are the Parish Councils, who also exercise many other powers. The other local authorities are the Burghal or Urban Authorities and the County Councils. See ed. 1906. The Local Government Board collects and publishes statistics as to sickness and mortality.

The Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1909, shows that on May 15th, 1909, there were 113,259 (as compared with 99,578 in 1898) poor persons in receipt of relief, of whom 74,221 were paupers and 39,038 their dependants. Of the paupers 15,547 were lunatics. Male paupers numbered 28,127, and females 46,094. Of the sane poor, 82,787 received outdoor and 14,925 indoor relief. Of the sane paupers about 37 per cent. were 65 years of age or upwards and 49·4 per cent. between the ages of 14 and 65. The total number of persons in receipt of poor law relief amounted to 23 per 1000 of the population.

Local Taxation Statistics.

The expenditure of the Parish Councils for the year ended May 15th, 1909, for poor law purposes amounted to £1,512,414. Towards this £1,227,351 came from rates and £244,716 from grants from Local Taxation moneys.

The expenditure was divided as follows:—

Ordinary Poor—Outdoor . . .	£593,459
Indoor . . .	362,444
Lunatic Poor . . .	407,871
General Administration Charges . . .	148,640

The average annual cost of maintenance of outdoor paupers was £7 3s. 4½d. per head, and of indoor paupers £24 5s. 8½d.

The amount paid into the Local Taxation Account for Scotland during the year ended Lady Day, 1910, from Imperial sources was £1,126,810. It was made up as follows:—

Death Duty grant . . .	£341,787
Local Taxation Licence Duties . . .	388,501
Beer and Spirit Duties . . .	116,109
Agricultural and congested districts grant . . .	182,224
Additional grant from Consolidated Fund . . .	98,189
	<hr/>
	£1,126,810

In the preceding year the amount paid into the Account was £1,143,427. During the year ended Lady Day 1910 £1,127,132 was distributed by the Secretary for Scotland in aid of local expenditure.

Under the Agricultural Rates, etc., Scotland, Act, '96, occupiers of "agricultural lands and heritages" are liable to pay only three-eighths of the rate in the pound on rates levied by County Councils and Parish Councils. The deficiency in respect of the remaining five-eighths is met by grants paid by the Secretary for Scotland to those Councils out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account. The Scottish Act was passed for a period of five years, and, like the English Act, has been continued from time to time.

IRELAND.

Ireland has an area of 32,559 square miles (including 31,798 square miles land area, and 761 square miles of rivers, lakes, and tideways). This area, which is somewhat greater than that of Scotland, constitutes rather more than a quarter of the area of the United Kingdom, and about one-300th part of the British Empire, exclusive of India. The population at the 1901 census was 4,458,775—a number at that time nearly equivalent to the population of London, or of Scotland, or the populations of Australia and New Zealand combined. The population is, however, declining.

The population of Ireland has declined since 1841 as shown by the following figures :

Year of Census.	Population.	Population per sq. mile.
1801	5,395,456	166
1811	5,937,856	185
1821	6,801,827	209
1831	7,767,401	239
1841	8,175,124	251
1851	6,552,385	201
1861	5,798,564	178
1871	5,412,377	167
1881	5,174,836	159
1891	4,704,750	144
1901	4,458,775	137

In 1909 the estimated population was 4,171,570.

The Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland, for 1909, published in 1910, supply some interesting figures as to the material condition of the country. The deposits and cash balances in Joint Stock Banks have steadily increased from £30,172,000 on Dec. 31st, 1886, to £53,026,000 on Dec. 31st, 1909; this figure was £958,000 above that for Dec. 31st, 1909. The estimated balances in Post Office Savings Banks increased from £2,703,000 on Dec. 31st, '86, to £11,419,000 on Dec. 31st, 1909. In Trustee Savings Banks the amount of deposits increased from £2,007,000 in '86 to £2,475,000 in 1909. The railway receipts for 1909 amounted to £4,180,013, an increase of £74,464 as compared with 1908. The figure was £3,147,458 in 1891.

Administration.

The head of the executive in Ireland is the Viceroy or Lord-Lieutenant, who is assisted by a Chief Secretary, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Attorney-General in Ireland, the permanent officials, and a Privy Council (which is a separate and distinct body from the Privy Council of Great Britain); but the government of the country is in all essential points carried on under the direction of or in concert with the Ministry of the day in London. The Lord-Lieutenant is charged with the maintenance of law and order; the Irish Constabulary are under his control, and he may, if he think it to be necessary, direct the Commander of the Forces to send troops to their aid. He has power to commute sentences and pardon criminals. There are, however, more agreeable and less anxious functions attaching to the office; for, as representing His Majesty, the Viceroy, assisted by his wife, holds courts, drawing-rooms, levées, and maintains in Dublin an establishment of a semi-regal character. During his absence the duties of chief governorship are performed by one or more Lord Justices or Lords Justices, those who act in this capacity being usually the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Commander of the Forces, and some of the judges. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland is head of the Irish judicial establishment, principal legal adviser of the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises in Ireland many of

the powers which in England are vested in the Lord High Chancellor. The office may be held by a Roman Catholic.

The Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, or Chief Secretary for Ireland as he is usually called, has been described as prime minister to the Viceroy. His office is at Dublin Castle; but he has also an office in London, which remains open during the sitting of Parliament. He is directly responsible to the House of Commons for the acts of the Irish administration. He is assisted by a Permanent Under-Secretary (salary £2000), and other officials.

There is a separate Local Government Board (see below); a Board of Public Works, which is the great financial agent of the Government in Ireland; a Board of National Education, by which the grant made by Parliament for public education is administered; and a Department of Agriculture and other Industries and Technical Instruction which was created in '99. There are also many other Government Departments in Ireland directly responsible to the Irish Government.

Lord-Lieutenant, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, M.P.

Under-Secretary, The Rt. Hon. Sir James B. Dnugherty, K.C.B., C.V.O.

Lord Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker, Bart.

Chairman Board of Public Works, Sir G. C. V. Holmes, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Royal Irish Constabulary.

This is a semi-military force, consisting of over 10,700 members, who are drilled and disciplined as soldiers, live in barracks, and are armed with rifles, swords, bayonets, and revolvers. It was established by Act of Parliament in '36, is paid for out of Imperial funds, and is directly controlled by the Irish Government. In '67 the title of Royal Irish Constabulary was conferred on the force by command of H.M. Queen Victoria.

The duties of this imperial constabulary consist of the following among other numerous civil services not imposed upon police forces in the United Kingdom: viz., collecting agricultural statistics yearly; taking the census decennially; acting as auctioneers for sale of distress; acting as inspectors of weights and measures; acting as inspectors under the Food and Drugs and Explosives Acts; the performance of Custom officers' duties for the prevention of smuggling, and of Excise duties to prevent illicit distillation.

Civil Service Examinations are held, for candidates nominated by the Chief Secretary, for cadetships in the force. One-half of the vacancies for district inspectors are filled by cadets and one-half by specially selected head constables of exceptional merit. Candidates for cadetships must be unmarried, at least 5 ft. 8 in. in height, and between 21 and 26 years of age. A pension system has been established by statute law. Special provisions

have also been made for men who are incapacitated from injuries received in the discharge of their duty.

Offices, Lower Castle Yard, Dublin.

Dublin Metropolitan Police.

The Dublin Metropolitan Police are under the immediate direction of a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, and the offices of Receiver and Secretary are consolidated. At the end of 1909 the effective strength of the force was 1186.

Chief Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. F. G. Ross of Bladensburg, K.C.B., D.L.
Assistant Commissioner, Wm. Vesey Harrel, M.V.O.

Secretary and Accountant, J. Mills Goldsmith, I.S.O., Dublin Castle.

Local Government Board.

This Board, like those for England and Scotland, is the central authority for poor law, local government, and public health matters. The Board consists of the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant as President, a Vice-President (The Right Hon. Sir Henry A. Robinson, K.C.B.), and other members (viz. the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, Mr. W. L. Micks, and Mr. T. J. Stafford, C.B.), and is assisted by a staff of officials and inspectors. The duties of the Board are in the main similar to those of the English and Scottish Boards, but the Lord-Lieutenant exercises certain powers which in England belong to the Local Government Board. The principal local authorities are the same as those in England and Wales—viz., county councils, municipal corporations, urban and rural district councils; but there are no parish councils.

Local Taxation Statistics.

For the year ended Sept. 30th, 1909, the daily average number of indoor paupers was

41,770, and of out-door paupers 53,488. These figures show a slight decrease as compared with the previous year. The total poor relief expenditure amounted to £1,105,328.

The total expenditure from revenue and loans of the various authorities for the year ended March 1909 was as follows:—

County Councils	£3,260,847
Boards of Guardians	1,402,358
Rural District Councils	1,014,610
Committees of Lunatic Asylums	586,247
Town Authorities	3,190,520

Under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98, agricultural land is assessed to the poor rate and county cess at one-half of its value. To make up the deficiency on the other half, a grant is paid out of the Local Taxation (Ireland) account from moneys received from the Consolidated Fund. The total annual amount of the grant is £727,655.

Land and Estates Commissioners.

The report of the Irish Land Commissioners for 1909-10 [Cd. 5321] showed that the number of applications to the Land Commission and the Civil Bill Courts to fix fair rents was 2342. During the year there were received, exclusive of applications for advances in cash under the 40th section of the Act of 1896, 1276 applications from tenants for advances to enable them to purchase their holdings (on 93 estates) for £172,367 in respect of sales where the purchase money agreed on was £173,053. Applications numbering 1379 for £233,552 were provisionally sanctioned during the same period, and 1462 loans amounting to £253,013 were made. During the year ended March 31st, 1910, advances to the amount of £1,158,745 were made to rural district councils on the recommendation of the Local Government Board for the purpose of the Labourers' Act, making to that date a total of £2,201,340 advanced by the Land Commission to the councils since the Act came into force.

ISLE OF MAN AND CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Isle of Man. Area, 220 sq. m.; pop. 54,752. Divisions are 6 sheadings (or counties) and 17 civil parishes. Castletown is the ancient capital, but Douglas (pop. 19,149) is the chief town and the seat of government. Government is "home rule" under a Governor, who, with Council and House of Keys of 24 members, makes up the Tynwald Court. Acts, after assent of the Crown, must be proclaimed on Tynwald Hill. The Deemsters are Judges of the Common Law Division of the High Court. The Manx people are mostly of Celtic nationality.

Lieutenant-Governor, Lord Raglan.—Clerk of the Rolls and Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, Thomas Kneen.—First Deemster, Stewart Stevenson Moore.—Second Deemster, C. T. C. Callow.—Attorney-General, George Alfred Ring.—Receiver-General, J. T. Cowell.

The Channel Islands lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 8½ to 30 miles from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest. Total area about 76 sq. m.; pop. 95,841. Divided into two separate governments, called Bailiwicks, that of Jersey (area 45 sq. m., pop. 52,796), and that of Guernsey (area, with Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, etc., 31 sq. m., pop. 43,045). The capitals are respectively St. Helier and St. Pierre. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor

and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the States. The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. The people are an inter-mixture of French and English. French is the official language in Jersey. Agriculture is largely carried on, and the greenhouse culture of grapes, tomatoes, flowers and vegetables has increased considerably of late years. These islands are celebrated for their breed of cattle. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster and cod.

Jersey: Lieutenant-Governor, Major-Gen. A. N. Rochfort, C.B., C.M.G.—Bailiff, Sir William H. Venables Vernon, Kt.—Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.—Attorney-General, A. Hilgrove Turner.—Vicomte, R. R. Lempière.—Solicitor-General, H. Le V. dit Durell.—Government Secretary, W. Whitaker Maitland.—H.M. Receiver-General, Capt. C. E. Malet-de-Carteret.—Greffier, E. Le Sueur.

Guernsey, Sark, Alderney, etc.: Lieutenant-Governor and Commanding Troops, Maj.-Gen. Auld, C.B.—Bailiff, W. Carcy.—Dean, Very Rev. Thos. Bell, M.A., Hon. Canon of Winchester.—H.M. Procurer, E. C. Ozanne.—H.M. Comptroller, A. Wm. Bell.—Gov. Secretary, Col. Wm. Bell, C.B.—Receiver-General, Col. A. H. Collings.—H.M.'s Greffier, Q. le Pelley.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA.

The area of India, including the Native States and Burmah, is 1,773,000 square miles, being nearly one-sixth of the total area of the British Empire. The population at the 1901 census was 294,317,000—more than seven times as great as the population of the United Kingdom—and constituted more than three-fourths of the entire population of the Empire.

India is a dependency of Great Britain, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials, and partly of native states, all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship, to the suzerain power. The nine great provinces are Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Central Provinces, and the North-Western Frontier Province. The British territory in India was acquired by the **East India Company**, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857-8), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested by the Government of India Act, '58, in the Crown. In accordance with the Royal Titles Act of '76, the King of Great Britain and Ireland assumes the additional title of Emperor of India. The Parliament of the United Kingdom is supreme over India; but all the statutes relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions.

The **Secretary of State for India** presides over a Council which consists of not less than 10 nor more than 14 members selected for seven years from among Indian ex-officials for the most part. In 1907 for the first time two Indian members were appointed. The Council controls the expenditure of the Indian revenues, both in India and elsewhere, and generally conducts the business done in England in regard to the government of India. In England every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice he is always a Cabinet minister of the first rank.

In India the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the **Governor-General in Council**. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, who generally holds office for five years, receives a salary of £16,720 a year, and has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. The Council is composed of six ordinary members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown for a period of five years. In 1909 for the first time an Indian was appointed as "Ordinary Member" of the Council. The work of the Council is distributed amongst the departments of Finance, Commerce, Home Affairs, Revenue and Agriculture, Army, Military Supply, Legislation, Education, and Public Works. The Foreign Department is under the special care of the Viceroy. For *personnel* of Governor-General's Council see p. 148. For purposes of legislation this Council is expanded into an Imperial Council of 68 members, of whom 36 are nominated and 32 elected by various native and commercial interests under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1909. No person is eligible if the Government is of opinion that his election would be contrary to public interest. The seat of the Supreme Government of India is Calcutta, with an annual migration to the hill-station of Simla for the hot season.

As to the Indian Army see p. 203.

The Administration.

As regards the work of administration, Madras and Bombay, which boast an historic existence for two centuries, are styled Presidencies, and enjoy a certain precedence, are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with legislative and executive councils modelled on those of the Governor-General. Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, and Eastern Bengal and Assam are each under a Lieut.-Governor appointed by the Viceroy with the approval of the Crown, and have each a legislative council. Powers to create executive councils in these provinces were granted by the Indian Councils Act, 1909. The Central Provinces and the N.W. Frontier Province are under a Chief Commissioner appointed by the Viceroy in Council. A Chief Commissioner presides over each of the following: Coorg, Ajmere-Merwara, British Baluchistan, and the Andaman Islands. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces, and under the control of the secretariat, or central provincial bureau, the actual unit of administration is the **District**, which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled **Collector** or **Deputy-Commissioner**. His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. Some idea of the police administration may be formed from the figures quoted by Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons in 1910: "The police force," he said, "in British India numbers 176,000 men, who have to deal with a population of nearly 232,000,000 scattered over 1,000,000 sq. m. In a typical district in Bengal there is one European superintendent with the assistance of an Indian deputy-superintendent, who has to control 9 inspectors, 79 sub-inspectors, 83 head constables, and 778 constables. The area of the district is 5186 sq. m., the population is nearly 3,000,000. There are 26 police stations and 21 outposts, some of them very difficult of access; and in 1908 there were 4170 serious crimes to investigate in this district." In March, 1903, the Government announced that they had decided to advance tentatively towards the separation of judicial and executive functions in the two Bengal provinces, the general principle being that the trial of offences and the control of the magistrates who try them should not devolve on officers who have any connection with police or with executive duties. There are 267 Districts in British India. As to justice, the Collector in each District is usually judge both of first instance and appeal. Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the United Provinces have each a High Court, from which there is an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a Chief Court, and Burma, the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind have each a Judicial Commissioner, Burma having also a Chief Court. For local government purposes there are 750 *munioipal* bodies, appointed on the elective principle as to the majority, but with some Government members

in all cases, and having charge of municipal business generally, including the care of roads, fairs and markets, open spaces, water supply, drainage, education, hospitals, etc. In the rural districts there are 1087 district and local boards, having charge of local roads, sanitation, education, hospitals, etc. Port Trustees have charge of harbour works, pilotage, etc.

The staff of administration consists of: (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives.

The Indian Civil Service, besides the ordinary departments of civil administration, includes judicial posts, the medical service, the forest department, and officers of the staff corps in civil employ. Candidates are required to pass a competitive examination in England—where examinations are as a rule held annually during August in London. Candidates must be above 22 and under 24 on Aug. 1st of the year in which the examination is held. Application for admission to the examination must be made on or before July 1st in each year to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. Applications for information as to the India Forest Service and India Police Force should be addressed to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, S.W.

History in 1910.

The elections to the legislative councils under the Indian Council Acts, 1909, took place in December 1909, and the first meetings of the enlarged Provincial Council were held on Jan. 3rd, 1910. The first meeting of the new Imperial Council was held on Jan. 24th, and was addressed by the Viceroy, who made a notable speech in which he took upon himself full responsibility for the genesis of the reforms embodied in the Indian Councils Acts. "We have aimed," he said, "at reform and the enlargement of our Councils, not at the creation of Parliaments. One criticism I refuse to accept—namely, the suggestion that the Councils Act of 1909 is the result of a concession to seditious agitation. It is purely a recognition of the political condition of India which no responsible administrator could disregard."

The inauguration of the reforms was clouded by two political crimes of peculiar atrocity. On Dec. 21st Mr. Jackson, Collector of Nasik, was shot dead by a half-witted Chitpawan Brahman who was the willing tool of a widespread conspiracy. A month later, on the eve of the meeting of the Imperial Council, Inspector Shama-ul-Alam, of the Criminal Investigation Department, who had charge of the police inquiries in the Manicktollah bomb conspiracy and assisted largely in unravelling the plot, was shot dead in the High Court in Calcutta by a Bengali youth. These and other evidences of the harm wrought by the inflammatory section of the native press moved the Government to introduce a new Press Law requiring a deposit ranging from £33 to £133 from every press established after the passing of the Act, and a similar deposit from any previously existing press on proof of the issue of seditious matter. The Act also empowered

the Government to prevent the importation of seditious matter, and to open postal packets suspected to contain such matter.

This, the first important measure submitted to the enlarged Imperial Council, was passed on Feb. 8th. At the close of the debate, which lasted eight hours, the Viceroy announced that the Government had decided to release the Bengalis who were deported fourteen months previously (see 1910 ANNUAL). The reason given for this decision was that the political movement of which the deported persons were the leaders, seditious as it was, had degenerated into an anarchical plot which could no longer be legitimately included as part of the political agitation in which they were implicated. "We believe," said Lord Minto, "that we are no longer confronted by a political movement such as they inaugurated, but that we are face to face with an anarchical conspiracy waging war against the British and Indian communities alike, and that it will be a long time before we can exterminate the evil unless those communities agree to work together hand in hand. We believe that their mutual efforts will be greatly encouraged by the release of the deportees, as showing that the Government is willing to trust the influential classes of people and rely upon their co-operation and loyalty."

In pursuance of the policy of safeguarding from seditious influences the Indian students in London (see 1910 ANNUAL), the Secretary of State has leased 21, Cromwell Road, as a joint club-house for the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society. The house is the headquarters of the Educational Adviser, Mr. T. W. Arnold. Bedrooms are reserved for the use of Indian students, and arrangements made for meeting them on their arrival in London, and, if they are willing to go there, taking them to Cromwell Road, where they can be given advice. The Educational Adviser acts as a source of information upon general educational matters of every kind to students and as to residence, if they do not go to a residential University or club, and is a standing referee for educational institutions and as to the qualification of Indian applicants for admission. In the twelve months ending May 1910, he personally interviewed 1,300 students, and in addition to that, in 70 cases the Indian parents substituted him as guardian of their children with the care of their money. The Advisory Committee, which was appointed in May 1909, consists of Lord Amphill as chairman, with six Indian gentlemen and two members of the India Office staff, with correspondents in the various provinces in India who make recommendations to the Committee on matters referred to them affecting the welfare of the students in this country.

The arrest in London and extradition on charges of sedition and conspiracy of a student named Savarkar was followed by an incident of international interest. While in the harbour of Marseilles on his way to India in the P. & O. steamship *Morea*, Savarkar eluded his guard, slipped through a port hole, and swam ashore. An alarm was immediately raised, and the fugitive was arrested on clambering out of the water by a French policeman, who handed him back to his pursuers. The French Socialist press condemned the recapture of the fugitive as a violation of French territorial jurisdiction. The negotiations between the French and

British Governments which followed resulted in an agreement to submit to The Hague Tribunal the facts attending the escape and recapture as well as the international question involved. It was understood that, in the event of the trial resulting in a conviction of Savarkar, the carrying out of any sentence passed upon him should have no effect given to it beyond his detention in custody, pending the decision of the Tribunal of Arbitration. The trial of the *Nasik Conspiracy* case, in which Savarkar and 37 others were charged with attempting to wage war against the King and other offences, opened in Bombay on Sept. 15th.

In August 42 persons were charged at Dacca in connection with what was known as the *Bengal Conspiracy*. During the progress of the case Police-Inspector Ghose, an important witness for the prosecution, was shot at in the street by two young men named Chakravarty and Gupta, and wounded in three places.

The Financial Statement presented to the Executive Council on Feb. 25th showed a realised surplus of £38,600 in excess of the estimate. There was a decrease of £643,000 in the net earnings of the railways, but there were increases of £393,000 in land revenue, and of £1,056,300 in opium revenue (see OPIUM). Owing to the anticipated reduction in the opium revenue consequent on the reduction of exports to China, and to the necessity of increasing the revenue assigned to Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Government were compelled, for the first time for sixteen years, to impose new taxation. The new taxes include increased import duties on silver, imported tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, and imported beer and spirits. With these additional taxes the revenue and expenditure for 1910-11 are estimated at £75,264,600 and £75,018,700 respectively.

The Accession of King George to the Imperial throne was marked by a Letter to the Princes and Peoples of India, in the course of which His Majesty said, "As King and Emperor I greet the Princes, the Ruling Chiefs, and all the other dwellers in my Indian dominions. I offer you my heartfelt thanks for the touching and abundant manifestation from all the diverse races, classes, and faiths in India, of loyalty to the Sovereign Crown, and personal attachment to its wearers. Queen Victoria of revered memory addressed her Indian subjects and heads of Feudatory States when she assumed the direct government in 1858; and her august son, my Father, of honoured and beloved name, commemorated the same most notable event in his Address to you fifty years later. These are the charters of the noble and benignant spirit of Imperial rule, and by that spirit in all my time to come I will faithfully abide."

In June it was announced that the King-Emperor had been pleased to appoint Sir Charles Hardinge Governor-General in place of Lord Minto, whose term of office was about to expire. Sir Charles was subsequently raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Hardinge of Penshurst.

Among the more notable changes in ministerial offices in India was the revival of the sixth membership of the Viceroy's Council in order to create a Minister for Education. An appointment which evolved considerable criticism both in England and India was the appointment to the Ministry of Commerce and

Industry of Mr. W. H. Clark, of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Sinha, the first Indian member of the Viceroy's Council, who had been appointed in 1909, resigned in 1910, being desirous of resuming his practice at the Calcutta Bar.

The Indian National Congress held its session in December 1909 at Lahore. It was arranged that the next meeting should be held at Allana-bad under the presidency of Sir William Wedderburn.

The All-India Moslem League met at Delhi in January 1910, and was notable for an address by the Aga Khan, who earnestly appealed to all communities to co-operate with the Government and with each other in promoting the welfare of the country. He prayed that India might always have the British dynasty and the Union Jack as the abiding centre of national unity.

Both the All-India Moslem League and the National Congress passed resolutions of protest against the attitude of the Transvaal towards Indian subjects of the King-Emperor.

Irritation caused among the tribesmen on the north-west frontier by the stoppage of the arms traffic from the Persian Gulf manifested itself in directions which gave a good deal of anxiety to the Indian Government. On the north-east frontier the chief events were the conclusion of a new treaty with Bhutan (*q.v.*) and the flight of the Dalai Lama from Tibet (see TIBET).

Indians in the Empire.

The treatment accorded in some of the British colonies to the King's subjects of Asiatic race continues to be a burning question in India (see 1909 *ed.*). The attitude of the Transvaal towards Asiatics has occasioned special anxiety to the Indian Government. The Transvaal Immigration Law and the Asiatic Registration Laws exclude Indian immigrants from the province irrespective of individual qualifications, and impose upon Indians already in the country restrictions which are regarded as humiliating. The representatives of the Indian residents express themselves as willing that Asiatic immigration should be restricted under the ordinary immigration laws by an education test, so as to exclude other than professional men and university graduates, and even to limit the number of these to six per annum, but they resent the indignity of having to take out licences renewable periodically. Official correspondence on the subject was published by the Colonial Office in Sept. 1910 [*Cd.* 5363].

A deputation of Indians from the Transvaal visited India in 1910 to lay their grievances before their fellow-countrymen. They raised a fund of about £7000, the Maharaja of Mysore contributing £125. On their return to South Africa some of them were refused permission to land and the rest were not allowed to proceed to their homes until they had obtained official permits.

Disabilities imposed upon Indians in British East Africa were the subject in October of a memorial addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies by the All-India Moslem League.

A Departmental Committee appointed, under the presidency of Lord Sanderson, to consider the question of emigration from India to the Crown Colonies reported in 1910 [*Cd.* 5192]. They stated that the system of employing

Indian labour in the Crown Colonies "has in the past worked to the great benefit not only of the Colonies, but equally of the main body of emigrants, and does so still more in the present." "We agree," they said, "with the view taken by Lord Salisbury in his dispatch of March 1875, that it should be an indispensable condition of indentured emigration that Indians who have completed their term of indenture should be in all respects free men, subject to no labour Ordinances and with personal privileges no whit inferior to those of any other class of his Majesty's subjects resident in the Colony."

The New Zealand Government in 1910 introduced legislation designed to restrict the employment of lascars in vessels engaged in intercolonial trade. This step, according to the *Times*, drew from the P. & O. Company's representatives the protest that their lascar crews belong to the same class as manned and fought in the East India Company's ships, and are the countrymen of 170,000 first class native soldiers upon whom England in great measure relies for the maintenance of her supremacy in the East, and who might even be called upon to assist in defending British possessions in the South Pacific, in time of need, as they have already been called upon to do in China and Egypt.

Religion and Education.

The population of India, classified according to religions, was as follows at the 1901 census:

Hindus	207,147,000
Mohammedans	62,458,000
Buddhists (mostly in Burmah)	9,477,000
Christians	2,023,000
Sikhs	2,195,000
Jains	1,334,000
Parsees	94,000
Animists and others	8,689,000

294,317,000

The number of Christians in '91 was 2,284,380, and the increase in the ten years amounted to 28 per cent., a much greater rate than that shown by the general population. The majority of the native Christians are to be found in the Madras Presidency.

Educational institutions are of two kinds—public, which are under the Department of Public Instruction, and private, which are not. There are five universities, with 179 affiliated colleges for arts, Oriental learning, and professional courses, attended by 25,736 students; 6091 secondary schools, with 754,267 scholars; and 115,252 primary schools, with 4,199,146 pupils. Including the private institutions, the number of scholars is 5,708,238, of whom 710,844 are girls.

Industries.

The large majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, nearly 200,000,000 being either engaged in tilling the soil or dependent upon those so engaged; and the land-tax is, next to the income from railways, the chief source of Indian revenue. There is an Agricultural Department in every large province, for the purpose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating information, with an Inspector-General of Agriculture appointed by the Supreme Government.

Metal and textile workers, glass and pottery workers, with their dependants, number close on 20,000,000, and there are large numbers employed in service. Great irrigation works have been carried out, the area irrigated being 42,486,724 acres. The principal crops cultivated are rice, wheat, millet, pulse, and other food grains, oil-seeds, tea, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo. The area under rice, wheat, and other food grains is 106,837,120 acres; under sugar 2,408,212 acres. The area devoted to tea is 520,487 acres, chiefly in Assam and Bengal, and the production (1908-9) was 247,477,324 lb., the greater part of which was exported to the United Kingdom. There were 97,233 acres under coffee. The cultivation of opium is a Government monopoly. The area under cultivation is 416,318 acres, but is contracting as the result of an agreement with China to restrict the export. The Government receive the crop and manufacture it at the factories at Patna and Ghazipur for the foreign market. Malwa opium is grown in Baroda and in some of the Native States, and heavy duties are levied on the exports of this opium, a duty being also paid to the Indian Treasury. See article on THE OPIUM TRAFFIC. All salt imported into or manufactured in India has to pay duty. There are 12,958,974 acres under cotton.

There are two kinds of tenure under which the land is held. The first, the Zamindari tenure, prevails principally in Bengal, the Punjab, and the United Provinces, while it also exists in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Assam. Under this system the land is held in large estates, averaging about 800 acres, by zamindari and by village communities, and the state revenue is assessed and paid on each estate as a whole for stated periods. About 318,000,000 acres are held under this system. The rayatwari system prevails in Bombay, Madras, Sind, Burma, Assam, and to some extent in the Central Provinces. Under this system the land is held by petty proprietors direct from the Government, and the revenue is assessed with each holding, and is paid directly to the State. About 278,000,000 acres are held under this system. The revenue derived by the Indian Government from land in the financial year 1908-9 amounted to £18,283,731.

Special attention is paid to afforestation, and huge forest tracts have been demarcated and reserved in recent years, while the Forest Department has a less complete control over the "protected" and "unclassed" forests. The forest area in 1908-9 was 82,489,268 acres. The country is rich in coal, though little mining has as yet been done. The production in 1909 was 11,870,114 tons, of which more than four-fifths came from Bengal. The railways of India have been constructed either by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State. The total number of miles open for traffic in 1909 was 31,614. The chief exports are wheat, rice, jute, cotton, hides and skins, opium, tea, and oil-seeds.

The principal Indian journals are largely the organs representative of the services or the English trading classes living at the centres of government. In Calcutta, the leading dailies are the *Englishman*, which claims to be the oldest English paper in India, the *Indian Daily News*, and the *Statesman*, which advocates a Liberal policy. In Madras there are the *Mail*, *Times*, and *Standard*; at Bombay the

Times of India and the *Gazette*; at Allahabad the *Pioneer*, at Lucknow the *Daily Telegraph*, at Lahore the *Civil and Military Gazette*, at Delhi the *Morning Post*, and in Burma the *Rangoon Times*. There are a large number of vernacular papers published in India. The total number of newspapers is 753, and of periodicals 1062.

Indian National Congress.

Twenty-five years ago a movement took shape among some of the educated natives of India to meet together and discuss their political aspirations. The first Indian National Congress was held at Bombay in Dec. '85. The Chairman of the British Committee is Sir W. Wedderburn. The official report of the various sessions of the Congress may be obtained from the British Committee, 84 and 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. A weekly journal, named *India*, "a record and review of Indian affairs," is published at the same address.

All-India Moslem League.

The League is established to promote concord and harmony among the different nationalities of India, to work in the furtherance of the general interests of the country so far as possible in concert with other communities, and to safeguard and prosecute by all constitutional and loyal methods the special interests of the Moslems of India. It is the mouthpiece of his Majesty's Mussulman subjects. It urges the necessity of securing adequate and substantial representation for the Moslems of India on the Indian councils and other representative bodies enlarged under the new scheme of reforms. It also urges the need for increased organisation and political education among the Moslems. Headquarters, Lucknow. President of London Branch, Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali, C.I.E.; Hon. Sec., M. T. Kaderbhoy. Offices, 42, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.

Statistics.

The area of British territory alone (excluding native states) is 1,097,901 sq. m., and the population (1901) 232,072,832. The total area of India, including Burma and the native states, is given as 1,773,168 sq. m., and the total population, according to the census taken in 1901, numbers 294,361,056. The population of Calcutta is 1,106,738, Bombay 977,822, Madras 509,346, Haidarabad 448,466, Lucknow 264,049, Rangoon 234,881, Delhi 208,575, Benares 209,331. The gross revenue was: 1906-7, £73,144,554; 1907-8, £71,003,275; 1908-9, £73,349,100. The expenditure was: 1906-7, £71,555,179; 1907-8, £70,697,220; 1908-9, £73,349,100. The public debt is £86,979,043 (permanent debt) in India, and £147,518,634 in England. The imports by sea were: 1906-7, £107,881,339; 1907-8, £119,215,029; 1908-9, £101,014,808. The exports were: 1906-7, £121,594,810; 1907-8, £121,800,962; 1908-9, £106,286,751. Of the imports on private account 66.8 per cent. come from the United Kingdom, and the balance from the colonies and from foreign countries; of the exports 26.9 per cent. go to the United Kingdom, and the balance to foreign countries and the colonies. There is a general duty of 5 per cent. on the value of goods imported, the chief exceptions being railway material, industrial and agricultural machinery, food-grains, some raw

materials, etc., which are admitted free; cotton goods which pay 3½ per cent., and iron and steel which pay 1 per cent.

Office of the Secretary of State in Council.

Secretary of State, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Richmond Ritchie, K.C.B.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, The Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P.

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colin G. Campbell, C.B.

Council: Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.I.E. (*Vice-Pres.*); Sir J. L. Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I.; Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; Sir D. W. K. Barr, K.C.S.I.; Sir Felix O. Schuster, Bart.; Gen. Sir Charles C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O.; Sir James D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.; Krishna Gobinda Gupta, C.S.I.; Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I.; Sir Thomas Raleigh, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.; Sir Steynning W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O.; Mirza Ali Abbas Baig.—*Clerk of the Council*, Colin G. Campbell, C.B.—*Private Secretaries to Secretary of State*, F. H. Lucas, H. Peel.—*Political Aide-de-Camp*, Lieut.-Col. Sir James K. D. Smith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Secretaries of Departments: *Financial*, L. Abrahams, C.B.—*Military*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.—*Judicial and Public*, Sir Herbert H. Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.—*Political and Secret*, F. A. Hirtzel, C.B.—*Public Works*, F. C. Thompson.—*Revenue and Statistics*, Sir T. W. Holderness, K.C.S.I.

Supreme Government, Calcutta.

Viceroy and Governor-General, Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.

Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B.

Governor-General's Council.—*Ordinary Members*, J. L. Jenkins, C.S.I.; Syed Ali Imam (Legal); Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; W. H. Clark, C.M.G.; R. W. Carlyle, C.S.I., C.I.E.; S. H. Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Education).—*Extraordinary Member*, Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B.

Railway Board: *President*, Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.I.E.—*Members*, W. H. Wood; S. Finney, C.I.E.

Secretaries to the Government for India: *Home*, Sir H. R. Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.—*Revenue and Agriculture*, E. D. MacLagan, C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Finance*, J. B. Brunyate, C.I.E. (Military Finance Branch), J. S. Meston, C.S.I. (Ordinary Branch).—*Foreign*, ————*Army*, Major-Gen. Sir R. L. Scallan, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.—*Irrigation, Roads and Buildings*, L. M. Jacob, C.S.I.—*Legislative*, J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I.—*Commerce and Industry*, B. Robertson, C.I.E., C.S.I.

Provinces of India.

Madras, with the native states of Mysore, Travancore, etc., occupies the entire south of the Indian peninsula. The seat of government is Madras city, on the east coast. The **Laccadive Islands** (pop. 10,274) for administrative pur-

poses form a part of the Presidency. There are few manufactures, but the sea coast has helped to create a widely diffused trade. *Area*, 141,726 sq. m.; *pop.* 38,209,436.

Steamship Lines: Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street; Gellatly & Co., Billiter Street. *Fares:* £27 10s. to £41 10s.

Governor, Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.

Governor's Council: M. Hammick, C.S.I., C.I.E.; J. N. Atkinson, C.S.I.; Maharaja Sir V. S. Ranga Rao, K.C.I.E.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, —, *Revenue Department*, A. G. Cardew, C.S.I.—*Local, etc., Departments*, H. D. Taylor.—*Public Works*, F. J. Wilson, C. A. Smith, F. D. Fowler.

Bombay is the western Presidency: capital Bombay. It is the home of the Maharrattas and of the Mahomedans of Gujarat and Sind. Manufactures include cotton cloth, silk weaving, pottery and brass ware. *Area*, including Sind and Aden, 123,064 sq. m.; *pop.* 18,559,561.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street; Gellatly & Co., Billiter Street. *Fares:* £28 to £40.

Governor, Sir G. S. Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S.

Council of the Governor: W. T. Morison, C.S.I.; R. A. Lamb, C.S.I., C.I.E.; M. B. Chaubal.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments*, George Carmichael.—*Under Secretary*, R. D. Bell.—*Political and Judicial*, J. H. Du Boulay, C.I.E.—*Legal Remembrancer*, L. C. Crump.—*Assistant Remembrancer*, G. D. French.—*General, Educational, Marine, and Ecclesiastical*, L. Robertson.—*Public Works*, W. L. S. L. Cameron, C.S.I., and A. Hill, C.I.E.

Bengal comprises the deltas and lower valleys of the Ganges, and includes the three provinces of Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, with those districts of the old province of Bengal Proper which lie west of the Ganges. The districts east of the river have, together with Assam, been recently erected into a separate administration, known as the Lieutenant-Governorship of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Capital Calcutta. The soil is very fertile, and the staple crops are rice, jute, indigo, and tea. Opium is a Government monopoly. There are flourishing manufactures, and trade and commerce prosper. *Area*, 110,054 sq. m.; *pop.* 50,723,318.

Steamship Lines to Calcutta: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; Gellatly & Co., Billiter Street. *Fares:* £27 10s. to £42.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Edward N. Baker, K.C.S.I.

Secretaries to Government: *Chief Secretary*, C. J. Stevenson-Moore, I.C.S.—*Financial and Municipal*, H. Wheeler, I.C.S., C.I.E.—*Revenue and General*, J. G. Cumming.—*Judicial*, C. P. Chapman, I.C.S.—*Public Works*, A. S. Thomson and T. Butler.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh occupy the upper basin of the Ganges and the Jumna. Capital Allahabad. It is the richest

wheat-growing country in India, and the natural fertility has been increased by a magnificent series of irrigation works. Millet, rice, indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, etc., are also grown. Manufactures include sugar, indigo, and cotton cloth. *Area*, 107,164 sq. m.; *pop.* 47,691,782.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Prescott Hewlett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, J. W. Hose.—*Financial Secretary*, R. Burn.—*Judicial Secretary*, L. Stuart.—*Secretary and Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Railway Branches*, C. E. V. Goument.—*Secretary and Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch*, N. F. McLeod.

Punjab.—On the north the Himalayan ranges divide the Punjab from Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province. On the west the Indus forms its main boundary with the latter province, except that the Punjab includes the strip of riverain which forms the Isa Khel tehsil of Mianwali District, west of that river. Its south-western extremity also lies west of the Indus, and forms the large district of Dera Ghazi Khan, thereby extending its frontier to the Sulaiman range, which divides it from Baluchistan. On the extreme south-west the province adjoins Sind, and the Rajputana desert forms its southern border. On the east the Jumna and its tributary the Tons divide it from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, its frontier north of the sources of the latter river being contiguous with Chinese Tibet. Capital, Lahore, but the chief city is Delhi. The Sikhs are found in this province, and agriculture is the main industry. Artificial irrigation is almost universal. There are rich deposits of rock salt. *Area*, 133,741 sq. m.; *pop.* 24,754,737.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Louis W. Danc, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, M. W. Fenton.—*Secretary*, H. P. Tollinton.—*Financial Secretary*, R. A. Mant.—*Secretary Irrigation Branch*, W. B. Gordon, C.I.E.—*Secretary Buildings and Roads Branch*, J. T. Farrant.—*Financial Commissioner*, Sir J. Wilson, K.C.S.I.

Burma comprises a vast tract of country in southern Asia, bounded on the north and west by the mountainous ranges of Tibet, Assam, and Manipur, on the east by Chinese territory, and partly on the south-east by Siam. There are three great tribal families in the country, the chief of which is the Mran-má (from which the word Burma is derived); and while distinct from the Aryans in India and the Chinese on the other side, the natives to some extent partake of the peculiarities of both. *Area*, 236,738 sq. m.; *pop.* 10,490,624. The Chins or Kachins are inhabitants of the outlying highlands of the Bhamo and Katha districts of Upper Burma. The Shan States lie between Burma and Indo-China.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, W. F. Rice, C.S.I.—*Revenue*, G. F. Arnold.—*Secretary*, H. B. Holme.—*Financial Commissioner*, H. P. Todd-Naylor, C.S.I., C.I.E. (officiating).—*Public Works*, G. G. White.

Eastern Bengal and Assam is a Lieutenant-Governorship constituted in 1905 from those districts of Bengal Proper which lie east of the Ganges together with the province of Assam. Capital, Dacca, in Eastern Bengal. The population is entirely rural, and almost every kind of useful vegetable product is grown, rice and jute—the latter hitherto almost a monopoly of the province—being by far the most important. In Assam the cultivation and manufacture of tea is the great commercial industry of the country. Area, 101,147 sq. m.; pop. 30,788,134.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Lancelot Hare, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, H. Le Mesurier, C.I.E., C.S.I.—*Judicial and General*, J. F. Greening.—*Financial and Municipal*, L. J. Kershaw.—*Public Works*, F. E. Manners Smith.—*Board of Revenue*, P. G. Melitus, C.I.E., P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.

The Central Provinces contain much woodland and jungle. Coal is found at Ballarpur, Mohpani, and Chandameta. The only important manufactures are cotton spinning and weaving, but the industry of extracting and exporting manganese ore is of some importance, and industries connected with cotton are rapidly expanding. Area, 85,992 sq. m.; pop. 9,025,163. Berars (area, 17,710 sq. m., pop. 2,843,998) is attached to the Central Provinces for administrative purposes.

Chief Commissioner, R. H. Craddock, C.S.I.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, B. P. Standen, C.I.E.—*Second Secretary*, Lieut.-Col. R. P. Colomb, I.A.—*Third Secretary*, W. N. Maw.—*Secretary Public Works Department*, G. M. Harriott, C.I.E.—*Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records*, E. R. K. Blenkinsop.—*Judicial Commissioners*, H. V. Drake-Brockman, J. K. Batten, H. J. Stanyon, C.I.E.—*Financial Commissioner*, M. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S.I.

The North-Western Frontier Province was created in November 1901 out of the four trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, including the districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, with the tribal country beyond them, and the political agencies of Dir, Swat, Chitral, the Khaibar, the Kuram, Tochi and Wana. The province was put under a Chief Commissioner resident at Peshawar, aided by a Revenue and a Judicial Commissioner. Area, 16,466 sq. m.; pop. 2,125,480.

Chief Commissioner, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel, K.C.I.E.—*Judicial Commissioner*, C. E. F. Bunbury.—*Revenue Commissioner*, A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E.—*Inspector-General of Police*, H. A. Close.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (area, 3143 sq. m., pop. 24,649, including 1882 Andamanese, 6310 Nicobarese, and 17,544 resident in the convict settlement) lie in the Bay of Bengal. They are administered by a Chief Commissioner. The Andamans contain valuable forests, and the Nicobars produce coconuts. The convict settlement is in the Andaman Islands.

Chief Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. H. A. Browning, I.A.

Ajmer-Merwara (area, 2711 sq. m., pop. 476,912) (in Rajputana) has a population consisting mainly of Hindus, though there are 72,000 Mohammedans.

Chief Commissioner, E. G. Colvin, C.S.I.

Coorg (area, 1582 sq. m., pop. 180,607) is another minor province. Chief Commissioner, S. M. Fraser, C.I.E. (Resident in Mysore).

Baluchistan is a country in southern Central Asia, lying to the south of Afghanistan, and extending to the Persian Gulf. Persia is on the west and British India on the east. It includes (1) **British Baluchistan**, consisting of Quetta and the Bolan, held on a perpetual lease from the Khan of Khelat since '83, Sibi, Pishin and other districts assigned to Britain by the treaty of Gundamak, etc.; (2) the Native States of Khelat and Las Bela; and (3) the Tribal Areas inhabited by the Marri and Bugti tribes. The total area is about 132,315 sq. m.; population about 915,000. The British territory is now administered from Quetta as the headquarters by the Agent to the Governor-General. It has an area of 46,692 sq. m.; pop. 349,187. There are six administrative districts under Political Agents, one of whom is also Agent for Khelat. The principal chief of the native states is H.H. Sir Mir Mahmood Khan, G.C.I.E., Khan of Khelat, who receives an annual subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees a year. He succeeded his father in '93. The ruling chief of Las Bela is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, who succeeded in '96. Khelat has an area of 71,593 sq. m.; pop. 470,336. Area of Las Bela 6441 sq. m.; pop. 56,109. The Tribal Areas 7129 sq. m.; pop. 39,000. The country is of great strategic importance, commanding the numerous passes to the south of the great caravan route through the Gomal to Ghuzni, Kabul, and Kandahar. The railways include the Quetta-Nushki line (82 miles), and their total length is 481 miles.

Agent to the Governor-General, Lieut.-Col. Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Bhutan is a state in the Eastern Himalayas, whose external relations are controlled by the Government of India. It is bounded on the north-east and north-west by Tibet and on the south by British India. The population is mostly Buddhist. Part of Tibet runs between Sikkim and Bhutan, and forms the valley of Chumbi, through which is the best route from India to Tibet. The Indian Government pay to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Bhutan, a subsidy of £6666. Area, 18,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 400,000.

Political Officer: C. A. Bell, I.C.S.

Nepal. A kingdom in the Himalayas, with Tibet on the north, Sikkim on the east, and British India on the south and west, which is independent, but maintains friendly relations with the Indian Government, who have a Resident at the capital, Katmandu (pop. 50,000). The population is of mixed character, but the Ghoorkas predominate. The ruler is the Maharajahdiraj, born August 8th, '75, and succeeded in '81. Area about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. estimated at from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000.

Resident (at Katmandu), Lieut.-Col. J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E.

Sikkim is an independent state in the Himalayas, bounded on the north and east by Tibet, on the south by Darjiling, and on the west by Nepal. It is under the protection of Great Britain, which controls both its foreign relations and internal affairs, a Political Officer advising the Maharaja and his Council. Trade with Tibet is carried on through Sikkim. Area, 2818 sq. m.; pop. 59,014.

Political Officer: C. A. Bell, I.C.S.

BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS.

The area of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, exclusive of India, is 9,438,000 square miles—seventy-eight times the area of the United Kingdom. The population at the 1901 census was 49,581,000, the population of the United Kingdom being 41,459,000.

COLONIES IN EUROPE.

Gibraltar. Ruled as a Crown colony by the military Governor. The name is a corruption of *Jebel el Tarik*, the Mount of Tarik. A rocky promontory, 2½ miles long and with an extreme breadth of ½ mile, on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus, and is a British fortress and the "key" of the Mediterranean. **Area**, 1½ sq. m.; **pop.** 18,351, excluding the garrison, which in 1909 numbered 5564. The rock rises to 1439 feet, and is impregnable fortified. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. The port is free, and is the *entrepôt* of a considerable trade between North Africa and the United Kingdom. It is also an important coaling station.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O. (salary £5000).—**Colonial Secretary**, Sir Frederick Evans, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.—**Treasurer and Collector**, A. C. Greenwood.—**Chief Justice**, Sir H. R. P. Schooles.—**Attorney-General**, A. M. Coll, K.C.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; J. Hall, jun., 31, Crutched Friars; Westcott & Laurance, Ingram Court. **Fares:** £3 to £11.

Malta. A Crown colony. Anciently *Melita*. Situated in the Mediterranean, about 58 miles south of Sicily. **Area** (including two smaller islands) 117 sq. m. **Pop.** 215,879, excluding the garrison, 8926. Malta alone contains about 188,000 inhabitants. **Capital**, Valletta; **pop.** (with suburb of Florina) about 31,000. A fine city, commanding two noble harbours, and surrounded by massive fortifications which are picturesque, but antiquated, and would be of little use under modern war conditions. Malta is the chief coaling station of the British Mediterranean Fleet, and is provided with extensive dockyard accommodation. Government is administered by a Governor (military), advised and assisted by an Executive Council. Legislation is carried on by a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor (President), a Vice-President, the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, the Crown Advocate, with other official and elected members. **Language:** The vernacular is a dialect of Semitic origin derived from the Carthaginian

and Arabic tongues, but contains a large admixture of corrupt Italian terms. Generally, the upper classes can speak English or Italian. Italian is the official language of the law-courts, but parents of pupils in the public schools may choose whether their children shall learn English or Italian. About 96 per cent. of them prefer English. **Religion:** Roman Catholic. **Education:** Free in the day and night elementary schools (average enrolment, 19,100), while secondary education is provided at a very moderate rate. The Lyceum is attended by about 600 boys, and the University by about 240 students. There are also many private schools. **Products:** Potatoes, onions, cummin-seed, and oranges are the principal products that are exported.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (salary £5000); residences, Valletta and Verdala Palaces.—**Lieut. - Governor and Chief Secretary to Government**, Sir E. M. Merewether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Westcott & Laurance, Ingram Court; Kaye, Son & Co., 118, Fenchurch Street. **Fares:** £9 to £14.

Cyprus. An island in the Levant, 60 miles south of Asia Minor and 40 west of Syria, occupied by Great Britain under the Convention with Turkey of June 4th, 1878. **Area**, 3584 sq. m.; **pop.** (1907) 256,433, of whom 182,739 are Greek Christians and 51,309 Mohammedans, and 130 military. Divided into six districts. **Capital**, Nicosia, **pop.** 14,752, inland. Chief products, cotton, wine, caroubs, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, raisins. The island is administered by a High Commissioner, with an Executive Council of 4 and a Legislative Council of 18, of whom 12 are elected. Under the Convention of '78 an annual tribute of £92,800, with 4,166,220 okes of salt, is payable to the Sultan. A new harbour has been made at Famagusta and a railway built to Morphou, a distance of 60 miles.

High Commissioner, Sir C. A. King Harman, K.C.M.G. (salary £3000).

Executive Council: **Chief Secretary**, Major J. E. Clauson, R.E., C.M.G.—**King's Advocate**, J. A. S. Bucknill.—**Treasurer**, W. A. Bowring.

Steamship Line: Kaye, Son & Co., 118, Fenchurch Street. **Fares:** £14 to £16 10s.

COLONIES IN ASIA.

Aden. A town and territory on the south coast of Yemen, Arabia, 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. **Total area**, 75 sq. m.; **pop.** 41,222. A **Resident** acts as military and civil governor, subject to the Government of Bombay. The harbour is the *entrepôt* of trade between Europe and America on the one hand, and India, Southern Arabia and the east coast of Africa on the other. It is a coaling station for the British Navy, and as such is strongly fortified. The islands of *Perim* and *Kuria-Muria* off the coast of Arabia, and *Socotra* off the coast of Africa, are dependencies of

Aden. *Perim* has an area of about 5 sq. m., and is used as a coaling depôt for the Mercantile Marine. *Socotra* has an area of 1382 sq. m., and a population of 12,000 of Arab descent. **Capital**, Tamarida. **Products**, aloes, dates, figs, etc.

Political Resident, Brigadier-Gen. J. A. Bell. **First Assistant**, Major H. F. Jacob.

Steamship Lines to Aden: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street; Gellatly & Co., Billiter Street; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; Stick & Co., 24, Leadenhall Street. **Fares:** £21 to £38.

Bahrain Islands. These islands in the Persian Gulf have been under British protection since 1847. The chief town is Moharek, on the island of that name, pop. 22,000; but the commercial capital is Manameh, pop. 25,000. The ruling chief is Sheikh Esa. Since 1904 a British officer has resided at Manameh, as Political Agent of the Government of India, working under the Resident in the Persian Gulf. The chief industry is pearl fishing, but dates and grain are also exported.

Resident in the Persian Gulf: Major P. Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E.

British North Borneo (area 31,106 sq. m., pop. 160,000) is not an official dependency, but is the property of the British North Borneo Company, to whom a royal charter was granted in 1881. In '88 a formal protectorate was proclaimed over British North Borneo. The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor, assisted by a Council, and by Residents appointed to preside over provinces and districts; the machinery being similar to that in Crown colonies. The British North Borneo Company sells or leases its lands to planters, and derives its revenues from the proceeds of sales and taxes. About 1,000,000 acres have been leased for the cultivation of tobacco, and the industry is rapidly developing. The cultivation of rubber and cotton is being encouraged, and the cocoanut and timber trade is extending. The chief town and seat of the administration is Sandakan; pop. 9500. A railway 120 miles long, inclusive of sidings, runs from Jesselton, Gaya Bay, on the west coast, to Melalah in the interior. Another railway some 20 miles long runs from Beaufort Junction to Weston, Brunei Bay.

Court of Directors: *Chairman and Managing Director,* William C. Cowie; *Rear-Admiral* Sir Bouverie Clark, K.C.B.; *the Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone;* E. Dent; J. A. Maitland; *Major-General* Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B.; *Sir J. West Ridgeway,* G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.—*Secretary,* Harington G. Forbes.—*London Office,* 37, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Establishment: *Governor and Principal Representative of the Company in North Borneo,* Edward Peregrine Gueritz.

British Agent (Singapore), Sir J. Anderson, K.C.M.G.

Brunei, or Borneo Proper, is a state in the island of Borneo lying north-east of Sarawak. Area 4000 sq. m., pop. 30,000. Capital, Brunei, with a population of about 12,000. It is ruled by a Sultan, Mohamed Jamalulalem. A protectorate was proclaimed over Brunei by England in '88, and in 1905 a British Resident was appointed with powers to control the general administration of the state. The Governor of the Straits Settlements is High Commissioner.

Resident, M. S. H. McArthur.

Ceylon. An island almost joined to the southern extremity of India by a chain of reefs and sandbanks which is called Adam's Bridge, and which is now being surmounted by a viaduct. Its extreme length is 266 miles, and its width 140 miles. It is a Crown colony. Area, 25,332 sq. m.; pop. 4,032,936 at end of 1909. Divided into nine administrative provinces. Capital, Colombo, pop. 185,704. Bulk of population Singhalese, then Tamil, Moormen (Arabs), Burghers, Eurasians, and Malays. Europeans about 9000. An aboriginal nomadic race, the

Veddahs, occupy the interior, but they only number about 2000. The Government is in the hands of a Governor nominated by the Crown, an Executive Council of 6, and a Legislative Council of 21 members, which is composed of the Executive Council, 5 other official members, and 10 non-official members. Colombo, Kandy, and Galle have municipal government, and there are 21 local boards. Reforms embodying the elective principle were introduced into the constitution in 1910. The basis of the law is Roman-Dutch, but the criminal law has been remodelled from the Indian Penal Code. There is an Imperial garrison of about 1800 men. Colombo harbour is strongly fortified. The chief newspapers are the *Observer*, the *Times*, the *Independent*, and the *Morning Leader*. More than half of the population are Buddhists. The Hindus number 828,622, and the Mohammedans and Christians number about 248,000 and 362,000 respectively. Education is unsectarian, and in the case of vernacular schools free. Coffee was formerly Ceylon's principal product for export; but tea and the cocoanut palm are now the chief staples, and rubber has rapidly grown to a position of importance. Other products are grain, rice and cinnamon. Experiments are being made with cotton in the dry zones. Railways, owned and worked by the Government, extend 576 miles. The **Maldivé Archipelago** is tributary to Ceylon. It consists of groups of islets 500 miles west of Ceylon, inhabited by a Mohammedan population estimated at 30,000. Malé is the chief island. The produce consists of millet, fruit, and cocoanuts.

Governor, Col. Sir Henry E. McCallum, G.C.M.G. (salary £6400).

Executive Council: *Colonial Secretary,* Sir Hugh C. Clifford, K.C.M.G.—*Commanding the Forces,* Brigadier-General A. J. W. Allen, C.B.—*Attorney-General,* A. G. Lascelles.—*Controller of Revenue,* H. L. Crawford, C.M.G.—*Treasurer,* B. Senior, I.S.O.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street; Bibby Line; British India Steam Navigation Co.; City Line; Clan Line; Messageries Maritimes; Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Norddeutscher Lloyd; Austrian Lloyd. **Fares:** £14 to £52.

Hong Kong. An island and Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by the Ly-ce-nioon pass. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, at the close of the opium war. The peninsula of Kowloon, opposite the island, and the small adjacent Stonecutter's Island, now strongly fortified, with other islets, appertain to the colony. Capital, Victoria (commonly called Hong Kong, pop. 194,460). Area, 48 sq. m.; pop. 323,288. In '98 a portion of territory adjacent to Kowloon, together with Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan-tao, were leased to Great Britain by the Chinese Government for ninety-nine years. The area leased is 340 sq. miles, and is administered as part of the colony: pop. 85,011. Total population of the whole colony, including leased territories, 421,499. Government is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter including 7 official and 6 unofficial members, 4 of whom are nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the

Governor (two being usually Chinese); one is nominated by the Justices of the Peace from their body, and one by the Chamber of Commerce. The island is a military and naval station, with an Imperial garrison of about 4000 officers and men. It is also the great emporium for the European trade with China, and for the local coast trade, and is a free port. Imports, chiefly goods for China, cottons, opium, coals, iron and steel, and other manufactured articles; exports, tea, silk, and other Chinese produce. (For Hong Kong University, see CHINA.)

Governor, Brig.-Gen. Sir Fredk. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (salary £6000).

Executive Council: *Officer commanding the Troops*, Major-Gen. R. G. Broadwood, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, W. Rees Davies.—*Treasurer*, A. M. Thomson.—*Director of Public Works*, W. Chatham, C.M.G.—*Principal Civil Medical Officer*, Dr. J. M. Atkinson.—*Unofficial*, Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G.; E. A. Hewett.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; Shire Line, 57, Moorgate Street. Fares: £30 to £65.

Sarawak lies on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. Its area is 42,000 sq. m., and pop. 500,000; and in '88 it was constituted an independent state under the protection of Great Britain, all its foreign relations being conducted by H.M. Government. Capital, Kuching; pop. 25,000. Seaboard extends 380 miles. The government was handed over by the Sultan of Brunei in '42 to Sir James Brooke, who ruled as Rajah till '68, when he was succeeded by his nephew, His Highness the Rajah Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G. The Rajah married, in '69, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, and his heir is Charles Vyner Brooke, b. Sept. 26th, '74. Under the just and equitable rule of the Brookes, Sarawak has been reclaimed from barbarism. The chief exports are rubber, pepper, and sago flour. Coal is mined on a considerable scale, and gold is also worked.

Wei-hai-wei, which was leased to Great Britain by China by a Convention signed at Peking, July 1st, '98, is a city situated in a deep bay about 18 miles in circumference. The city is on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles east of Chefoo, and lies nearly opposite Port Arthur. Wei-hai-wei Harbour is sheltered, and can accommodate a large number of vessels. With the city and harbour there passed under British jurisdiction the island of Liu-Kung, on the north side of the bay, and all other islands and waters in the bay, together with a belt of land 10 miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The area is 285 sq. m., and the Chinese population is about 130,000, while the sphere of influence over which the British Government holds military rights has an area of 1500 sq. m. Gold and other minerals exist, but have not yet been worked to any extent. The territory is administered by a Commissioner under the Colonial Office, residing at Port Edward, on the mainland.

Commissioner, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G. (salary £1500). Government Secretary, R. Walter.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula, deriving its name from the Straits of Malacca, which form the great trade route between India

and China. Area about 1600 sq. m.; pop. 620,127, including 281,933 Chinese, 215,058 Malays, and 57,150 natives of India. Revenue, 1907, £1,169,351; expenditure, £1,108,297; debt, £4,950,000. Imports, £37,668,000; exports, £32,921,000. The capital of the colony and seat of government is Singapore. The Governor (who is also Governor of Labuan) is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, the first consisting of nine official members, and the second of these with seven non-official members, two of whom are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang. There are municipal boards partly elected and partly nominated by the Government at Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. The strength of the Imperial garrison is about 2380. The chief exports are tin, tapioca, copra, sago, rice, sugar, gambier, gums, and spices. A railway through Johore, connecting Singapore with Penang, was opened in Dec. 1908.

The constituent parts are as follows:—**Singapore**, an island off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, area 206 sq. m., pop. 228,555. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. Chief local products, pepper and gambier. The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, protected by fortifications. It is the headquarters of H.M. military and naval forces in these regions. The garrison consists of two battalions of infantry and two garrison companies of artillery. The colony also maintains an armed police force of 2000 officers and men.—**Penang**, or **Prince of Wales' Island**, lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. Area 107 sq. m., pop., including Province Wellesley and the Dindings, 248,207. The port and capital is Georgetown, better known as Penang. A Resident Councillor controls the administration. **Province Wellesley** is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. Area 288 sq. m., pop. 108,117. **The Dindings**, about 80 miles south of Penang, consist of the island of Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland, where is Lumut, the headquarters, with a fine harbour. Politically this settlement is a part of Penang. Area about 265 sq. m.—**Malacca** is a town and territory 240 miles south of Penang. Its coast, rocky and barren, extends 42 miles. Area 659 sq. m., pop. 95,487. It is ruled by a Resident Councillor, subject to the Governor of the colony. The chief export is tapioca. Included in the administration of the Straits Settlements are the **Cocos (or Keeling) Islands**, a small coral group lying some 700 miles S.W. of Java (area 9 sq. m., pop. 669), annexed to Singapore in 1903, and **Christmas Island**, which lies 200 miles S.W. of Java, and was annexed to Singapore in 1900.

Labuan, an island situated in a bay on the north-west coast of Borneo. Was administered by the British North Borneo Company for the British Government from '89 till Dec. 31st, 1905. It was then put under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and by Letters Patent dated Oct. 30th, 1906, the colony was made part of the Straits Settlements. Area 31 sq. m.; pop. 8411, mostly Malays. Port and town, Victoria, pop. 1500. Extensive coal beds exist in the island.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G. (salary £6000).

Executive Council: The Governor; *Officer commanding H.M. Troops*, Major-Gen. T.

Perrott, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, Capt. Sir A. H. Young, K.C.M.G.—*Resident Councillor of Penang*, R. N. Bland, C.M.G.—*Resident Councillor of Malacca*, W. Evans.—*Attorney-General*, F. Belfield.—*Treasurer*, J. O. Anthonisz.—*Auditor-General*, A. T. Bryant.—*Colonial Engineer*, F. J. Pigott.

The Federated Malay States.

On the mainland there are several protected Malay States, which, though not part of the colony, are subject to the supervision of a **High Commissioner** (the Governor of the Straits Settlements), which is exercised through British Residents, who assist the native rulers in the administration of the States. A Federal Council was constituted in 1909. Each native State is represented on the Council, and special representation has also been arranged for the rubber and tin interests. The Council deals with matters of general concern to the States. Care has been taken to preserve the autonomy of the chiefs in local affairs. Perak, Selangor, Pahang, and Negri Sembilan agreed to form one administrative federation under a British Resident-General in July '96. These countries are exceptionally rich in natural resources, and for several years have exported the greater part of the Straits tin, which in 1907 accounted for 48,000 out of the world's output of 93,000 tons of tin. The greater part of the Straits output is smelted at Singapore and goes to America. The soil is fertile, and there are vast areas of forest land available for plantations. Rubber and cocoanuts are most cultivated at present. In 1908 3,165,600 lb. of rubber were exported, and this figure will increase rapidly. There are about 542 miles of railway, chiefly in Perak and Selangor, all owned and managed by the Government.

Perak, on the western coast of the peninsula; area 6555 sq. m., pop. 430,000. Capital, Taiping. The ports are Teluk Anson and Port Weld.

Selangor adjoins Perak along its southern frontier; area 3200 sq. m., pop. 326,000. The capital is Kwala Lumpur (pop. 40,000), the largest town on the mainland and the seat of the Federal Government. Port Swettenham provides accommodation for ocean steamers.

Negri Sembilan is the name given to a federation of small states lying between Selangor, Malacca, Pahang, and Johore. They are administered by one Resident, who resides at Seremban. Area 2600 sq. m., pop. 121,000. The port is Port Dickson.

Pahang is less opened up, but contains much mineral and agricultural wealth. Area 14,000 sq. m., pop. 100,000.

By the Treaty of 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to the British Government all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration, and control which they possessed over the States of Kelantan, Tringganu, Kedah, Perlis, and adjacent islands. These States extend across the Malay peninsula, and have an area of about 15,000 sq. m., with a population estimated at 450,000.

Johore is an independent Malay State under Sultan Ibrahim, at the southern extremity of the peninsula. The foreign relations of the State, however, are in the hands of the British Government. Area 9000 sq. m., pop. about 200,000. Capital Johore Bharu.

High Commissioner, Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements.

Resident-General of the Federated States, Sir W. T. Taylor, K.C.M.G.

Steamship Lines to Singapore: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; Shire Line, 57, Moorgate Street. **Fares**: £26 to £60.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

By the South Africa Act, 1909, the Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony were united in a Legislative Union under one Government under the name of **The Union of South Africa**. Provision was made for other territories, such as the British South Africa Co.'s territory, joining the Union later. The Governor-General of the Union of South Africa is appointed by the King at a salary of £10,000 a year. There is an **Executive Council** to advise the Governor-General in the government of the Union. The members of the Council are chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and hold office during his pleasure. The Houses of Parliament are a **Senate** and **House of Assembly**. Cape Town is the seat of Legislature, Pretoria the seat of the Executive Government. The English and Dutch languages are official languages of the Union, and are treated on a footing of equality and possess and enjoy equal freedom, rights, and privileges. The Senate consists of 8 members elected by the legislature of each province and 8 members nominated for 10 years by the Governor. The membership of the Union House of Assembly is: Cape, 51; Natal, 17; the Transvaal, 36; and the Orange Free State, 17. The membership of either House is limited to persons of European descent. Parliament may

by law prescribe the qualifications of voters; but no such law shall disqualify any person in the province of the Cape of Good Hope who, under the laws existing in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope at the establishment of the Union, is or may become qualified to vote, by reason of his race or colour only, unless the Bill be passed by both Houses of Parliament sitting together and at the third reading be agreed to by not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of both Houses. No person who, at the passing of any such law, is registered as a voter in any province shall be removed from the register by reason only of any disqualification based on race or colour. The control and administration of native affairs and matters affecting Asiatics in the Union is vested in the Governor-General in Council.

The command in chief of the naval and military forces within the Union is vested in the King or in the Governor-General as his representative. Bills passed by the Union Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General and may be disallowed within one year by the King. The four original Colonies became provinces of the Union, all, except the Orange River Colony—which became the **Orange Free State**—retaining their names. There is to be **Free Trade** within the Union as soon as the Parliament shall have made provision for it. The

Union assumed the Colonial debts and the control of railways, ports, and harbours. In each of the provinces an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority. There is a Council for each province, consisting of twenty-five members or as many more as the number of members the province is entitled to send to the Union Parliament. Four members are elected by each Provincial Council to form, with the Administrator of the province, an executive committee. The election of senators and of members of the executive committees of the Provincial Councils is according to the principle of *proportional representation*, each voter having one transferable vote.

Governor-General, Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone.

Executive Council: *Premier and Minister of Agriculture*, General the Rt. Hon. Louis Botha.—*Interior (including Mines and Defence)*, J. C. Smuts.—*Railways*, J. W. Sauer.—*Justice*, General Hertzog.—*Education*, F. S. Malan.—*Finance*, H. C. Hull.—*Lands*, Abraham Fischer.—*Native Affairs*, H. Burton.—*Commerce and Industries*, —.—*Public Works and Posts and Telegraphs*, D. P. de V. Graaf.—*Minister without portfolio*, C. O'G. Gubbins.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Lord de Villiers.

H.M. Trade Commissioner, R. Sothorn Holland, Cape Town.

General Manager of Railways, Sir T. R. Price, K.C.M.G.

High Commissioner in London, Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

History in 1910.

Political interest was naturally absorbed in the inauguration of the Union. The first formal step towards the execution of the Act of 1909 was the Royal Proclamation on Dec. 3rd. Three weeks later it was announced that the appointment of Governor-General had been conferred upon Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who was soon afterwards created a peer, with the title of Viscount Gladstone.

Meanwhile politicians in South Africa were busily discussing the constitution of the first Executive Council. At one time there appeared some possibility of the formation of a coalition ministry, but the efforts of Dr. Jameson and others to this end were defeated by the opposition of the Bond and the Orangia Union. It was generally anticipated that General Botha would be the first Prime Minister. The anticipation was justified upon Lord Gladstone's arrival at Cape Town, when General Botha was invited to form an Executive Council. On May 30th he was able to announce the names of his colleagues. These included four members of the Cape Ministry, Mr. Sauer, Mr. Malan, Mr. Burton, and Mr. Graaf; two members of the Transvaal Ministry, Mr. Smuts and Mr. Hull; two members of the Orange River Ministry, General Hertzog and Mr. Fischer; and two members of the Natal Ministry, Mr. Moor and Mr. Gubbins. Mr. Merriman was invited to join the Council, but did not see his way to do so.

On May 31st the eighth anniversary of the Peace of Vereeniging, the Union of South Africa came into being. Union Day, as it was called, was observed throughout South Africa as a public holiday, with thanksgiving services in the churches and patriotic parades of school

children. A message was received from King George, expressing His Majesty's "earnest hope and strong confidence that the new Constitution will, under Divine Providence, further the highest welfare of South Africa and add strength to the Empire."

One of the first public acts of the new Government was the release of Dinizulu, who, as related in the 1910 ANNUAL, had been sentenced in March 1909 to 4 years' imprisonment.

The polling day for elections to the first Union House of Assembly was fixed for Sept. 15th, and from June onwards the campaign of the political parties was conducted with vigour. There were no clear issues of principle before the electorate, and party divisions followed the old cleavages of South African life. The Nationalist Party, led by General Botha, enlisted the support of the Dutch organisations, Het Volk, Orangia Unie, and the Bond. The Progressists or Unionists, of whom Dr. Jameson is the foremost figure, drew their strength mainly from the industrial and commercial classes in the towns. The Natalians seemed likely to form a party by themselves. The Unionists attacked the Government vigorously on the appointment to the Cabinet of General Hertzog, whose education policy in the Free State had occasioned much bitterness (see 1910 ANNUAL). They pressed a programme advocating immigration, closer settlement, industrial insurance, and other measures of social reform. General Botha claimed for the Nationalists the desire to make South Africa "a happy home for all its inhabitants," and to see it take its place in the Empire as a great and prosperous country.

The result of the election was the return of 67 Nationalists, 37 Unionists, 4 Labour members, and 13 Independents. General Botha, therefore, found himself with a majority of 13 over all parties, or 21 with the Labour Party on his side. The Prime Minister and two of his colleagues failed to obtain seats at the first attempt. General Botha, who stood for the Eastern Division of the Transvaal, was defeated by Sir Percy FitzPatrick, but was subsequently returned unopposed for Losberg. Mr. Moor, ex-Premier of Natal, who had been appointed Minister of Commerce and Industries in the Union Cabinet, was defeated at Weenen by Mr. Meyer. He subsequently resigned his portfolio and accepted a seat in the Senate. Mr. Hull, the Union Treasurer, was defeated by a Labour candidate at Georgetown, but a seat was found for him at Barberton.

The lamented death of King Edward having prevented the proposed voyage of his present Majesty to South Africa, that duty was delegated to the Duke of Connaught, who with the Duchess arrived at Cape Town on Oct. 31st, and opened the Union Parliament with great ceremony on Nov. 4th.

THE CAPE.

The Cape of Good Hope Province occupies the extreme southern portion of Africa. Its boundaries are: west, the Atlantic Ocean; north, the Orange river and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; east, the Orange Free State Province, Basutoland, and Natal; south, the Indian Ocean. The area of the province is 276,995 sq. m., and the pop. 2,409,804. Whites number 579,741, and those of other than European or white races 1,830,063. Capital, Cape Town, pop. 169,641; other chief towns, Port

Elizabeth, pop. 23,266, the chief commercial port; Grahamstown, pop. 10,498, the capital of the eastern province; Kimberley, pop. 28,718, the seat of the diamond trade; Queenstown, King Williamstown, and Panmure, or East London. Simon's Bay is an Imperial naval station 22 miles south of Cape Town. The **Transkeian Territories and Walisoh Bay** (pop. 1015), an isolated port on the coast of Damaraland, are administered by resident magistrates. Under the South Africa Act, 1909, Cape Town became the seat of the Legislature of the Union.

The Provincial Council consists of 51 members. The electors are qualified, whether white men, Indians, or natives, as occupiers of property worth £75, or receiving a salary equivalent to £50. The province possesses a complete system of local self-government, 74 elective councils maintaining the roads, and having powers as to public works, licensing and police in all the 77 divisions. There are also 112 municipal councils and 80 village management boards.

The permanent military forces are the Cape Mounted Rifles (575) and Cape Police (750). There are also 49 Volunteer Corps, numbering 7643, with 12 guns. There is an important Admiralty establishment at Simon's Bay, and Table Bay is strongly fortified. As to Education, there is a University at Cape Town (Royal Charter 1877), and there are more than 2600 State-aided elementary schools, besides private and religious institutions. The principal religious denominations are the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Independent, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The province contains 3262 miles of railway. The chief minerals worked are copper, coal, and gold. The chief diamond fields are at and near Kimberley, in Griqualand West, and their export in 1908 was valued at £3,191,582. **Agricultural** operations include the production of wool, wine, wheat, and other cereals, and the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, and ostriches. There are valuable forests. The principal exports are gold, diamonds, wool, mohair, ostrich feathers, hides and skins, copper ore, and aloes. The chief newspapers are the *Cape Times* (London office: 14, St. Mary Axe); the *Argus* (which supports the Government, and is published by a company that also publishes the *Johannesburg Star*, the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, etc.), the *South African News*, the *Diamond Fields Advertiser*, and *OnsLand* (published tri-weekly) which is the paper of the Dutch colonists. At East London is published the *East London Despatch*, and at Port Elizabeth the *Cape Daily Telegraph* (evening).

Revenue, 1904-5, £3,472,303; 1905-6, £8,236,880; 1906-7, £7,733,241; 1907-8, £6,981,308; 1908-9, £7,303,000; **expenditure**, 1904-5, £9,149,407; 1905-6, £8,231,719; 1906-7, £8,373,600; 1907-8, £7,955,156; 1908-9, £7,676,000. **Imports**, 1907, £49,276,224; 1908, £49,639,917; **exports**, 1907, £44,504,450; 1908, £42,011,582. **Public debt**, 1906, £43,980,112; 1907, £46,259,790; 1908, £53,145,880.

Steamship Lines: Union Castle Line, 3, Fenchurch Street; Bucknall Bros., 23, Leadenhall Street; Houlder Bros. & Co., 146, Leadenhall Street; G. Thompson & Co., 7, Billiter Square; Shaw, Saville & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street; J. B. Westray & Co., 138, Leadenhall Street. **Fares:** 9 to 47 guineas.

Administrator, N. F. de Waal.

Agent-General in London, Sir Somerset R. French, K.C.M.G., 98-100, Victoria Street, S.W.

—*Secretary*, T. Slingsby Nightingale.—*Emigration Agent*, H. H. Erskine.—*Trades Commissioner*, Charles du Plessis Chiappini.

NATAL.

Natal is situated on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Seaboard extends a distance of about 376 miles. Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal border the province on the north, Orange Free State Province and Basutoland on the west, and the Cape Province on the south-west. **Area**, including Zululand, Amatongaland, and the Vryheid, Utrecht and Wakkerstroom districts transferred from the Transvaal in 1902, 36,434 sq. m.; pop. (1907) 1,164,285, including 94,370 whites, 112,126 Indians and Asiatics, 6939 mixed races, 938,472 natives. Capital, Pietermaritzburg, pop. 32,000; the only port is Durban, with a pop. of 69,894.

The Provincial Council consists of 25 members elected by voters having a property qualification of £50, or paying £10 rent per annum, or having an income of £96. For local government there are municipal corporations at Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Newcastle, Ladysmith and Dundee, and local boards at Verulam, and Greytown.

Many natives live apart in locations provided for them by the Government, about 2,250,000 acres of land being vested for this purpose in the Native Trust. A Native High Court administers civil justice, and deals with all political crimes and crimes arising out of native law and custom—ordinary crimes falling under the ordinary criminal law. Natives can acquire the franchise under certain conditions.

Religion is well provided for by denominational bodies, but no public aid. There are 34 provincial primary schools, and a large number of other primary and secondary schools, for both European and native children. The chief products of the colony are wool, cereals, coal (a rapidly growing industry), iron, and sugar. The coal deposits are in the northern portion of the colony, the Dundee district being the best developed area. The output in 1908 was 1,655,120 tons. There are 1023 miles of railway in the province. The chief newspapers are the *Natal Mercury*, *Times of Natal*, *Natal Witness*, and the *Natal Advertiser*.

Revenue, 1907, £3,471,932; 1908, £3,510,350; **expenditure**, 1907, £3,681,914; 1908, £3,689,752; **exports**, 1908, £9,622,474; **imports**, 1908, £6,655,728; **debt**, 1908, £20,760,992.

Administrator, — Smythe.

Agent-General in London (acting), R. Russell, M.A., B.C.L., 26, Victoria Street, S.W.

Steamship Lines: Union Castle Line, 3, Fenchurch Street; Bucknall Bros., 23, Leadenhall Street; Houlder Bros., 146, Leadenhall Street; Rennie & Co., 4, East India Avenue. **Fares:** 12 to 50 guineas.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

Founded by Boers who trekked from Cape Colony in 1836, and recognised in '54 as an independent Dutch republic under the title of the Orange Free State. The Government of the Free State threw in their lot with the Transvaal Government in Oct. '99, and the first act of hostility in the Boer war was committed by Free State forces. The country was, on May 28th, 1900, formally annexed by Great Britain after its occupation by Lord Roberts, proclaimed as the

Orange River Colony, and put under military rule. Executive and Legislative Councils were also established, the latter containing 6 official and 8 unofficial members. Letters Patent establishing a new Constitution were published at Bloemfontein (June 10th, 1907). By the provisions of the South African Act, 1909, the Colony became a province of the Union, under the name of the Orange Free State Province. The Provincial Council consists of 25 members.

The predominant religion is that of the Dutch Reformed Church. In 1907 there were 17,700 children under instruction in the public schools. The country is not well suited for agriculture, but good grazing is afforded by the rolling plains, of which it chiefly consists, and stock and sheep farming are extensively carried on. Coal is abundant in the north of the province. The output in 1908 was 468,292 tons. Diamond mines exist, and yielded diamonds to the value of £1,222,202 in 1907. There are about 1000 miles of railways. The chief newspaper is *The Friend*.

Area 50,392 sq. m.; pop. (1904 census), 387,315, 142,679 being Europeans and 244,636 coloured persons. Capital, Bloemfontein, pop. 33,890, including town 25,873, troops 3487, and 4530 civilians, etc., with troops. Other chief towns are Harrismith (5306), Kroonstad (5797), Jagersfontein (5650), and Ladybrand (3207). Revenue, 1908-9, £915,286; expenditure, 1908-9, £952,513; public debt, £1,005,000. Imports, 1906-7, £3,672,591; 1907-8, £2,945,860; exports, 1906-7, £3,749,006; 1907-8, £3,558,373.

Administrator, Dr. Ramsbottom.

Agent-General in London, R. E. Brounger, 121, Victoria St., S.W.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal was founded in 1831 by Boers, who journeyed thither from Cape Colony, and gradually formed a settled Government, whose independence was acknowledged by Great Britain by the Sand River Convention in 1852. Serious difficulties with the natives arose from time to time, and in 1877 the country was annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers took up arms to regain their independence. Majuba and the 1881 Convention followed, giving the Transvaal complete self-government subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain. Another Convention was signed in 1884, under which the country was renamed the South African Republic, the control over foreign relations, except with the Orange Free State, being reserved to the British Crown. In '86 gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand range of hills, and these have since, after the first rush and the inevitable collapse, proved to be of immense value. The centre of the gold fields is Johannesburg. It was the discontent amongst the "Outlanders" of Johannesburg which ultimately led to the war between the Transvaal and Great Britain. Fighting began in Oct. '99, and after some initial successes the Boers were driven back, Lord Roberts reaching Bloemfontein March 13th, and Pretoria June 5th, 1900. On Sept. 1st, 1900, the country was formally annexed to the British Empire, though terms of peace were not signed till May 31st, 1902. Lord Milner then assumed office as Governor of the Transvaal, and Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted. In 1905 Letters Patent were issued providing for representative government, but in 1906 the

Liberal Government announced their intention to set up responsible government.

Under the Constitution promulgated Dec. 12th, 1906, by Letters Patent, the Legislature consisted of a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. Under the South Africa Act, 1909, the Provincial Government consists of an Executive Committee of 5 members, and a Provincial Council of 36 members.

A Land Settlement Board of three members appointed by the Governor was constituted by the Act of 1906 to deal with the lands, etc., held by settlers under the Settlers' Ordinance, 1902, or the Transvaal Guaranteed Loan Ordinance, 1903, and all moneys paid by such persons in discharge of their obligations and any balance appropriated for land settlement purposes. The Board was appointed for five years, unless its existence were sooner determined by the Government of the colony, with the approval of the Governor and a Secretary of State.

Under the 1907 Education Act elementary education is free and compulsory for white children between 8 and 15, who live within three miles of a public school. The teaching of English is compulsory, but provision is made also for the teaching of Dutch, except to children whose parents object. Religious teaching is undenominational, and can only be given by the teachers. The Boers generally belong to the Dutch Reformed Church, but the English Episcopal and Free Churches have a large number of adherents. For local administration there are elective municipalities in Pretoria and Johannesburg, and all the larger towns and villages.

The country offers great facilities for agriculture and stock-rearing, but wants developing. The number of farms before the war was estimated at rather more than 12,000. The chief exports are gold, wool, cattle, hides, grain, and ostrich feathers. The value of the gold produced in 1908 was £29,973,115. Coal is found of fair quality, and the output is steadily rising. It amounted to 2,689,904 tons, valued at £793,949 in 1908. The chief newspapers are the *Rand Mail*, *Volkstem*, *Johannesburg Star*, and *Transvaal Leader*.

Area, 113,642 sq. m.; pop. (1904) 1,354,200, of whom 300,225 were whites, 1,030,029 aboriginal natives, and 23,946 of other coloured races. The Johannesburg municipality in 1904 had an area of 81½ sq. m. and a population of 155,642, of whom 83,363 were whites (in 1908 there were 95,126); that of Pretoria municipality was 15,539.

Revenue: 1908-9, £5,735,000; 1909-10 (estimated), £5,251,000; expenditure, 1908-9, £4,524,835; 1909-10 (estimated), £4,963,000. Imports, 1907, £15,758,944; 1908, £16,106,692; exports, 1907, £31,268,276 (including bullion and specie £27,554,587), 1908, £33,323,590.

Administrator, J. F. B. Rissik.

Agent-General in London, Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

Basutoland. A native province of British South Africa, situated to the north-east of Cape Colony. It lies inclosed between Natal, the Orange Free State Province, and the Cape Province. Basutoland was disannexed from Cape Colony in '84, and has since been administered by a Resident Commissioner, under the High Commissioner for South Africa. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, appeals lying to the Magistrates' Courts, in which all

cases between natives and Europeans are heard. A hut tax of £1 per hut is levied, and produced £65,456 in 1907-8. Area, 10,293 sq. m.; pop. 348,843 in 1904, including 835 Europeans. Capital, Maseru; pop. 862. There are 217 schools, with 13,660 scholars. The country includes the finest grain-producing land in South Africa, and the climate is magnificent. The chief products are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. The natives are intelligent, and when instructed are capable of the supervision of machinery. They keep large herds of cattle. The province is included in the South African Customs Union.

Paramount Chief, Letsie, elected in 1905 on the death of Lerothodi.

Resident Commissioner, H. C. Sloley, C.M.G. (salary £1500).

Bechuanaland Protectorate. The Protectorate (area about 275,000 sq. m., pop. 150,000, including 1004 whites, in 1904) extends from the Molopo river in the south northwards to the Zambesi, and is bounded on the east by the Transvaal Province and Matabeleland, and on the west by German South-West Africa. The administration is carried on by a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Mafeking, under the High Commissioner, with two Assistant Commissioners, one at Francistown and another at Gaborone. A mounted police force maintains order. There is also a small force of mounted native police. A hut tax of £1 per annum is levied. Cattle form the chief wealth of the country.

Resident Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Panzera (salary £1200 and allowances). Assistant Commissioners, J. Ellenberger; Capt. P. M. Daniell.

Swaziland, which passed with the Transvaal under British rule in 1900, is now a Protectorate administered by the High Commissioner for South Africa, under an Order in Council dated Dec. 1st, 1906. It is bounded on the east by British Portuguese East Africa and Tongaland, which intervene between it and the coast. Area, 6536 sq. m.; pop. 86,381, including 800 whites. Capital, Mbabane. It is a mountainous tract stretching west of the Lebombo range, with richly fertile valleys, probably valuable fields of gold, tin, and coal, and considerable agricultural and pastoral resources. The Swazi are a section of the Zulu race, and the native ruler is the Queen Regent, Lobatsebeni. A Resident Commissioner, with Assistant Commissioners and other officers, administers justice and collects taxes. Magistrates' and other Courts were established in 1904. The jurisdiction of the Paramount and other chiefs is retained in all civil disputes in which only aboriginal natives are concerned, but with an appeal to the Resident Commissioner. Speaking with the authority of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the Acting Commissioner stated in Jan. 1900 that, although the transfer of the responsibility for the administration of Swaziland to the South African Government was bound to come soon, it was not the intention of the Imperial Government to sanction an immediate change. By the South African Constitution Act, 1903, it is provided that no land in Basutoland, nor any land forming part of the native reserves in Bechuanaland and Swaziland, shall be alienated from the native tribes.

Resident Commissioner, R. T. Coryndon.

RHODESIA.

On Oct. 29th, '89, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large administrative powers in the region north of the Transvaal, now known as Rhodesia, which has an estimated area of 440,000 sq. m., and a pop. of 1,500,000, and authorising it to promote trade and commerce and to work mineral and other concessions in those regions. The authorised share capital of the Company amounts to £9,000,000, of which £6,000,000 has been issued. Rhodesia is divided into two portions by the river Zambesi. Rhodesia is no doubt destined, sooner or later, to take her place in the South African Union.

Northern Rhodesia (divided into North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia) is the British sphere lying between the Portuguese settlements, German East Africa and the Congo Free State, excepting the Nyasaland Protectorate. North-Eastern Rhodesia has an area of about 109,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 346,250. The exports include ivory and rubber, also tobacco and cotton, which are being grown with considerable success. North-Western Rhodesia has an area of about 182,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 501,000. It is also called Barotseland, and contains the country ruled by King Lewanika, whose headquarters are at Lealui. The headquarters of the Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia are at Fort Jameson, and of the Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia at Livingstone. There is a High Court of North-Eastern Rhodesia, of which Mr. Leicester P. Beaufort is the Judge. For North-Western Rhodesia one of the Judges of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia presides at the sittings of the High Court.

Southern Rhodesia includes the two provinces of Matabeleland and Mashonaland (area 148,575 sq. m., pop. 677,000; over 662,000 are natives. It lies between the northern boundary of the Transvaal on the south, and the Zambesi on the north, with the Portuguese provinces of Manica and Sofala as the eastern boundary. The seat of government is Salisbury (pop. 1684), which is also the capital of Mashonaland; the chief town of Matabeleland is Bulawayo (pop. 3491). The Rhodesia Railways include the following sections: Vryburg to Bulawayo 588 miles, Bulawayo to Salisbury 301 miles, Bulawayo to Victoria Falls, 280 miles, Victoria Falls to Kalomo, 94 miles, Bulawayo to Cecil Nicholson, 103 miles, and Gwelo to Selukwe, 24 miles—total, 1390 miles. The Mashonaland Railway includes the following sections: Umtali to Salisbury, 170 miles, Kalomo to Broken Hill, 281 miles, Salisbury to Ayrshire, 84 miles, Ranket Junction to Eldorado, 12 miles—total, 547 miles. It is proposed to extend the Rhodesian Railway from Broken Hill to a point on the Congo frontier, and thence along the Katanga copper mines to Ruwe and the Lualaba river. The output of gold from the mines amounted in 1905 to 407,048 oz., in 1906 to 511,895 oz., in 1907 to 612,053 oz., and in 1908 to 666,361 oz. Other mineral exports include silver, lead, copper, coal, chrome ore, and asbestos.

The Government is conducted by the Executive Council of Southern Rhodesia, consisting of the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia (Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G.) and four members appointed by the Company, with the approval

of a Secretary of State, and by a **Legislative Council** consisting of the Administrator, and twelve other members, of whom five are appointed by the Company with the approval of a Secretary of State and seven elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. The Resident Commissioner is a member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils, but without a vote. The duration of each Legislative Council is for three years. The ordinances of the latter are subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner and to disallowance by the Secretary of State. **Native affairs** are administered, under the Administrator, by a Chief Native Commissioner in each province, assisted in each case by Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. Land has been reserved for tribal settlements, and an annual hut tax of £1 is imposed. The **Judicial Establishment** consists of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia with two judges, the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and local magistrates. The territory is divided into magisterial districts, and appeal lies from the magistrate to the judges, and from the High Court to the Supreme Court of the Cape. There are magistrates at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Victoria, Umtali, Gwanda, Gwelo, and Masetter. Civil cases between native and native are tried in accordance with native law, with certain restrictions. High Schools have been opened at Salisbury

and Bulawayo to provide a secondary education specially adapted to the needs, of the future generation of Rhodesian farmers. The control of the military forces of Southern Rhodesia, known as the British South Africa Police, is in the hands of the Imperial Government, acting through the High Commissioner for South Africa, though the cost is borne by the Company. The chief newspapers are the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, *Rhodesia Herald*, *Gwelo Times*, and *Rhodesia Advertiser*. The revenue and expenditure for 1909-10 were estimated to balance at £594,000.

Board of Directors: The Duke of Abercorn, K.G. (President), J. Rochfort Maguire (Vice-President), Lord Gifford, V.C., Sir Lewis Michell, P. Lyttelton Gell, Dr. L. S. Jameson, C.B., H. Birchenough, C.M.G., the Marquess of Winchester.—*London office*, 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.—*Manager*, H. Wilson Fox.—*Secretary*, D. E. Brodie.—*Assistant Secretary*, A. P. Millar.—*Registrar*, R. C. Bolton.—*Emigration and Information Offices*, 138, Strand, London, W.C.; and 131, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Administration: *Administrator of Southern Rhodesia*, Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G. (Salisbury).—*Resident Commissioner and Commandant-General*, Col. J. G. Fair, D.S.O.—*Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia*, L. A. Wallace.—*Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia*, L. P. Beaufort (acting).

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Nyasaland Protectorate, until July 6th, 1907, known as the British Central Africa Protectorate. A portion of British Central Africa lying round the shores of Lake Nyasa, and extending nearly to the banks of the Zambesi. It includes all British Nyasaland, as well as the Shire Highlands and the greater part of the basin of the river Shire. The administration is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. The Protectorate is divided into 13 Districts, and these are managed by a number of Residents and Assistant Residents, Judicial Officers, etc. There is a High Court for the Protectorate. The armed forces consist of 100 Sikhs and the 1st battalion of the King's African Rifles. The port is **Chinde**, at the mouth of the Zambesi, where a small concession has been granted by the Portuguese Government. **Area**, 43,608 sq. m., pop. 948,276; the European inhabitants number 587 (1908), Indians 515, and natives 947,168. The principal occupation of the European settlers is planting; and many thriving plantations of coffee, tobacco, and cotton have been established. Rubber and ivory are also exported. The chief towns are: Blantyre, Zomba (headquarters of the Government), Fort Johnston (the principal port on Lake Nyasa and Marine Transport Department dépôt), Karonga (north end of Lake Nyasa), the starting-point for Tanganyika, and Kotakota (west coast of Lake Nyasa). Almost the entire trade is with the United Kingdom. The Shire Highland Railway (113 miles) connects Port Herald and Chiromo on the Shire River with Blantyre, and will be continued to Zomba and Lake Nyasa.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Sir William H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £2000).—*Deputy-Governor*, Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G.—*Assistant Deputy Governor*, H. L. Wallis.—*Agent at Chinde*, S. H. Fletcher.

—*Judge* (Blantyre), C. J. Griffin.—*Treasurer*, Wm. Wheeler, C.M.G.—*Secretary to the Administration*, A. J. Williams.—*Director of Public Works*, T. I. Binnie.

Inspector-General of Protectorate Forces, Brevet-Col. J. E. Gough, V.C., C.M.G.

East Africa Protectorate. This extends about 400 miles along the coast northwards from Umba, at the mouth of the Umba river, and inland to the borders of Uganda. It adjoins the Italian and Abyssinian spheres on the north and German East Africa on the south. The Imperial British East Africa Company opened up the country, having in 1887 obtained a concession of territory from the Sultan of Zanzibar and in '88 a charter from the British Government. An arrangement for buying them out was, however, come to in '95, and the direct administration of the country was undertaken by H.M. Government. The Protectorate is administered by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who has the advice of Executive and Legislative Councils. The chief ports are Mombasa, pop. 27,000; Lamu, Vanga, and Kismayu. A hut tax is imposed upon the natives. The military forces consist of 4 companies of the 2nd battalion, and the 3rd battalion of the King's African Rifles. The establishment has a strength of 32 officers and 1500 rank and file. There is also an armed native police force about 2100 strong. The so-called **Uganda Railway** connects Mombasa with Lake Victoria Nyanza. Agricultural operations are increasing, particularly in the Highlands, where a large body of English farmers are devoting their efforts to stock raising and general farming. The principal products of the country are cattle and sheep, ostrich feathers, grain, ivory, india-rubber, copra, hides, etc. **Area** 189,838 sq. m.; pop. (estimated) 3,000,000, including 2500 Europeans. Capital, Nairobi.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Col. Sir Percy Girouard, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (salary £2500).

Uganda Protectorate The, includes not only Buganda proper, but Bunyoro, Busoga, and other countries westwards up to the boundary of the Belgian Congo, and northwards to the Egyptian Soudan. It lies between the Belgian Congo on the west and the East Africa Protectorate on the east, the southern boundary being 1° S. lat. and the Anglo-German frontier, and the northern an undetermined line from a point near Lado on the White Nile to the watershed of Lake Rudolf, separating it from the Egyptian Soudan. The native capital of the country is Mengo, but the British administration, under a Governor, has its headquarters at Entebbe, on the N.W. shore of Lake Victoria. The Imperial Government took over the administration from the Imperial British East Africa Company in '94, and made the country a protectorate. A High Court for the Protectorate was established in 1902, with an Appeal Court at Zanzibar. The King, or "Kabaka," is H.H. Daudi Chua (b. 1895), who, being a minor, is now under a regency of three chiefs. He receives a stated allowance from the Government, and is being educated by an English tutor at the expense of the British Government. There is also a Lukiko, or native council, of 80 chiefs. The trade, which is increasing, is mainly in cotton, ivory, skins, wild coffee, and rubber. Iron ore abounds, and wheat grows well. The railway runs from Mombasa, on the coast, to Port Florence, on the north-east corner of the Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 584 miles. Several mail, passenger, and trading steamers are now plying on the lake. The military force includes the 4th battalion King's African Rifles, the total strength being about 825 officers and men. There is a native police force about 1000 strong. The prosperity of the country was threatened by the terrible "sleeping sickness," which has destroyed thousands, but owing to the vigorous measures introduced by the administration the mortality has been greatly reduced. **Area** about 118,000 sq. m.; **pop.** about 3,240,000, including some 450 Europeans.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Captain H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. (salary £2200).

Secretary, J. F. Cunningham (salary £650).

Principal Judge, G. F. M. Ennis (salary £800).

Zanzibar Protectorate The, consists of the island of Zanzibar (area 640 sq. m., pop. 190,000)

and the island of Pemba (area 380 sq. m., pop. 50,000). Capital, Zanzibar (pop. 70,000), which has a fine roadstead. The Sultan is Seyyid Ali bin Hamoud, b. '85, succeeded July 18th, 1902. The government is conducted by British officials appointed by His Highness with the sanction of the Foreign Office, and is under the general control of H.M. Agent and Consul-General. The principal members are the First Minister, the Financial Member of Council, and the Legal Member of Council and Attorney-General. The legal status of slavery was abolished in April '97, and domestic slavery in 1908. The products are mainly cloves (which form four-fifths of the entire clove crop of the world), copra, chillies, ivory, rubber, hides, and gum.

Agent and Consul-General, Edward A. W. Clarke. — Judge, Lindsey Smith. — Assistant Judge, J. W. Murison. — Consul, J. H. Sinclair.

Somaliland Protectorate The British sphere of interest in Somaliland and on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which has existed since 1884, is known by this name. It is administered by a Commissioner. It has about 400 miles of coast, and extends inland 300 miles at its deepest point. Within this territory lie the ports Zaila, Bulhar, and Berbera, but their trade is affected by the railway which runs from Jibutl in French Somaliland to Harar (see ABYSSINIA). The boundaries were fixed by agreements with Italy in '94, and with Abyssinia in '97. The Somaliland Battalion of the King's African Rifles forms the military force. It was strengthened from 1908 to 1909 by reinforcements of Indian troops, owing to the threatening attitude of the Mullah Mohammed Abdullah, the restriction of whose activities from 1901 to 1904 had cost the British Government between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000. In Jan. 1909 the Mullah was denounced at Mecca as an impostor, and in March 1910 the Government, adopting the view that his influence was declining and that the friendly tribes, if assisted with arms, would be able to defend themselves against his raids, announced that the regular troops were to be withdrawn to the coast. (See Cd. 5000 and Cd. 5132.) The chief town is Berbera, pop. about 30,000. The products are chiefly cattle, coffee, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, and gum. **Area** 68,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 300,000, besides 65 whites, 200 Indians, and 100 coloured persons.

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, (vacant) (salary £1500).

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

Gambia. A Crown colony and a protectorate on the Gambia river, the most northerly and the oldest of the British settlements on the coast of West Africa. Capital, Bathurst (pop. 8807). The colony practically consists of St. Mary's Island. Up the river are several stations, of which McCarthy's Island, 187 miles from the mouth, is the highest. The area of the colony and protectorate is about 3980 sq. m.; **pop.** 160,807. The military force consists of the Gambia Company of the West African Frontier Force. A hut tax of about 4s. per annum is levied in the protectorate. **Products**, ground-nuts, hides, beeswax, indiarubber, etc. Ruled by a Governor, a Legislative Council of 10 members, 4 non-official, and an Executive Council.

Governor, Sir George C. Denton, K.C.M.G. (salary £1500).

Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G.

Gold Coast Colony. A Crown colony on the coast of West Africa, bounded on the east by Togoland (German), and on the west by the Ivory Coast (French). The colony has a coast-line of about 350 miles. The **area**, inclusive of Adansi, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, may be put at about 120,000 sq. m. The census of 1901 estimated the **population** at 1,696,965, but there is reason to believe that the estimate is "at least a million under the mark." The European population in 1908 was 1768. The territories in the hinterland to the north of Ashanti were made a separate

district in '97 under the name of the "**Northern Territories**" (area about 36,000 sq. m.), and are administered by a Commissioner. The native state of **Ashanti** lies inland, at the back of the central portion of the colony, and is administered by a Chief Commissioner (capital Kumasi, pop. 6642). **Accra** is the administrative centre of the colony, and has a population of 17,892. The Government includes a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 9, 5 of whom are non-official. For defence there is the Gold Coast regiment of the West African Frontier Force, 1353 strong, with headquarters in Ashanti. The products are chiefly palm-oil, gold, palm kernels, rubber, cocoa, timber, etc. The country is very rich as regards both minerals and agriculture. The gold export in 1908 was £1,194,736. Cotton is grown, and its cultivation is now encouraged. A railway runs from the port of Sekondi *via* Tarkwa and Obuassi to Kumasi, a distance of 168 miles, and a line from Accra to Akwapim has been begun.

Governor J. J. Thorburn, C.M.G. (salary £3000).
Executive Council: Colonial Secretary, Major H. Bryan, C.M.G.—Treasurer, E. B. Reece.—Officer Commanding Gold Coast Regiment West African Frontier Force, Major (local Lieut.-Col.) W. T. M. Reeve.

Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, F. C. Fuller, C.M.G.

Chief Commissioner Northern Territories, Capt. C. H. Armitage, D.S.O.

Northern Nigeria. A British Protectorate constituted Jan. 1st, 1900, over territories up till then in the occupation of the Royal Niger Company. The northern boundary, settled by the Anglo-French Agreement 1904 and the Convention of May 29th, 1906, is the French Soudan, from Barua on Lake Chad to a point on the Niger ten miles north of Illo. The western boundary is the French territory in the hinterland of Dahomey. The southern boundary is formed by Southern Nigeria. The eastern boundary is that of the Cameroons, running north-east to Lake Chad. The Protectorate includes the old Fulah Empire, of which the Sultan of Sokoto is the head. The **Haussa states** of the Fulah Empire are Mohammedan, but many of the tribes in the Protectorate are pagans. "The Niger Company, Ltd.," carry on trading, mining, and banking operations, the working of forests, and the cultivation of indigo, tobacco, and other indigenous products. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief controls the administration of the Protectorate, which has been divided into the following provinces: Sokoto, Bornu, Bauchi, Zaria, Kontagora, Nupe, Ilorin, Kappa, Bassa, Nassarawa, Muri, Yola, Kano, each under a Resident. The Government utilises the native chiefs, and establishes Native Courts, wherever possible, under the supervision of the Residents. There are also Provincial Courts held by the Residents themselves, with a Supreme Court which serves as a Court of Appeal. The 1st and 2nd foot and 3rd mounted infantry battalions West African Frontier Force, consisting of Haussas and Yorubas with a few other natives, constitute the military force, and have a strength of 3600, with 177 European officers and non-commissioned officers, 2 batteries of artillery, with sappers, and medical and transport staff. The principal station is Lokoja, at the junction of the Benue and the Niger, but the

headquarters are at Zungeru, up the Kaduna River. A port for the Protectorate is reserved at the mouth of the Forcados river in Southern Nigeria, with Burutu, which is used as a depot and transhipment station. The chief towns in the Protectorate are Gando, Sokoto, Kano, Bida, Yola, Bauchi, Zaria, Maifoni, and Ilorin. The country is fertile, and its agricultural resources are undoubtedly great. The inland regions are fairly healthy, and produce cotton, indigo, rubber, hides, and ivory, while minerals are stated to abound in certain parts. A railway runs from Barikoko to Zungeru, 22 miles. A light railway is under construction from Baro, on the Niger, to Kano, a distance of 400 miles. This line will connect with that in Southern Nigeria mentioned below. Area, 258,000 sq. m.; pop. 7,164,751.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. (salary £3000).—Senior Resident, Sir W. Wallace, K.C.M.G.—Secretary to Government, M. Beresford, I.S.O.—Treasurer, J. H. D. Bratt.—Chief Justice, E. A. Speed.—Commandant of Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force, Col. E. P. Strickland, D.S.O.

Southern Nigeria. By an Order in Council, dated Feb. 16th, 1906, the name of the colony of Lagos was altered to Southern Nigeria, and the administration of the Southern Nigeria Protectorate was placed under that of the new colony, which is now known as the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The town and island of Lagos lie on the coast of the Bight of Benin, 150 miles east of the Gold Coast. Lagos has a population of 57,000, of whom 400 are Europeans. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of 10 members, the latter including 5 unofficial members. Resident officers are stationed at Ibadan and other towns in the interior, with a Superintendent of Native Affairs at Abeokuta. The population of the latter town is estimated at 150,000, and of Ibadan at 200,000. The military force consists of about 1900 men of the West African Frontier Force. Much has been done of late to open up the interior to British commerce, and a new rubber industry and cocoa and cotton planting are being actively developed. The chief exports are palm oil and kernels, mahogany, gums, ivory, and rubber. A railway runs from Lagos to Jebba on the Niger, and is being extended to Zungeru, where it will connect with the Northern Nigerian Railway. Area, 80,410 sq. m.; pop. about 6,085,000 (1022 Europeans).

A Committee of Inquiry into the facts connected with the trade in spirituous liquors in Southern Nigeria was appointed in Feb. 1909, and reported in October. Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, K.C.B., C.S.I., was chairman of the Committee, the other members being Capt. C. N. Elgee, Mr. A. A. Cowan, and Mr. T. Welsh. The conclusions arrived at by the Committee were that the quality of the liquor imported is fair, and that it contains, from the qualitative point of view, nothing physiologically injurious, that the drinking habits are not excessive, and that, on the whole, the people are sober; that there is no connection to be found between the consumption of alcohol and crime, disease, or general deterioration of the race, and that a comparison with other Colonies inhabited by the negro race is entirely to the credit of Southern Nigeria.

Governor, Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. (salary £3500).

Executive Council: *Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary*, J. J. Thorburn, C.M.G.—*Provincial Commissioners*, W. F. W. Fosbery, C.M.G., F. S. James, C.M.G., H. Bedwell.—*Chief Justice*, A. Willoughby Osborne.—*Puisne Judges*, J. Winkfield, W. H. Stoker, E. T. Packard.—*Attorney-General*, A. R. Pennington.—*Financial Commissioner*, C. E. Dale.

Officer Commanding the West African Frontier Force, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Trenchard, D.S.O.

Sierra Leone, a British colony on the West African coast, founded in 1787. Sierra Leone proper is a peninsula, containing about 300 sq. miles, but the colony has a coast-line of 210 miles in length. Area, with the Protectorate in the hinterland, 33,100 sq. m.; pop. about 1,500,000. It is bounded on the north by the Grand Scarcies river, which separates it from Casamance, a part of French Guinea, and on the south by Liberia. On the east the frontier was settled by an agreement made between Great Britain and France in Jan. '95, by which the colony relinquished all control of the head waters of the Niger, and became inclosed on every side. By the Anglo-French agreement, April 8th, 1904, the Los Islands (pop. 1422) were ceded to France to form part of French Guinea. The interior is divided into 6 districts—Karene, Ronietta, Sherbro, Railway, Koinadugu, Head-

quarters, each under a District Commissioner. A house tax is levied on the natives. The leading tribes are the Temncs in the north, the Mendis in the south, and the Yonnis in the middle districts. A railway runs from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227 miles. It was completed in August 1905. There is also a branch railway of 21 miles to the Yonni country, and 380 miles of telegraph and telephone lines. The capital is Freetown, with a population of over 40,000 and municipal government. The military forces number about 96 officers and 2516 non-commissioned officers and men, including the West African Regiment and a battalion of the West African Frontier Force. There is also an armed police force 264 strong, and an establishment for victualling and coaling ships of the Royal Navy. The chief exports are palm oil, palm kernels, kola nuts, hides, piassava, and rubber. The colony is administered by a Governor, an Executive Council of 6 members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Executive and 4 nominated members.

Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. (salary £2500).

Executive Council: The Governor, *President*.—*Officer commanding the Troops* (if Lieut.-Col.).—*Colonial Secretary*, G. B. Haddon-Smith, C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, E. O. Johnson.—*Attorney-General*, D. F. Wilbraham.—*Collector of Customs*, A. P. Viret.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada consists of the upper portion of the North American continent except part of Labrador, which belongs to Newfoundland, and Alaska, which belongs to the United States. Its area is 3,745,574 sq. miles, of which 125,755 are water. In 1867 the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick united under one federal government; in '70 Manitoba and North-West Territories were added, the latter by purchase in '69 from the Hudson's Bay Company; British Columbia joined in '71, and Prince Edward Island in '73. In '80 an Order in Council was issued, annexing to the Dominion such British possessions in North America, other than Newfoundland, as were not previously in the Dominion. Federal capital, Ottawa, in Ontario, pop. 59,902. The population of the Dominion at the 1901 census was 5,371,315, and in 1909 was estimated at 7,184,000. The French-speaking part of the population number 1,649,371, and the large majority of them reside in Quebec; the Germans, 309,741. The Indians number 111,043.

The Federal Parliament is modelled after that of the United Kingdom, with a Senate whose members are nominated for life, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 4 from Alberta, and 4 from Saskatchewan. The House of Commons consists of 221 members elected quinquennially on a low suffrage, 86 coming from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 18 from Nova Scotia, 13 from New Brunswick, 7 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 10 from Manitoba, 7 from Alberta, 10 from Saskatchewan, and 1 from the Yukon Territory. The basis on which the number of members is allotted to each province is that Quebec shall always have 65 and the other provinces a pro-

portional number according to their population at each decennial census. Election is by ballot, and the franchise is regulated by the Provincial Legislatures. Senators and representatives are paid £500 per annum, with a deduction of £3 for every day that a member is absent. The Governor-General, representing the King, receives £10,000 yearly, and is assisted by a Privy Council chosen by himself. The Prime Minister receives £2400, and Cabinet Ministers and the Leader of the Opposition £1400 each. In each of the provinces a Lieut.-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority, and details as to the provincial administration are given below. The territory not comprised within any province—e.g. the North-East Territory and the Arctic Islands—is administered by the Minister of the Interior. The limits of federal and provincial jurisdiction are regulated by the British North America Act '67. The Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative power in all matters, including finance, trade, postal service, currency, banking, navigation, defence, etc., except those specifically delegated to the provincial legislatures. Bills passed by the Dominion Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed within two years by the King.

There is no State church, but the Roman Catholic Church in the province of Quebec has secured to it the privileges enjoyed by it previous to British rule, of collecting tithes, etc. The estimated strength of the chief religious bodies is: Roman Catholics, 2,229,600; Methodists, 916,886; Presbyterians, 842,442; Church of England, 680,620; Baptists, 316,477. Elementary education is free, and is liberally supported by grants from the provincial Governments, aided by local taxation. There are altogether 19,891 public schools,

of all grades, with 29,542 teachers and 1,112,120 pupils. Besides these there are many private schools, and each province has one or more universities. The Governor-General appoints the judges of the Superior Courts and county courts in the provinces, and over all is the Supreme Court at Ottawa, with appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Dominion.

Industries.

Canada is the largest of all the British possessions. The climate varies, being in the east cold but clear in winter, warm in summer; while the climate of the British Columbia coast resembles that of England. The winter is dry, healthy, and invigorating. The mineral deposits are practically inexhaustible, particularly coal, iron, nickel, copper, and gold. The mineral output of 1909 included gold, \$9,790,000; nickel, \$9,461,877; silver, \$14,358,310; copper, \$7,018,213; coal, \$24,431,351. The fisheries on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are extremely valuable, and the timber supply is very rich. Manufactures are carried on extensively, and employ about 400,000 persons. Agriculture is, however, the main industry of the Dominion, and in Manitoba and the North-West the wheat-growing as well as general farming capabilities are immeasurable. Ranching has in late years also proved profitable. There has been a tremendous tide of immigration flowing into the North-West, especially during the last few years. In the year ended March 31st, 1910, the figures were: British, 59,799; Continental, 45,206; United States, 103,798; total, 208,794.

There are 1249 papers, of which 117 are daily papers, published in the Dominion, including the *Toronto Globe*, the Government organ; the *Montreal Star*; the *Toronto Telegram*, an evening paper, owned by Mr. Ross Robertson; the *Montreal Gazette*, which represents the old type of Canadian conservatism; the *Montreal Herald*, a Laurier journal; and the *Montreal La Presse*, issued daily and weekly for French readers.

There were in 1909 sixty-five railway lines working in the Dominion of Canada, with a total mileage of 24,104. The Government own about 1718 miles of railway, and a magnificent system of canals. In 1909 there were 989 miles of electric railways. The principal railway systems are those of the Canadian Pacific (London office: 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.), with 13,347 miles of line, and steamship services on both the Atlantic and the Pacific, the system stretching from Liverpool and Antwerp to Hong Kong; Grand Trunk of Canada, 3570 miles; Intercolonial, 1451 miles; Canadian Northern, 2438 miles. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which was approved by Parliament in 1904, and is being built with Government aid, will extend across the Dominion from Moncton, New Brunswick, on the east coast, to Prince Rupert on the Pacific Coast. Its total length will be 3500 miles.

Commercial Tariffs.

By the Tariff Act '97 a rebate of 12½ per cent. of the Customs Duties was granted to countries whose tariff was judged as favourable to Canada as the Canadian tariff so reduced, and the United Kingdom and New South Wales were at once given the benefit of the reduction, with the result that the concession

had to be extended to all countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in Canada. The Commercial Treaties of the United Kingdom with Germany and Belgium were, however, denounced in view of this, and on Aug. 1st, '98, a rebate of 25 per cent. was given to the United Kingdom and the West Indies, and to such other countries in the British Empire as accorded reciprocal treatment to Canada. In 1900 the preferential treatment was increased from 25 per cent. to 33½ per cent.

Under the Budget proposals introduced Nov. 29th, 1906, a new tariff was established on a new system. There is a General Tariff substantially the same as the old tariff. The British Preferential Tariff was altered from a flat rate and particularised for every item imported. The Canadian Government said that on the whole the preference to Great Britain was larger than before. An Intermediate Tariff was also set up for application to countries giving reciprocity to Canada. In order to qualify for the British Preference, imports must have 25 per cent. of their value made up of British labour.

A Commercial Convention with France was signed on Sept. 19th, 1907, ratified by Canada on April 3rd, 1908, and by France a year later. It gave Canada the benefit of the French minimum tariff, and extended to France the benefit of Canada's intermediate tariff for certain products, and a special tariff for others. A supplementary Convention, signed in Jan. 1909 and put in force a year later, admitted certain French exports on terms generally identical with and in some few cases lower than those accorded to British goods by the preferential tariff. In 1910 the provisions of the intermediate tariff on the articles covered by the French treaty were extended to Belgium and the Netherlands, and, to a limited extent, to Italy. Some concessions were also made to the United States. (See article INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.)

Statistics.

Revenue, 1907-8, £17,018,681; 1908-9, £17,491,422; expenditure, 1907-8, £16,814,249; 1908-9, £17,279,870; exports, 1906-7, £53,455,550; 1908-9, £53,755,277; imports, 1906-7, £67,240,641; 1908-9, £63,672,192; public debt, 1909, £64,786,051.

Governor-General, The Right Hon. Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (salary £10,000).

Ministry: Premier and President of Privy Council, Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., K.C.—Justice, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C.—Trade and Commerce, Right Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, G.C.M.G., P.C.—Postmaster-General, Hon. R. Lemieux.—Secretary of State, Hon. C. Murphy.—Finance, Hon. W. S. Fielding.—Navy, Marine, and Fisheries, Hon. L. P. Brodeur.—Public Works, Hon. W. Pugsley.—Railways and Canals, Hon. G. P. Graham.—Militia and Defence, Hon. Sir F. W. Borden, K.C.M.G.—Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Hon. Frank Oliver.—Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher.—Customs, Hon. W. Paterson.—Inland Revenue and Mines, Hon. W. Templeman.—Labour, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.—Solicitor-General (not in Cabinet), Hon. J. Bureau.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 17 and 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.—Secretary, W. L. Griffith.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, R. Grigg, Ottawa.

Steamship Lines to Quebec: Allan Line; Dominion Line; Canadian Pacific Railway Co.; F. Ronaldson & Co., 120, Fenchurch Street. Fares: £5 10s. to £14.

Consult the "Canada Year Book."

Political Parties.

The two chief political parties are known as Conservatives and Liberals. From the date of confederation, in 1867, the Liberals were only in power once till their signal victory in '96. The late Sir John Macdonald, the leader of the Conservative party, held office from '67 to '91, with the exception of five years, when a Liberal administration under Mr. Mackenzie was in power. When Sir John Macdonald died he was succeeded by Sir John Abbott, and he by Sir John Thompson, on whose death Sir Mackenzie Bowell followed him (Dec. 12th, '95). The Manitoba Schools question and other questions shook the Government's position during '95 and '96, and after some internal dissensions Sir Charles Tupper became Premier on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament in April '96. At the general election which followed there were finally elected 118 Liberals, 86 Conservatives, and 8 Independents, the latter being on the whole supporters of the Liberals. A wave of Imperial and 'royal feeling at the time of the Jubilee in '97 had as one of its results the institution of a preferential tariff in favour of the mother-country, which ultimately gave British goods an advantage of 33 per cent. over other imports. The result of the general election in 1900 was the return of the Liberals to power with an increased majority. When the 1904 general election came on, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government obtained a majority of 52 in a House of 214. The Laurier Government was returned again in Oct. 1908, with a majority of 48. The number of votes cast was 1,176,104, as compared with 1,014,413 votes in the election of 1904. The total number of Liberal votes was 596,533; of Conservative, 579,571; and of Independent, 26,250.

History in 1910.

At the opening of the year political interest centred mainly in matters affecting the relations of the Dominion with its great Republican neighbour—matters more fully referred to in the article on INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS (p. 215). Mr. Fielding's Budget speech (Dec. 13th) disclosed a large increase in revenue and a substantial reduction in expenditure. The official statement issued in April showed that the revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1910, was £20,200,000—the highest on record. The ordinary expenditure amounted to £16,200,000, being a decrease of £600,000, and the expenditure on capital account to £7,100,000. During the fiscal year Canada paid out of revenue every item both from the ordinary and capital accounts, with the exception of the National Transcontinental Railway, and £1,000,000 of this was paid out of the revenue.

The Government Navy Bill (see p. 207) was introduced on Jan. 12th by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the absence, through illness, of the Minister of Marine, and was supported, although keenly criticised, by Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, in a powerful speech. It passed the Senate on May 1st without a division. The

Bill was opposed by a small group of politicians on the ground that it committed the country to a dangerous Imperialism. On the other hand, the Government were vigorously attacked by the Conservatives for their failure to constitute a fleet to unite with the Imperial Navy.

In pursuance of the policy of bringing the Colonial Office into closer touch with the views and conditions of the self-governing Dominions, Mr. H. W. Just, C.B., C.M.G., one of the Assistant Under-Secretaries of State for the Colonies and Secretary to the Imperial Conference, paid a visit to Canada, arriving in July.

The Royal Commission appointed in 1909 to investigate and report upon the measures that may be taken for the promotion of closer trade relations and for the development of mutual trading facilities between the Dominion of Canada and the British West Indian Colonies visited the West Indies in the course of the year, and reported in September. (See p. 168).

Provinces of Canada.

Ontario (formerly called Upper Canada). Area, 222,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,182,947. It extends along the north shores of the River St. Lawrence and the great lakes, and is important as containing the Dominion capital, Ottawa (pop. 59,928). Provincial capital, Toronto (pop. in 1909, 390,000), the second city in Canada in wealth and population. Besides the two capitals, important towns are Hamilton (pop. 52,634), London (pop. 37,981), Guelph, St. Catherine's, Brantford, Belleville, and Chatham. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. There is only one chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which has 106 members elected by manhood suffrage for four years. The land is very fertile, and produces cereals, fruit, etc., in abundance. The lumber trade in the province is a very important one, and the mining industry has now assumed considerable proportions.

Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel J. M. Gibson, K.C. (salary \$10,000).

Executive Council: Premier, Hon. Sir J. P. Whitney, K.C.—Attorney-General, Hon. J. J. Foy.—Treasurer, Hon. A. J. Matheson.—Education, Hon. R. A. Pyne.—Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Jas. Duff.—Lands, Forests, and Mines, Hon. F. Cochrane.—Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. J. Hanna.—Public Works, Hon. J. O. Reame.—Ministers without portfolio, Hon. I. B. Lucas, Hon. J. S. Hendrie, and Hon. A. Beck.

Quebec (formerly called Lower Canada) lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks of the St. Lawrence. Area, 347,350 sq. m.; pop. 1,648,898; mostly descendants of original French colonists. There are 1,291,699 Roman Catholics in the province. Capital, Quebec, pop. 72,840; a picturesque and very strong fortress, with historic associations. Montreal, a splendid city on the St. Lawrence, is the chief seaport and the most populous town in the Dominion, with 450,000 inhabitants. Other towns are St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, Hull, and Sherbrooke. Administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of 24 members appointed for life by the Lieut.-Governor. The Legislative Assembly has 74 members. All cereals and fruits are produced in abundance; there is a big lumber trade, and manufactures flourish.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir C. Alphonse Pantaléon Pelletier, K.C.M.G. (salary \$10,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin.—*Treasurer*, Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie.—*Lands and Forests*, Hon. J. Allard.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. J. L. Décarie.—*Public Works*, Hon. L. A. Taschereau.—*Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries*, Hon. C. R. Devlin.—*Agriculture*, Hon. J. E. Caron.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. J. C. Kaine.

Nova Scotia (including Cape Breton Island), the nearest Canadian province to Great Britain, is a peninsula connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The colony was originally French, and called Acadia. Ceded to the British Crown in 1714. Entered Confederation 1867. **Area**, 29,907 sq. m.; divided into 18 counties. **Pop.** 459,574 (in 1901), now estimated at 500,000. **Capital**, Halifax; pop. 53,000; one of the finest harbours in the world. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive. The Legislative Council has 21 members and the House of Assembly 38 members. Represented by 13 members in the Dominion Parliament. Principal industries: agriculture, apple growing, mining, fishing, lumbering. Coal production 1909, 5,583,750 tons; gold, iron ore, copper, etc., are also found; tungsten has been lately discovered. Extensive iron and steel works have been established at Sydney, Cape Breton, and employ several thousand men. Fisheries employ 40,000 men; total catch 1909, \$8,000,000. Apples exported in 1909, 750,000 barrels.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. J. D. McGregor (salary \$9000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Geo. H. Murray.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. A. K. McLean.—*Commissioner of Works and Mines*, Hon. C. P. Chisholm.

Secretary for Agriculture, Prof. M. Cumming.
Secretary of Industries and Immigration, Arthur S. Barnstead.

Agent-General in London, John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

New Brunswick is situated in the eastern division of the continent of North America. **Area**, 27,105 sq. m.; pop. (1901), 331,120. The climate is healthy, and the extremes of temperature are not so great as in the interior of Canada. Coal, copper, and iron are abundant, and antimony, lead, manganese, gypsum, and other valuable minerals exist in large quantities. Wheat, Indian corn, barley, oats, and buckwheat are the principal cereals raised; potatoes, turnips, mangolds, carrots, etc., are grown in large quantities. Administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a House of Assembly of 46 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. L. J. Tweedie, K.C., LL.D. (salary \$9000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. J. D. Hazen.—*Provincial Secretary and Receiver-General*, Hon. J. K. Fleinmug.—*Surveyor-General*, Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer.—*Public Works*, Hon. John Morrissey.—*Agriculture*, Hon. David V. Landry.—*Solicitor-General*, Hon. Harry F. McLeod.—*President of the Council (without Portfolio)*, Hon. Robert Maxwell.

Representative in London, A. Bowdler, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

Manitoba was formerly known as the Red River Settlement, and entered the Dominion in 1870. It takes its name from Lake Manitoba, which is situated 60 miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg. **Area**, 72,864 sq. m.; pop. 360,590 (1906). **Capital**, Winnipeg (pop. over 100,000), at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. The climate is healthy, but there are great extremes of temperature. Soil very fertile, and yields abundantly, being peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. Coal abounds, gold is worked in the east, iron ore on the islands of Lake Winnipeg, and the north is heavily timbered. Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and a Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly, numbering 41 members, elected by districts for four years.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G. (salary \$10,000).

Executive Council: *Premier*, Hon. R. P. Roblin.—*Treasurer*, Hon. H. Armstrong.—*Public Works*, Hon. R. Rogers.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Colin H. Campbell.—*Prov. Sec.*, Hon. J. H. Howden.—*Education*, Hon. G. R. Coldwell.

British Columbia, Canada's maritime province on the Pacific, extends from the United States boundary to 60° N. lat., and is bounded on the east by the province of Alberta. **Area**, 395,610 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 260,000, exclusive of Indians and Asiatics. Minerals consist chiefly of coal, copper, silver, and gold. Vancouver Island contains large deposits of good steam coal, and there are other large deposits in East Kootenay and other parts of the province. Gold has been found in the Kootenay, Cariboo, and Cassiar districts, near the Columbia river, in great abundance. Mineral production, 1907, \$26,000,000. The salmon, halibut, cod, whale, and herring fisheries produce about \$7,000,000 per annum. There are also valuable timber and fruit-growing industries established. **Capital**, Victoria, on Vancouver Island, pop. 36,000. Vancouver City (pop. 85,000), on the mainland, is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The government of the Province is administered by a Lieut.-Governor and a responsible Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 42 members. Manhood suffrage prevails in provincial elections.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Thomas William Paterson (salary \$9000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Minister of Mines*, Hon. Richard McBride, K.C.—*Provincial Secretary, Education, and Immigration*, Hon. H. E. Young, M.D., LL.D.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C.—*Chief Commissioner Lands*, Hon. F. J. Fulton, K.C.—*Finance and Agriculture*, Hon. R. G. Tatlow.—*Public Works*, Hon. T. Taylor.—*President of Council*, Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton.

Prince Edward Island lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, north of Nova Scotia and between New Brunswick and Cape Breton. **Area**, 2133 sq. m.; pop. 103,259. **Capital**, Charlottetown, pop. 12,080. Divided into three counties. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Assembly of 30, half by real-property holders and half by manhood suffrage. Climate milder than neighbouring provinces. The adjoining waters include the most valuable fishing grounds of

America. The soil production has more than doubled in value since 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Benjamin Rogers.

Executive Council: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. F. L. Haszard, K.C.—*Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. J. Richards.—*Public Works*, Hon. J. H. Cumiskey.—*Without portfolio*, Hons. George E. Hughes, B. Gallant, J. D. McInnis, L. McDonald, and J. McMillan.

Agent-General in the United Kingdom, Harrison Watson.

Saskatchewan, a province proclaimed Sept. 1st, 1905, was until that year a part of the North-West Territories. It comprises the eastern half of Athabasca and the greater part of the old districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. **Area**, 250,000 sq. m.; **pop.** (Dec. 31st, 1908), 337,000. **Capital**, Regina. Executive vested in a Lieut.-Governor and a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Assembly consists of 41 members (27 Liberals and 14 Conservatives). The Dominion Government retains control of the public lands, and in consideration thereof pays an annual allowance to the Provincial Government. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 4 members, and in the House of Commons by 10 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. A. E. Forget (salary \$9000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Minister of Public Works*, Hon. Walter Scott.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon.—*Treasurer and Education*, Hon. J. A. Calder.—*Secretary and Agriculture*, Hon. W. R. Motherwell.—*Municipal Affairs*, Hon. A. P. McNab.—*Clerk*, J. W. McLeod.

Alberta, a new province proclaimed Sept. 1st, 1905, was carved out of the North-West Territories. It includes the former district of Alberta, the western half of Athabasca, and a strip of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. **Area** about 253,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 350,000. **Capital**, Edmonton. Executive vested in a Lieut.-Governor, with a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Assembly consists of 41 members. The Dominion Government retains control of the public lands, and pays an annual

allowance to the Provincial Government in consideration thereof. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 4 members; and in the House of Commons by 7 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea (salary \$9000).

Executive Council: *Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Public Works*, Hon. Arthur Lewis Sefton.—*Minister of Education and Attorney-General*,—Hon. Chas. Mitchell.—*Minister of Agriculture*,—Hon. Duncan C. Marshall.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Archibald McLean.

Territories.

The North-West Territories comprise those territories formerly known as Rupert's Land, the North-Western Territory and the district of Keewatin (except the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Yukon Territory), together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent to any such territories or possessions, except Newfoundland and its dependencies. Included in the territories are the districts of Mackenzie (area, 562,182 sq. m., pop. 5216), Ungava (area, 354,961 sq. m., pop. 5113), and Franklin (area, 500,000 sq. m., pop. 9000). The Territories are governed by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor-General, with a Council of not more than four members.

Commissioner, F. White, C.M.G., Ottawa.

The Yukon Territory was in '98 constituted a separate Territory, and is administered by a Commissioner. There is a Legislative Council composed of 10 elected members. The Klondike district, which is only a small section of Yukon, is the scene of the rich placer gold discoveries. Promising finds of quartz have also been made, and much copper and quartz development is in progress around Whitehorse. Valuable copper properties have been located at the head of White River. An excellent system of roads has been made, and there is a railway and steamboat service from Dawson, which is situated at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, to the Pacific Coast. **Area**, 106,976 sq. m.; **pop.** 7,000.

Commissioner, Alexander Henderson, K.C.

NORTH ATLANTIC COLONIES.

Bermuda Islands. A group of small islands and coral reefs, situated in the North Atlantic, 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras. **Area** of group, 18 sq. m., the principal island containing 16 sq. m. **Pop.** 6718 whites and 12,571 coloured persons, excluding the garrison. Administered by a Governor with an Executive Council of 6 members, and Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members. It is a naval station, and in 1907 the military force numbered 1202 and the naval force 1130. The capital and seat of government is Hamilton. There is regular steam communication between Bermuda and New York, Halifax, Jamaica, etc. The chief products are early vegetables, lily bulbs, and onions, and practically all the exports go to the United States.

Governor, Lieut.-Gen. Walter Kitchener, C.B. (salary £2946).

Executive Council: The Governor.—The Senior Military Officer.—*Colonial Secretary*, R. Popham Lobb.—*Attorney-General*, R. Gray,

K.C.—*Receiver-General*, A. F. Smith, I.S.O.—J. H. Trimmingham; D. C. Trott.

British Guiana. A Crown colony in north of S. America, bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic. **Area** 90,277 sq. miles; **pop.** 304,549. **Capital**, Georgetown (Demerara), **pop.** 53,176 in 1891, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port, New Amsterdam (Berbice), **pop.** (1891) 8903. The population is mixed, including whites, negroes, aboriginal Indians, East Indian coolies, and Chinese. Rich alluvial low-lying plains extend 40 to 70 miles from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement. The staple article cultivated is sugar-cane. Gold mining is now attracting considerable attention, and there are promising diamond fields. Railways 94 miles in length. Executive in hands of Governor and Executive Council; legislation conducted by a Court of Policy of 16 members: the

Governor (president), 7 official and 8 elected. The Governor has a casting vote. For finance measures 6 elected representatives are added, forming Combined Court. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English. Exports consist chiefly of sugar, rum, molasses, and gold.

Governor, Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G. (salary £3500 and £1000 contingencies).

Court of Policy: *President*, The Governor.—*Gov. Secretary*, C. T. Cox, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, Sir Thomas Rayner, K.C.—*Auditor-General*, W. J. Robson.—*Immigration Agent-General*, R. Duff.—*Surgeon General*, Hon. J. E. Godfrey, M.B.C.M.—*Colonial Civil Engineer*, Hon. J. H. W. Park.—*Receiver-General*, Hon. R. C. Grannum, and 8 elected members.

British Honduras. A Crown colony in Central America, bounded by Yucatan on N., Guatemala W. and S., and Caribbean Sea E. Area, 8598 sq. m. The population (42,406) includes whites, aboriginal Indians, Caribs, negroes, East Indians, and Chinese. The chief towns are Belize (11,039), Corosal (1761), Stann Creek (2749), and Orange Walk (1349). Near the coast the country is swampy, but rises towards the interior. The northern district is a flat plain; but on the west, away from the coast, hills and valleys, clothed with timber, abound, and rich grassy plains afford excellent pasture. The chief rivers are the Hondo, the New River, and the Old or Belize River. A railway 25 miles long has been built in the Stann Creek Valley. The products are chiefly logwood, cedar, mahogany, bananas, and cocoanuts. Plantains, rubber, and gum are grown, and the soil and climate are suitable for cotton. The Government, which was reconstituted in Aug. 1909, is composed of the Governor, an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of three official and five unofficial members.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Col. Sir Eric Swayne, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £1800).

Labrador. A great peninsula on the east coast of British North America, lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay. From Cape Chidley (Hudson's Strait) to Blanc Sablon (Strait of Belle Isle), including the basin of the Hamilton, it belongs to Newfoundland, the remainder of the peninsula forming part of Quebec and the North-West Territories. The area is about 200,000 sq. miles, and pop. about 4000, the number being greatly increased in summer by fishermen and sportsmen.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

This—the oldest British Colony—was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot with an English expedition. Area 42,734 sq. m.; pop., including both Newfoundland and Labrador, 230,000. Capital, St. John's (pop. 29,594). Newfoundland divides Labrador with Canada, her share being estimated at 120,000 sq. m., with a resident population of 4000. The colony is ruled by a Governor, with a Legislative Council of 18 members appointed by the Crown, and a House of Assembly of 36 members elected for four years, from 18 districts, by manhood suffrage and the ballot. A branch of the Royal Naval Reserve has existed in the island since 1900. The religious bodies are: Church of England, 73,008; Church of Rome, 75,989; Wesleyan, 61,388; other denominations, 10,599.

Education is purely denominational. Representative government was granted in '32, and responsible government in '55. The railway was commenced in '81, and has now been extended across the island to Port aux Basques, and steamship connection with the railway system of Canada and the United States is maintained. Branches from the main line extend to all important towns and connect with the steamers which ply in the great bays. At the present time additional extensions of the railway system are under construction, the cost of which will approximate \$4,000,000. The railway has given great impetus to pulp manufacture, mining, lumbering, and general trade. At Grand Falls, on the Exploits River, there has been established one of the largest and best-equipped pulp and paper mills in the world. This mill represents an investment of over \$6,000,000, and furnishes the paper required by the publications controlled by Lord Northcliffe. At Bishop's Falls, a short distance from Grand Falls, there is at present under construction by the Albert E. Reed Co., of London, another large pulp and paper mill. Newfoundland abounds in copper and iron, particularly at Belle Isle, in Conception Bay. Coal is abundant, but the output is still inconsiderable. Newfoundland is a great place for sport. Caribou shooting is excellent, and there is good fishing for salmon and trout. The principal industries are the seal, cod, and herring fisheries, mining, lumbering, paper-making, and agriculture by small farmers. The best land is in the Codroy valley and on the west coast. Consult Prowse's "History," 3rd ed.

By the Anglo-French Convention signed April 8th, 1904, French subjects have, on a footing of equality with British subjects, and subject to all local laws and regulations, the right of fishing during the usual fishing season, ending Oct. 20th, in the territorial waters of that part of the coast of Newfoundland comprised between St. John's Cape and Cape Ray going northward. See article on INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS, p. 216.

Newfoundland is becoming the resting-place for the cables connecting Europe with North America. The Anglo-American Co. up to 1904 had a monopoly of landing cables in this colony, and have four cables between it and Ireland and three cables between it and the American continent, one of which is a tricore. In 1908 the Commercial Cable Co. cut their two cables off St. John's and landed the ends, thus having two cables from Newfoundland to Ireland and from Newfoundland to America. The Direct Cable Co. have also cut their cable off this island and landed the ends in Conception Bay. The Western Union have laid a new cable from Bay Roberts in Conception Bay to Ireland, and another from Bay Roberts to New York.

Revenue, 1909-10, £690,000; expenditure, £600,000.

Governor, Sir Ralph Williams, K.C.M.G. (salary £2000).

Executive Council: The Governor.—*Premier*, Hon. Sir E. P. Morris.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. Robert Watson.—*Justice*, Hon. Donald Morison, K.C.—*Agriculture and Mines*, Hon. S. D. Blandford.—*Finance and Customs*, Hon. M. P. Cashin.—*Without portfolio*, Hons. R. K. Bishop, C. H. Emerson, K.C., M. P. Gibbs, and J. C. Crosbie.

WEST INDIES.

The name of "West Indies" was given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward groups; and to them may be added the islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 90,000 sq. m., and the total pop. at 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes.

The Royal Commission appointed in 1909 to investigate and report upon the measures that may be taken for the promotion of closer trade relations and for the development of mutual trading facilities between the Dominion of Canada and the West Indies, reported in September 1910 [Cd. 5369]. The Commissioners were convinced that the preferential policy initiated by the Canadian Government had been of very great benefit to the sugar trade both in the West Indies and in Canada, and they advocated the grant of a reciprocal preference, except in the case of Jamaica. On the subject of steamship services they found the existing twelve-day service unsatisfactory, and they recommended a weekly service to the larger ports and a fortnightly one to the smaller islands. They were in favour of public ownership and operation of the telegraph cables in the West Indies, and they suggested a scheme by which, they believed, the Imperial Government could, at a cost little, if at all, exceeding the amount now paid in subsidies, give to the West Indies a greatly improved telegraph service and at the same time reduce the rates. The names of the Commissioners were given in the 1910 ANNUAL.

Steamship Lines to the West Indies: Elder, Dempster & Co., Liverpool; F. Leyland & Co., Liverpool; T. & J. Harrison, Liverpool; Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., 18, Moorgate Street. Fares: £10 to £30.

Bahama Islands. A chain of islands, 600 miles in length, lying between the S.E. corner of Cuba and Florida. Area, 4466 sq. m.; pop. 59,713, the majority being of the negro race. Twenty islands of the group are inhabited, but there are besides about 3000 islets and rocks. The chief island politically is **New Providence** (area, 58 sq. miles), on which is the capital, **Nassau**, pop. 12,000, a favourite winter health resort for Americans and West Indians. Much forest and valuable timber. Cattle largely reared. Chief exports: sponges, turtles, pineapples, oranges, and sisal fibre, mainly to the United States. The Government is representative. There is a Governor and an Executive, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of 29 members. Education is free, compulsory, and unsectarian.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G. (salary £2000).

Executive Council: *Colonial Secretary*, W. Hart Bennett, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, J. F. W. Durrant.—*Receiver-General*, W. R. Hunt.—Joseph Brown; I. H. Young; J. P. Sands; H. Gamblin; J. W. Culmer.

Chief Justice, J. Bromhead Matthews, K.C.

Barbados is geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. Area, 166 sq. m.; pop. 196,287. Capital, **Bridgetown**, pop. 30,000. It is administered by a Governor, with an Executive Council of five members, an Execu-

tive Committee of 3 official and 7 unofficial members, a **Legislative Council** of 9 members, and a **House of Assembly** of 24 members, elected annually. The chief exports, which go very largely to the United States, are sugar and molasses. About 20,000 Barbadians have been recruited for the Panama Canal Works.

Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. (salary £2500).

Executive Council: The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary*, Lord Basil Blackwood.—*Attorney-General*, G. A. Goodman.—And two unofficial members.

Jamaica. The largest of the British West India Islands, lying 90 miles south of Cuba. Its length is 144 miles, and its greatest width 49 miles. Area 4207 sq. miles. The island is mountainous, and a range of hills, known as the Blue Mountains, runs from east to west, rising to 7423 feet in one place. **Turks and Caicos Islands**, southern islands of the Bahama group (area 169 sq. miles, pop. in 1910 5287), with important salt, sponge, and fibre industries, have been annexed to the colony, and are administered by a Commissioner, who has a salary of £600. **Grand and Little Cayman** (area 55 sq. miles, pop. 4900), **Pedro Cays** and **Morant Cays** are also dependencies. The capital of Jamaica is **Kingston**, pop. 46,542, with Spanish Town (the old capital) of next importance. The principal ports are Port Royal (harbour of Kingston), Port Antonio, Montego Bay, and Falmouth. Exports: bananas, oranges, sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, and dye-woods. Of the exports 61 per cent. go to the United States and 21 per cent. to the United Kingdom; of the imports 43 per cent. are sent by the United Kingdom and 45 per cent. by the United States. The Government includes a Governor, a Legislative Assembly of 29 members, 5 official, 10 nominated by the Crown, and 14 elected, and a consultative Privy Council. There is an Imperial garrison at Kingston. The naval station has been reduced to a *cadre*. Length of railways 184 miles. Total estimated population of Jamaica on March 31st, 1910, 848,856, consisting chiefly of negroes.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G. (salary £5000).

Privy Council: *Senior Officer commanding the Troops*, Brigadier-Gen. J. R. A. Dalrymple Hay, C.B., D.S.O.—*Colonial Secretary*, P. C. Cork, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, E. St. J. Branch.—*Director of Public Works*, P. R. A. Willoughby.

Commissioner for Turks and Caicos Islands, F. H. Watkins, I.S.O.

Consult the "Handbook of Jamaica," 1910.

Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad is an island of rectangular shape, with an area of about 1754 sq. m., pop. 315,343, separated from the mainland of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria. In '89 the island of Tobago was separated from the Windward Islands and joined with Trinidad; and in '98 it was made a ward of the united colony of Trinidad and Tobago, the revenue, expenditure and debt being merged in those of the united colony. Tobago has an area of 114 sq. m., with a population of 19,200. The population of the whole colony in 1909 was 343,945. Scarborough (pop. 1769) is the chief town. The capital of the colony is Port-of-Spain.

(pop. 54,100), in the north-eastern corner of the island, which possesses the best harbour in the West Indies. The products are cocoa, sugar, asphalte, coconuts, and fibre. The asphalte output, which is the product of the Pitch Lake, the property of the Crown, is about 133,178 tons per annum, and the payment to the Government by the company which leases the lake was in 1907-8 £48,228. The Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of 4 members, and a Legislative Council composed of the Governor, 10 official and 11 unofficial members, all appointed by the Crown. Cocoa planting is extending rapidly, and rubber in Tobago.

Governor, Sir G. R. Le Hunte, K.C.M.G. (salary £5000).

Colonial Secretary, S. W. Knaggs, C.M.G.—**Attorney-General**, L. E. Agostini, K.C.—**Auditor-General**, R. G. Bushe.—**Director of Public Works**, A. G. Bell.—**Commandant**, Lieut-Col. G. Ll. D. Swain.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The westward section of the Lesser Antilles (so called in distinction from the Windward Islands, with reference to the trade winds). Of the whole group Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, and part of St. Martin belong to France; St. Eustatius, Saba, and part of St. Martin to Holland; and some of the Virgin Isles to Denmark. Those which belong to Great Britain are described below. The Leeward Islands Confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and Federal Legislative Councils, though each presidency possesses its own constitution. The Legislative Council consists of 8 official and 8 elected members. There is an armed police force 168 strong. Number of scholars on the roll, 1907-8, 26,314; average attendance 12,222. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is St. John (Antigua). Total area of the colony 704 sq. miles; total pop. 129,240.

Antigua. Area, 108 sq. m.; pop. 34,953. The capital, St. John, pop. nearly 10,000, is the seat of the federal government. **English Harbour** is a naval station. Products, sugar and pine-apples chiefly. Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, and a Council, consisting of 8 official and 8 non-official members, all nominated by the Governor. Four delegates are sent to the Federal Council. **Barbuda** (pop. 775) and **Redonda** (pop. 120) are dependencies of Antigua. Exports: salt, phosphates of lime, and cattle. Area, 62½ miles; pop. 895.

Montserrat. Area, 32 sq. m.; pop. 13,127. Capital, Plymouth. Governed by a Commissioner with nominated Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 4 members. The chief exports are sugar, limes, coffee, and cocoa. Cotton is being grown with favourable results.

St. Kitts-Nevis. Area, 65 sq. m.; pop. 30,523. There is an Administrator with an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members. Capital, **Basseterre**, pop. about 10,000. Sugar and sugar products are the chief exports, but cotton is now being grown with success. **Nevis** has an area of 50 sq. miles; pop. 13,699. Capital Charlestown, pop. 1500. The island is simply a single cone-shaped

mountain, surrounded by a margin of low lands. **Anguilla** has an area of 35 sq. m.; pop. 4171. It is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. Produces salt from a lake, phosphate of lime, cattle, ponies, and garden stock.

Dominica lies between Guadeloupe and Martinique. Area, 291 sq. m.; pop. 30,790. Capital, **Roseau**, pop. 5764; second town **Portsmouth**. Cocoa, limejuice, coffee, fruits, and spices are the chief productions. Two-thirds of the people speak French, but the use of English is increasing. The Council consists of 12 members, 6 official and 6 non-official, all nominated by the Governor.

The **Virgin Islands** lie immediately to the west of **Porto Rico**. Of the principal islands, Denmark possesses **Santa Cruz**, **St. Thomas**, and **St. John**; and England owns **Tortola**, **Virgin Gorda**, and **Anegada**. The latter, with smaller islands, form a presidency, under the administration of a Commissioner. The total area, embracing in all about 32 islands, is 58 sq. m.; total pop. 5143.

Governor of Leeward Islands, Sir E. B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. (salary £2600).

Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis, T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.—**Administrator of Dominica**, W. D. Young, C.M.G.—**Colonial Secretary**, H. E. W. Grant.—**Attorney-General**, T. S. Sidney.—**Commissioner of Montserrat**, Lieut-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston.—**Commissioner of the Virgin Islands**, T. L. H. Jarvis.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward Islands, so called in distinction from the Leeward Islands, with reference to the trade winds, form part of the Lesser Antilles. All the islands are, for administrative purposes, under one Governor and Commander-in-Chief, but each has its own Administrator and separate institutions. There is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; but there is a common Court of Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justices of the Islands and of Barbados. The total area of the colony is about 524 sq. miles, and the total pop. about 178,000.

Grenada is the largest of the group, and is the residence of the Governor of the Windward Islands. Its area is about 133 sq. miles, and the population 72,988. Capital, **St. George** (pop. 5188). The products are cocoa, fruits, cotton, coffee, and spices. The Government includes the Governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, an Executive Council of 6, and a Legislative Council of 14—7 official, and 7 nominated by the Crown.—The **Grenadines** are a cluster of islets lying between **Grenada** and **St. Vincent**, some of which are subordinate to Grenada and some to St. Vincent. Area, 25 sq. m., pop. 6400. The largest is **Carriacou**, with an area of 10 sq. m. and pop. 7545.

St. Lucia is the most northerly island of the colony. Area about 234 sq. m.; pop. 54,599. Capital, **Castries** (pop. 8000), the harbour of which is one of the best in the West Indies, and which is the chief coaling station for the fleet there. The whites are mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion is Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the law is based on old French codes. The scenery of the island is exceptionally beautiful. Products

chiefly sugar, cocoa, and spices. Government in the hands of an Administrator with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council.

St. Vincent lies about 21 miles south-west of St. Lucia. Area about 132 sq. m.; pop. 51,779, of whom about 32,000 are blacks. Capital, **Kingstown** (pop. 4547). Chief exports: arrow-root, sugar, cotton, cocoa, live stock and poultry, fruit and vegetables. The fisheries

are abundantly productive. The Government includes an Administrator and a Legislative Council and Executive Council nominated by the Crown.

Governor of the Windward Islands, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. H. Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £2500). — **Administrator of St. Lucia**, E. J. Cameron, C.M.G. — **Administrator of St. Vincent**, Hon. C. G. Murray.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, combined as Original States to form, as from Jan. 1st, 1901, a Federal Commonwealth under the title of the **Commonwealth of Australia**.

Australia is the largest island in the world, its area being nearly three-fourths of the area of Europe, and more than that of the United States, excluding Alaska. It extends 2400 miles west to east, and 1971 miles north to south. Area computed at 2,974,531 sq. miles, or twenty-five times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Population estimated in Dec. 1909 as 4,374,138—almost exactly the same as that of Ireland. Australia is a great plateau, elevated on the east and inclined towards the west. The eastern half and most of the other territories bordering the coasts on north and west are extremely fertile, and well adapted for grazing. Wool still continues to be the staple export, but the trade in frozen and tinned meat is increasing, and a wine industry is rapidly growing up, especially in South Australia and Victoria. Agricultural production shows a gratifying advance. The area under crop for 1908-9 was 9,802,393 acres, wheat accounting for 5,262,474 acres and hay for 2,452,623 acres. It is important to notice that while the yield of wheat per acre was 8·29 bushels in 1907-8, the return for 1908-9 was 11·89 bushels. The slight decline in the wheat crop of recent years has been compensated for by the increased production of hay. The total area under crop in the Commonwealth was greater by some half-million acres during 1908-9 than in the previous year. The various measures for securing closer settlement will, it is anticipated, lead to a material advance during the next twelve months. The great central portion of Australia, hitherto thought sterile and impassable through lack of water, has been proved to possess unexpected resources. Wells have been successfully sunk in many parts, and the proposed trans-continental railway should not only provide communication but also produce settlement, and thus effectually disprove the long-established beliefs as to Central Australia's unproductive nature. Coal abounds in various districts, particularly in New South Wales and Queensland. Gold, silver, tin, iron, and copper are extensively worked. The gold production was 3,071,434 oz. in 1909. Climate varies from tropical to temperate. There were (1909) 16,652 miles of railroad open, of which 15,072 were Government railways, but they remain under the control of the States, and are not made a Commonwealth service.

Government.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth is contained in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900. A Governor-General, with a salary of £10,000 per annum, represents the

King. The Senate consists of 36 members, six for each Original State, directly chosen by the people of the State voting as one electorate (though Queensland has power to divide the State into divisions) for a term of six years. The Senate cannot originate or amend Bills appropriating revenue or moneys or imposing taxation, but, with this exception, has equal power with the House of Representatives. If the Senate thrice rejects a Bill passed by the House of Representatives, or insists on passing it with amendments to which the other House will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives. In the event of disagreement after the dissolution, the Governor-General has power to convene a joint sitting of the members of the two Houses, to vote together and decide the point or points at issue. The House of Representatives consists of 75 members directly elected for three years by the people of the Commonwealth, the number of members being, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. New South Wales has 27 members; Victoria, 22; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; and Tasmania, 5. Senators and members of the House of Representatives receive an allowance of £600 a year. The Federal Parliament has power to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military matters, currency, banking, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, etc. The State Parliaments retain legislative authority in regard to all matters not transferred to the Federal Parliament. State Governors are still appointed by the Crown, and they still correspond on State business directly with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor-General being kept informed. When a proposed law is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Governor-General may assent, withhold assent, reserve the law for the King's pleasure, or return it to the House in which it originated, with any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation. The King may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is made known. A measure reserved for the King's pleasure is not to have any force unless and until, within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General, the Governor-General makes known that it has received the King's assent.

The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General, with an Executive Council of 7 Ministers, whose salaries may not exceed, in all, £12,000 per annum. The judicial power is exercised by a Federal Supreme Court, called the High Court of Australia, and other Courts vested with Federal jurisdiction.

Trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States are absolutely free. The Commonwealth makes uniform customs and excise duties. Under what was known as the Braddon Clause, which was in force for the first ten years of the Commonwealth, not more than one-fourth of the customs and excise duties could be applied by the Federal Government to meet its expenditure, the remaining three-fourths being shared among the States. This arrangement was replaced in 1910 by another, also made for ten years, under which each of the States except Western Australia takes a payment of 25s. per head of its population instead of a share of three-fourths of the Federal duties. Western Australia, in view of her special circumstances, receives £2 2s. per head. See **History in 1910.**

At present Parliament sits at Melbourne, but a site for the Federal capital has been selected in the Yass-Canberra district in New South Wales.

Education and Press.

Primary Education is compulsory, free and secular in all the States, though in New South Wales and Western Australia secular instruction is held to cover general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatic instruction. **Secondary Education** is very generally provided and liberally assisted by the State; grammar, high, and technical schools do good work; all the States except Tasmania have agricultural colleges; and finally there are the **Universities** of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Tasmania. Abundant provision is made for elementary scholars to mount this educational ladder.

There are in all about 1200 newspapers published in Australia, but, as might be expected, the leading journals are published in the State capitals. Some of the country newspapers have of recent years, however, shown marked progress, and are becoming more representative each year. In Sydney the chief papers are: daily, *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Daily Telegraph*, *Evening Sun*, *Evening News*; weekly, *Sydney Mail*, *Town and Country Journal*, *Bulletin*, *Sunday Times*, *Sunday Sun* and *Referee*. In Melbourne daily: the *Argus*, *Age*, *Herald*; weekly, *Australasian*, *Leader*. Adelaide has two excellent morning journals in the *Register* and *Advertiser*; Brisbane has the *Telegraph*, *Daily Mail*, and *Evening Observer*. In Perth (W.A.) the *West Australian* is the leading paper, as is the *Hobart Mercury* in Tasmania. Cable news is supplied by the Independent Cable Press Association of Australasia, Ltd., 6, Northumberland Avenue, London, W., and Australian Press Association, 80, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Immigration.

The immigration of aliens and undesirables is regulated by the Immigration Restriction Acts of 1901 and 1905. Under the **Contract Immigrants Act, 1905**; sane and healthy immigrants going to Australia under contract are admitted on three conditions: (a) If the contract is not made in contemplation of or with a view of affecting an industrial dispute; (b) there is difficulty in the employer's obtaining within the Commonwealth a worker of at least equal skill and ability (but this paragraph does not apply where the contract immigrant is a British subject either born in the United Kingdom or

descended from a British subject there born); and (c) the remuneration and other terms and conditions of employment are as advantageous to the contract immigrant as those current for workers of the same class at the place where the contract is to be performed.

The immigration statistics in recent years are as follows:

Year.	With Education Test.	Without Education Test.	Refused Admission.
1902	33	45,468	653
1903	13	44,117	152
1904	1	47,940	117
1905	3	49,940	106
1906	—	57,646	53
1907	—	71,988	62
1908	1	75,670	108
1909	1	83,324	103

Statistics, Diplomatic, etc.

Revenue, 1903-4, £11,631,056; 1904-5, £11,465,598; 1905-6, £11,881,924; 1906-7, £12,832,891; 1907-8, £15,019,034; 1908-9, £14,350,793; 1909-10, £15,538,000; **expenditure**, 1903-4, £4,252,519; 1904-5, £4,322,829; 1905-6, £4,497,542; 1906-7, £4,987,301; 1907-8, £6,158,000; 1908-9, £6,420,308; 1909-10, £7,497,000. Surplus revenue paid to States, 1903-4, £7,378,479; 1904-5, £7,142,769; 1905-6, £7,384,502; 1906-7, £7,844,840; 1908-9, £7,930,000.

Imports, 1908, £49,799,273 (£25,274,661 from the United Kingdom, £6,229,954 from British possessions, £18,294,658 from foreign countries); 1909, £51,116,000.

Exports, 1908, £64,311,058; 1909, £65,338,000.

State Debts, 1909, £251,773,533.

Governor-General, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dudley, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Ministry: *Prime Minister and Treasurer*, Hon. Andrew Fisher. — *Trade and Customs*, Hon. F. L. Tudor. — *External Affairs*, Hon. E. L. Batchelor. — *Home Affairs*, Hon. K. O'Malley. — *Attorney-General*, Hon. W. M. Hughes. — *Postmaster-General*, Hon. Josiah Thomas. — *Defence*, Hon. G. F. Pearce. — *Vice-President of the Council*, Hon. G. McGregor. — *Hon. Ministers*, Messrs. Fraser and Findley.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Charles H. Wickes.

Commonwealth Offices in London, 72, Victoria Street, S.W. — *High Commissioner*, Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Reid, K.C.M.G. — *Private Secretary*, H. L. Boyd. — *Official Secretary in Great Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia*, Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, C.M.G. — *Assistant Secretary*, F. Savage. — *Press and Advertising Branch*, H. C. Smart. — *Customs Officer*, W. H. Barkley. — *Military Adviser*, Major P. N. Buckley, R.A.A.

Steamship Lines to Australia: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; G. Thompson & Co., 7, Billiter Square; Houlder Bros., 146, Leadenhall Street; Shaw, Saville & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street; Trinder, Anderson & Co., Leadenhall Street; Bethell, Gwyn & Co., 22, Billiter Street; Colonial Line, 16, Fenchurch Avenue; White Star Line, Liverpool; Marwood & Robertson, Liverpool; Blue Funnel Line, Alfred Holt & Co., Liverpool. **Fares**: £16 to £75.

Consult "Official Year Book of the Commonwealth," and for biographical information

"Notable Australians, and Who is Who in Australasia," by Fred Johns, Adelaide.

Political Parties.

There were at the beginning three parties in the Commonwealth Parliament. The first Cabinet was formed by Mr. (afterwards Sir Edward) Barton, and the first election, in March 1901, turned on the Tariff question in most of the States, though in Queensland the chief issue was the question of black labour on the sugar plantations. In the result the Government secured a majority in both Houses, but the Labour Party secured 76 seats in the House and 8 in the Senate. Mr. G. H. Reid became the leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Watson of the Labour Party. In Sept. 1903 Sir E. Barton resigned the Premiership to become a Judge of the High Court, and Mr. Deakin succeeded him.

The second general election took place on Dec. 16th, 1903, and resulted in the return of 8 Ministerialists, 14 Liberals, and 14 Labour members to the Senate; and 26 Liberals, 26 Ministerialists, and 23 Labour members to the House of Representatives. The main feature of the election was the triumph of the Labour Party. Women voted for the first time, and went to the poll in large numbers. In April 1904 Mr. Watson formed a Labour Ministry, but was defeated in Aug. 1904, and Mr. Reid formed a Liberal Ministry. In July 1905 Mr. Deakin returned to power. The aims of the Labour Party were in 1905 declared to be (1) the cultivation of an Australian sentiment, based upon the maintenance of racial purity, and the development in Australia of an enlightened and self-reliant community; (2) the securing of the full results of their industry to all producers by the collective ownership of monopolies, and the extension of the industrial and economic functions of the State and municipality. In Oct. 1907 Mr. Watson resigned the leadership of the party for reasons of health, and was succeeded by Mr. Andrew Fisher.

The third general election, in Dec. 1906, resulted in the return of 19 Conservatives, 14 anti-Labour members, who nevertheless supported Mr. Deakin's fiscal policy, 26 Labour members and 16 Liberals following Mr. Reid. Except in regard to Labour legislation the 14 anti-Labour men were supporters of Mr. Deakin, but there was a strong objection, which was emphasized at the election, to his dependence upon the Labour Party for a majority. In Nov. 1908 the Labour Party withdrew its support from the Government. Mr. Deakin resigned, and Mr. Fisher formed a Labour Cabinet. The other two parties combined, with the result that at the opening of the next Parliamentary session, in May 1909, Mr. Fisher was defeated and Mr. Deakin came into power with a coalition Cabinet.

The fourth general election took place in April 1910, and brought the Labour Party into power once more, the 75 seats in the House of Representatives being divided thus: Labour, 44; Coalition, 29; Independent, 2. (See "History," below.)

History in 1910.

In the opening months of the year the industrial affairs of the continent were seriously dislocated by a strike of coal-miners in New South Wales. The strike began in Nov. 1909,

and although it failed to secure the sympathy of the general public or the whole-hearted support of the trade-unions, it was prolonged until March. Special legislation was introduced by the New South Wales Government to deal with the disturbances which accompanied the strike, and a number of the leaders of the agitation were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

In December the Defence Bill for the Naval Loan Bill passed both houses of the Federal Legislature. (See IMPERIAL DEFENCE.) The Northern Territories Bill failed to pass the Senate.

Lord Kitchener's report on the Defence of Australia was issued in April. His recommendations included the organisation of an army with a peace strength of 80,000, and a war strength of 107,000. He pointed out that the ineffective occupation of the country imperils the safety of the Commonwealth, and that the present railway systems favour an enemy who has command of the sea. He urged the formation of a War Railway Council.

The fourth general election to the Federal Parliament took place on April 13th, and resulted in a remarkable victory for the Labour Party, who won 44 out of the 75 seats in the House of Representatives, and 15 of the 18 seats vacated by retiring Senators. The immediate consequence was the resignation of Mr. Deakin's Coalition Ministry. Lord Dudley sent for Mr. Fisher, who returned to office with the same Cabinet as that which had resigned eleven months previously.

The new Parliament was opened on July 1st by the Governor-General. Simultaneously with the General Election two questions of Federal importance were submitted to a referendum. One of these was the Financial Arrangement Bill, providing for the annual *per capita* payment of 25s. in lieu of three-fourths of the Customs revenue which under the expiring Braddon Clause had been returned to the States. The other question was the proposal to transfer the States' debts to the Commonwealth. The result of the referendum was the rejection of the Financial Arrangement, mainly for the reason that its term was unlimited, and the acceptance of proposal regarding the States' debts. Lord Dudley's speech at the opening of Parliament foreshadowed the confirmation of the Financial Arrangement with a ten years' limit; the resubmission of the Northern Territories Bill; the repeal of the Naval Loan Act—the new Government holding the view that naval expenditure should be met out of revenue—and an amendment of the Defence Act. The speech indicated a policy of making fertile land available speedily in order to induce very large numbers of settlers, and stated that constitutional amendments enlarging the Federal powers in regard to corporations, trusts, combines, monopolies, navigation, and industrial matters would be introduced and submitted to the Referendum early in 1911.

Among the important measures introduced by the Government was a Defence Bill, amending the Act of 1909 in the direction indicated by Lord Kitchener's report. Mr. Pearce in introducing the Bill made a remarkable speech, in which he said that if any one asked why the Labour Party was especially keen on military matters, the answer was that the Labour Party's proposed social and industrial reforms required freedom from disturbance, which they

must effectively secure. All means of defence must be of the best, and there must be no makeshifts, while there should be a margin on the side of safety. A **Land Tax Bill**, providing for a progressive tax on the unimproved value of land, was also introduced and passed into law. Mr. Fisher, in presenting his Budget on Sept. 7th, stated that the Government intended to take over and develop the Northern Territory, and a large expenditure would be involved on this account. Penny postage, both throughout Australia and with countries overseas, would be established on May 1st, 1911. Plans would be prepared for the Western Australian Transcontinental Railway, and a Bill for its construction would be introduced next session. A uniform gauge between the capitals was desirable. The State debts would be taken over at an early date.

Two **Constitution Amendment Bills**, the one giving the Commonwealth complete control over trade, commerce, and industry, and the other enabling the Commonwealth to nationalise monopolies, were passed in November, subject to submission to a referendum. The **Northern Territory Bill** also passed both Houses.

Among the important events of the year should be mentioned the appointment of Sir George Reid as **High Commissioner** of the Commonwealth in London, and the opening of a new mail service bringing Australia 58 hours nearer England.

The Constituent States.

New South Wales was founded in 1788, but has been established within its present boundaries since 1859, when the present colony of Queensland was separated from it. **Area**, 310,700 sq. m.; **pop.** (Dec. 31st, 1910) 1,655,830, of whom 4323 were assisted emigrants. The capital is **Sydney**, on Port Jackson, pop. 660,000. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 57 members (the number is unlimited, but is not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 90 members, elected triennially on a basis of adult suffrage. Every person above twenty-one, having resided for one year in the state and for three months in an electoral district, possesses a vote. The elections take place all on the same day. Members are paid the sum of £300 a year. For local government purposes the State recognises 79 boroughs and 113 municipal districts, besides Sydney. The Church of England has by far the most adherents, next coming the Roman Catholics, the Wesleyans, the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists, in the order named. There is no state aid to religion. There are 3623 miles of Government railway open. Much grain is grown, and there are over 43,000,000 sheep in the State. There are large forests, and gold, silver, lead, zinc, coal, and copper are mined. The value of the mineral yield for the year 1909 was £7,627,500, the following being the chief products: Gold, £869,546; silver, lead, and zinc, £2,880,968; copper, £424,737; tin, £211,029; coal, £2,618,596. Number of persons employed in mineral industries, 36,405. The staple export is wool. Silver and gold, coal, hides, tallow, and frozen meat are also exported.

Revenue, 1908-9, £13,625,034; 1909-10, £14,540,055; **expenditure**, 1908-9, £12,992,194; '09-10, £13,080,589. **Imports**, 1906, £34,665,363; 1907, £39,456,195; 1908, £37,642,746; 1909, £37,662,514; **exports**, 1906, £45,638,388; 1907, £48,774,978; 1908, £40,985,759; 1909, 41,833,347. **Public debt**, 1909, £90,307,419.

Governor, Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G. (salary £5000).—**Lieutenant-Governor**, W. P. Cullen.

Ministry: *Prime Minister and Treasurer*, Mr. McGowen.—*Attorney-General and Minister of Justice*, Mr. Holman.—*Secretary for Lands*, Mr. Nielsen.—*Secretary for Public Works*, Mr. Griffith.—*Minister of Education, Labour and Industry*, Mr. Beeby.—*Secretary for Mines*, Mr. Edden.—*Chief Secretary for Agriculture*, Mr. Macdonnell.—*Honorary Minister, assisting the Treasury*, Mr. Carmichael.—*Honorary Minister, assisting Agriculture*, Mr. Trefle.

Agent-General in London, T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O., 127-7, Cannon Street, E.C.—*Secretary*, T. G. White.

Norfolk Island, 930 miles east from Australia (area 12 sq. miles, pop. 967), is administered as a dependency by a chief magistrate, assisted by an elected council of 12 members. The chief village is Kingston. **Lord Howe Island** (pop. 100) is also a dependency, administered by a visiting magistrate from Sydney.

Queensland was originally administered by New South Wales, but in 1859 was given a separate status. **Area**, 670,500 sq. miles; population estimated 575,000. The capital is **Brisbane**, pop. Dec. 31st, 1909, 143,077, situated on the river of that name. Other leading towns are Charters Towers, Mount Morgan, and Gympie (gold mining), Toowoomba, Charleville, and Emerald (agricultural), Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville (ports for sugar, fruits, and pastoral produce). The state is separated into three divisions—Southern, Central, and Northern. In the first the bulk of the population reside, with 45 representatives in Parliament; the Central district has 11 representatives; and the Northern 16. The north yields tropical produce of all kinds, and in many of the seaboard districts a most important sugar industry is established, with small proprietors farming limited areas. In the southern portions of the state products of the temperate zone flourish, and wheat forms an important item of agriculture. The pastoral industry is very large, and wool and frozen meat are largely exported. Mining is a considerable industry—gold, silver, copper, tin, and coal all being worked. Timber is found in abundance, both hard and soft woods being indigenous. There are supplies of smokeless coal near Rockhampton and near Gladstone. **Executive** vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of two houses—**Legislative Council** and **Legislative Assembly**. The former is composed of 44 members, nominated for life by the Governor on the advice of the Ministry. No limit is placed to the number of members. The latter has 72 members elected from 61 electoral districts for three years on an adult-suffrage basis, with a residential qualification in the state of six months. The members are paid £300 a year. The principal religious bodies are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to

these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation. The chief exports are gold, wool, frozen meat, butter, hides and skins, and sugar. There are 3498 miles of State railways open.

Revenue, 1909-10, £5,119,000; expenditure, 1909-10, £5,114,000; imports, 1908, £9,471,166; exports, 1908, £14,194,977; public debt, 1909, £44,276,067.

Governor, Sir William Macgregor, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., D.Sc. (salary £5000).—Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir A. Morgan.

Ministry: Premier and Chief Secretary, Hon. William Kidston.—Public Instruction, Hon. W. H. Barnes.—Home Secretary, Hon. J. A. Appel.—Public Lands, Hon. D. F. Denham.—Attorney-General, Hon. T. O'Sullivan.—Treasurer, Hon. A. G. C. Hawthorn.—Railways and Agriculture, Hon. W. T. Paget.—Mines and Public Works, Hon. G. Jackson.—Minister without Portfolio, A. H. Barlow.

Agent-General in London, Major Sir T. B. Robinson. Secretary, P. J. Dillon, 409, Strand, W.C.

South Australia comprises the central section of Australia, and stretches across the entire continent from north to south. The Northern Territory contains an area of 523,620 sq. m., with a white population of 3586 and about 20,000 aborigines. The capital is Palmerston, on the noble harbour of Port Darwin. Mineral and agricultural resources considerable. Cotton-growing is to be encouraged. Local administration is in the hands of a Resident, but the Government, in Dec. 1907, passed a Bill authorising the transference of the Territory to the Commonwealth. The agreement, if accepted by the Federal Legislature, provides for the construction of a trans-continental railway at a cost of £4,500,000. Various islands on both the south and north coasts belong to the state. The whole state, thus constituted, contains an area of 993,690 sq. m., and a population of 400,000. Capital, Adelaide; pop., with surrounding suburbs, 178,300. There is much fair pasture-land; but the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the state the "granary of Australasia," and for vine and olive and fruit, all of which are now extensively cultivated. The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced. The climate of the south is one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia. The chief minerals are copper, gold, silver, and lead, copper being easily first. Executive, the Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Council consists of 18 members, each elected for six years. £50 freehold or £25 annual leasehold, or £17 annual rent with a six-months' registration, qualifies for the franchise. The Assembly contains 42 members elected triennially by adult suffrage. Members of both Council and Assembly are paid £200 per annum. For local government purposes there are 32 municipal and 140 district councils. The Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans, are the principal denominations. Wool, wheat, and copper are the chief exports. There are 2033 miles of railway open.

Revenue, 1908-9, £3,551,189; expenditure, 1908-9, £3,259,417; imports, 1906, £9,702,264; 1907, £12,120,052; 1908, £11,231,000; exports, 1905, £9,410,667; 1906, £11,033,171; 1907, £13,769,399; 1908, £13,778,000; public debt, 1909, £30,436,183.

Governor, Admiral Sir Day H. Bosanquet,

K.C.B., G.C.V.O. — Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., D.C.L.

Ministry: Premier and Commissioner of Works and Mines, Hon. J. Verran.—Treasurer and Commissioner of Lands, Hon. C. Vaughan.—Attorney-General and Minister for the Northern Territory, Hon. W. J. Denny.—Education, Hon. F. W. Coneybeer.—Chief Secretary, Hon. F. S. Wallis.—Industry and Agriculture, Hon. J. P. Wilson.

Agent-General in London, Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick.—Secretary and Registrar of Stock, J. B. Whiting, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Tasmania is an island south of Australia, and separated from it by Bass's Straits, 120 miles across. Formerly called Van Diemen's Land. Area 26,215 sq. m., or (including the islands belonging to the state) 26,375 sq. m., pop. 1908, 185,824. Capital, Hobart, pop. 34,985, in the south. Second city, Launceston, pop. 21,602. Several groups of islands are looked upon as being within the state, including the Furneaux group, King Island, and Brunni Islands. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. There are also a Legislative Council of 18 members elected for a term of six years, and a House of Assembly of 30 members elected for three years by manhood suffrage with a 12 months' residential qualification. Members are paid £100 per annum. For local government there are municipal councils, which now perform the duties originally discharged by town boards, road trusts, rubber boards, etc. As to religion, the Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist are the chief denominations. The climate is most healthy and temperate. The minerals found are copper, gold, tin, coal, and silver. Wool, wheat, oats, and hay are largely produced, and agriculturists are beginning to turn their attention to fruit and hops. There are 628 miles of railways, of which 463 are Government property.

Revenue, 1909-10, £1,008,700; expenditure, 1909-10, £955,612; imports, 1908, £3,371,862; exports, 1908, £4,030,766; public debt, £10,134,914.

Governor, Major-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (salary £2750).

Ministry: Premier and Treasurer, Hon. Sir N. E. Lewis, K.C.M.G.—Attorney-General and Education, Hon. A. E. Solomon, M.H.A.—Lands and Works, Hon. Alexander Hean.—Chief Secretary, Hon. G. H. Butler.

Agent-General in London, Hon. John McCall, M.D.—Secretary, H. W. Ely, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

Victoria is the smallest and southernmost of the continental States. Area, 87,884 sq. miles; pop. (Dec. 31st, 1909), 1,297,557; 1901 census: Chinese, 7349; aborigines, 652. The capital is Melbourne (pop. 538,000), which is situated on Hobson's Bay and the river Yarra. The Executive is vested in the Governor and a responsible Ministry. There are two Houses of Parliament. The Legislative Council consists of 34 members, elected for six years by male citizens possessing freehold property worth £10 per annum or leasehold with tenure of at least five years, worth £15 per annum, or occupying as tenant property of the same annual value, unless possessed of educational qualification. The Legislative Assembly of 65 members is elected triennially by ratepaying qualification or adult-suffrage. Members of the Lower House are paid £300

a year. For local government the colony is divided into 60 urban and 148 rural municipalities, each with an elective Council. The chief religious denominations are the Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists and Roman Catholics. Agriculture, mining and manufactures employ the bulk of the population. The chief products are gold, wool, wheat, and butter. Coal is found of good quality, with enormous deposits of brown coal. There are 3410 miles of railway in operation.

Revenue, 1900-10, £8,256,528; expenditure, 1900-10, £8,047,943. Imports, 1900, £28,243,000; exports, 1900, £29,905,000. Public debt, 1909, £54,667,197.

Governor, Sir Thomas D. Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., K.C.M.G. (salary £5000).

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.

Ministry: Premier, Chief Secretary, and Minister of Labour, Hon. J. Murray, M.L.A.—Water Supply and Agriculture, Hon. George Graham, M.L.A.—Treasurer, Hon. W. A. Watt, M.L.A.—Lands, Hon. H. McKenzie, M.L.A.—Mines and Forests, Hon. P. McBride, M.L.A.—Education and Railways, Hon. A. A. Billson, M.L.A.—Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, Hon. J. D. Brown, M.L.C.—Public Works, Hon. W. L. Baillieu, M.L.C.—Honorary Ministers, Hon. J. Thomson, M.L.A., and Hon. J. Cameron, M.L.A.

Agent-General in London, Sir J. W. Taverner.—Secretary, H. G. W. Neale. Offices, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.

Western Australia comprises the western portion of Australia beyond the 120th meridian of E. long. It has a coast-line of 5200 miles. Area, 975,020 sq. m.; pop., June 1910, 281,970. Capital, Perth (with suburbs), pop. estimated 54,354; chief port Fremantle, pop. 19,346. Representative government was first given to the colony in '70 in a limited form; but in '90 the Imperial Parliament gave a new constitution, vesting the administration in a Governor and Parliament. The Legislative Council, or Upper House, contains 30 members elected for six years; the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, contains 50 members elected for three years. Electors to the Council must have resided in the State for six months, and possess £100 freehold or £25 per annum leasehold, or be householders to the value of £25, or occupy or mine Crown lands rented at £10 per annum. The qualifications of electors to the Assembly, who may be of either sex, are—six months' residence in the district; or the possession of £50 freehold or £10 leasehold, or holding a house of the value of £10, or leasing Crown lands at £5 per annum. For local government purposes there are 47 municipal councils and 101 district roads boards. The climate varies considerably, for the colony stretches over twenty degrees of latitude, but the inhabitants laud it as the healthiest in the

world. In the north and north-east there are large pastoral tracts, suitable also in parts for tropical products. The products of the state are gold, wool, pearl-shells, pearls, timber, fruit, frozen meat, wheat, sandal-wood, hides and skins, coal, copper, and tin. The gold is found at Kimberley, in the N.W., Murchison, Yilgarn, Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie, etc., in the S.W., and at several points between these two districts. The production in 1908 was £6,999,882. There are 2649 miles of railway open, of which 2044 belong to the Government.

Revenue, 1908-9, £3,267,014; 1909-10, £3,657,660; expenditure, 1908-9, £3,368,551; 1909-10, £3,447,732. Imports, 1909, £6,407,120; exports, 1909, £8,860,494. Debt, 1909, £19,718,368.

Governor, Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G. (salary £4000).

Ministry: Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. F. Wilson.—Works, Hon. — Daglish.—Mines and Railways, Hon. H. Gregory.—Lands, Hon. J. Mitchell.—Colonial Secretary, Hon. J. D. Connolly.—Attorney-General, Hon. J. L. Nanson.

Agent-General in London (acting), Cyril Jackson.—Office, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

The Territory of Papua, previously known as British New Guinea, comprises the south-eastern part of the island, the Trobriand, Woodlark, d'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups, and the adjacent islands south of the 8th parallel south latitude. It is bounded on the west by Dutch and on the north by German territory. Its area is about 90,540 sq. m., 87,786 sq. m. on the mainland, and 2754 sq. m. of islands; and the population is estimated at about 500,000, of whom only 711 are Europeans. A protectorate was proclaimed over the territory in '84, and in '88 it was definitely annexed. In Nov. 1901 the Government of the Australian Commonwealth undertook the administration, and the transfer was made in 1906. A grant of £20,000 a year towards the revenue is made by the Commonwealth. It is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, who resides at Port Moresby (pop. 1640). There are seven magisterial divisions, each under a resident magistrate. The country is being gradually settled, and the natives are being trained to use their tribal lands for commercial purposes. The climate favours the cultivation of all tropical products. Much of the interior is still in the stone age, and aboriginal methods of cultivation and industry are still general amongst the population. All minerals are reserved to the Crown. The chief exports are trepang, copra, pearl-shell, gold and sandal-wood.

Executive Council: Lieut.-Governor and Chief Judicial Officer, J. H. P. Murray (salary £1250).—Administrator, Hon. Stamford Smith (£800).—Government Secretary, Hon. A. M. Campbell (£700).—Treasurer, H. W. Champion.—Chief Medical Officer, C. C. Simson.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Dominion of New Zealand consists of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1200 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: North Island, 500 m. by 230, area 44,468 sq. m.; South Island, sometimes also called Middle Island, 500 m. by 200, area 58,525 sq. m.; also Stewart Island, area 665 sq. m.; Chatham, Auckland, and other Islands at some distance E. and S., are 1093 sq. m. Area of

Dominion, 104,471 sq. m.; population, 982,926, exclusive of the Maoris, who number 47,731. Capital, Wellington, pop. (including suburbs) 76,390; chief cities, Dunedin, 62,584; Auckland, 97,929; Christchurch, 78,605.

The Cook, or Horvey, Islands, a group of six islands, with a few islets, which, with other groups, were annexed to the Dominion in Oct. 1900, lie in the eastern Pacific, between 18° 15'

and 21° 47' S. lat. and 157° and 160° W. long, and are the only British possession in the eastern Pacific between Fiji and the Marquesas. They are very fertile and healthy. **Area**, 150 sq. m.; population about 6000. The chief island is **Rarotonga**, others being Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, Takutea, the Aitutaki group, and the Hervey group, including Manuae and Te Au-o-tu. The principal products are coffee, copra, and limejuice, with a considerable export of oranges and other tropical fruits to New Zealand.

Other islands dependent on New Zealand are Niue, the Palmerston Atoll, Penryn, Suvaarow, Manahiki and Rakahanga, Danger Island and Massan. **Area** about 130 sq. m.; pop. about 600.

Government is carried on by a **Governor**, who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the **Legislative Council** consists of 42 members nominated by the Governor for life (except those nominated subsequently to Sept. 17th, '91, after which date all appointments are for seven years only), the **House of Representatives** of 80 (including 4 Maoris) members elected triennially on an adult suffrage. The qualifications for electors are residence in the Dominion for a year, and in the electoral district for three months. Women vote, and in many of the electorates they outnumber the male voters. Members of the Lower House receive £300, and of the Upper House £200 a year. For local government the country is divided into 96 counties and 103 boroughs, the counties being further divided into town districts and road districts. There is a **Government Insurance Department**, and all the more important public works are in the hands of the Government and other public bodies, and have been carried out for the most part on the co-operative system, the Government providing the materials and letting out the work to parties of artisans and labourers at fixed rates. An eight-hours day prevails, and a **Conciliation and Arbitration Act** is in force. About 41 per cent. of the inhabitants belong to the Church of England, 22 per cent. are Presbyterians, and 10 per cent. Methodists. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. The University of New Zealand confers degrees. Four colleges, at Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, and Auckland, and other educational institutions are affiliated to the University. **Ports** defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedo-boats. The majority of the population are engaged in **agricultural and pastoral pursuits**, and a big frozen meat industry has been successfully established. There are also important coal, gold and silver mines. There are 2682 miles of Government railway, as well as numerous roads and water communication. The **chief exports** are wool, frozen meat, sheep skins and pelts, tallow, butter, gold, gum, hemp and grain.

There are 233 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals. The leading dailies are the Government organ, the *Auckland Star*, and the *New Zealand Herald*; at Wellington the *New Zealand Times*, the *Dominion* and the *Evening Post*; Christchurch has the *Lyttelton Times* and the *Press*, both morning dailies; *Truth* and the *Star*, evening dailies; the *Otago Daily Times*, morning daily, at Dunedin; the *Dunedin Star* is an evening journal.

Revenue, 1909, £9,238,261; **expenditure**, £8,990,922; **imports**, 1909, £15,674,719; **exports**,

£10,661,996; **public debt**, 1910, £74,415,645, of which £12,247,238 was transferred to the State-guaranteed Advances Department.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lord Islington (salary £5000).

Ministry: *Prime Minister, Postmaster-General, Minister of Finance, Telegraphs, Lands, and of Defence*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G.—*Mines and Public Works*, Hon. R. McKenzie.—*Native Minister and Minister of Stamp Duties*, Hon. J. Carroll.—*Industries and Commerce, and Agriculture*, Hon. T. Mackenzie.—*Attorney-General and Minister of Justice*, Hon. J. G. Findlay.—*Education and Immigration and Customs*, Hon. G. Fowlds.—*Railways, Marine, and Labour*, Hon. J. A. Millar.—*Internal Affairs*, Hon. D. Buddo.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for the Dominion, G. H. F. Rolleston.

High Commissioner in London, Sir William Hall-Jones, K.C.M.G., 13, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, Wray Pallicer.

Steamship Lines to New Zealand: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; Shaw, Saville & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street; J. B. Westray & Co., 138, Leadenhall Street; The Tyser Line, 16, Fenchurch Avenue; Marwood and Robertson, Liverpool; Houlder Bros., Liverpool. **Fares**: £17 to £80.

History in 1910.

Parliament rose on Dec. 27th, 1909, after a session memorable for the passage of the **Compulsory Training Act** (see IMPERIAL DEFENCE). It was reopened on June 28th, 1910, by Lord Islington, who a few weeks previously had succeeded Lord Plunket as Governor. The Governor's Speech congratulated the Dominion on its recovery from financial depression and on the prosperous state of its affairs, and announced that arrangements were being made to connect New Zealand by wireless telegraph with Australia and with some of the South Pacific Islands.

The **Budget**, introduced on July 19th, showed the revenue for the past year to be the highest recorded. The Prime Minister stated that a great saving had been effected in the cost of the public service, which was estimated to amount to £300,000 annually. He promised to introduce legislation providing national annuities, the State in certain cases contributing proportionately to the number of children in a family. A scheme for the extinction of the National Debt by the creation of a sinking fund was also foreshadowed, the proposal providing for the repayment of the whole of the existing debt in 75 years, all future loans being treated on the same basis. The revenue for the current year was estimated at £9,611,575, an increase of £373,314, and the expenditure at £9,316,470, an increase of £335,966.

As in Australia, so in New Zealand was introduced a Bill amending its **Defence Act** of 1909 in the direction indicated by Lord Kitchener's report. Measures were also introduced for promoting closer settlement and for the repression of monopolies. A **Licensing Bill** proposed to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or importation of intoxicating liquor if 60 per cent. of the electorate approved this course; and a **Gambling Bill** provided for the abolition of the bookmaker.

WESTERN PACIFIC.

The office of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific was created by an Order in Council of 1877 to provide a Civil Court for the settlement of disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The High Commissioner's jurisdiction extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not within the limits of the colonies of Fiji, Queensland, and New South Wales, and not within the jurisdiction of any civilised power. In '93 the jurisdiction was extended to foreigners, and in most cases to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order, including the New Hebrides (*q.v.*) and the Melanesian groups. The High Commissioner is the Governor of Fiji, and his Court includes the Chief Justice of Fiji and every other Judge of the Supreme Court acting as Judicial Commissioners, and a number of Deputy Commissioners appointed by the High Commissioner. Certain naval officers commanding men-of-war on the Australian station are at times appointed Deputy Commissioners.

High Commissioner, Sir Everard im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £300).—*Chief Judicial Commissioner*, C. H. Major.—*Assistant to High Commissioner*, A. W. Mahaffy.—*Resident Deputy Commissioner*, Solomon Islands, C. M. Woodford.—*Resident Deputy Commissioner*, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, W. Telfer Campbell.—*Resident Deputy Commissioner*, New Hebrides, M. King.

Fanning Island. Area 15 sq. m.; pop. 150. It is a landing-place for the Pacific Cable.

Fiji. An island group and British Crown colony in the South Pacific, about 1200 miles from Auckland, N.Z. Fiji is a corruption of Viti, the native name. Consists of two considerable islands: **Viti Levu**, 4112 sq. m.; and **Vanua Levu**, 2432 sq. m.; and 225 smaller. Total area, 7435 sq. m.; total pop. 128,404. Capital, **Suva**, in Viti Levu; second town, **Levuka**, in Ovalau. Island of **Rotumah** (area, 14 sq. m., pop. 2230), to the north, annexed to Fiji in '81, is administered by a Commissioner. The chief products are sugar, fruits, tobacco, l'ara rubber, and copra. The forests contain valuable timber. Climate tropical, but healthy and favourable to Europeans. Natives, Polynesian with Papuan intermixture. Europeans number 3262, and there are about 30,000 Indian and 2600 Polynesian labourers. In '74 the "king" and chiefs voluntarily ceded the group to England. Fiji is administered by the Governor, who is also His Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The Legislative

Council consists of 10 official, 6 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Local government is largely in the hands of the natives through village and district councils.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Everard im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £2700).—*Chief Justice*, C. H. Major.—*Attorney-General*, A. Ehrhardt.—*Colonial Secretary and Receiver-General*, Eyre Hutson.—*Agent-General for Immigration*, A. R. Coates.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The Gilbert Islands have an area of 166 sq. m., the Ellice Islands of 14 sq. m.; pop. 35,300.

Phoenix Group include eight islands. Area 16 sq. m.; pop. 59.

Pitcairn Islands. Area 2 sq. m.; pop. 169. Administered by a Chief Magistrate and Council. Arrowroot and coffee of excellent quality are produced.

Solomon Islands. The British Islands lie in the Western Pacific, between 7° 30' and 13° S. lat. and 150° and 163° E. long., and include Guadalcanar, San Christoval, Malaita, New Georgia, Gela, Tulagi, as well as Santa Cruz, Vanicoro, and the islands ceded by Germany in '99, including Choiseul, Ysabel, the islands in Bougainville Straits, and Lord Howe's group. British protection extends over all the islands between the Solomon and the Torres groups, and a Resident has his headquarters at Tulagi. The natives are Melanesians, and most of them cannibals. Area 8357 sq. m.; pop. 150,000, including 110 Europeans. The chief exports are copra, ivory nuts, pearl-shells, etc. The sago palm grows in vast numbers. As to the German Islands, see GERMANY.

Tonga Isles, or the Friendly Islands, are governed, under a British protectorate, proclaimed 1900, by an hereditary monarch, King George Tubou II., and a legislative assembly of two orders—viz., 31 nobles, and 31 elected representatives of the people, with an executive consisting of a ministry nominated by the King. Three groups of islands, called Tonga, Haabai, and Vavau, constitute the kingdom. The trade of the islands is mainly with Australia and New Zealand. Chief exports are copra, bananas, and oranges. Area 390 sq. m.; pop. 21,240. Capital, Tongatabu.

British Agent and Consul, Hamilton Hunter, C.M.G.

Union or Tokelau Islands include Nassau and Danger Islands. Area 7 sq. m.; pop. 1050.

MISCELLANEOUS ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

Ascension Island. In the South Atlantic, 960 miles from the African coast. The port is called Georgetown, and is furnished as a naval station, with batteries and storehouses, for British ships on the West Coast of Africa, under the control of the Admiralty. Area, 35 sq. m.; pop. 266. Turtles, for which the island is famous, are found in abundance between December and May.

Falkland Islands. A Crown colony and naval coaling depot in the South Atlantic, about 300 miles east of Magellan's Straits. Capital and port, Stanley, on East Falkland,

which island contains 3000 sq. m.; West Falkland has an area of 2300 sq. m., and the smaller islands of the group cover about 1200 sq. m. Pop. 2323. Wool, tallow, sheepskins, hides, and sealskins are exported to the United Kingdom, which sends about 90 per cent. of the imports and takes nearly all the exports, the balance going to S. America. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. South Georgia, an island group, 1000 miles E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its area is 1000 sq. m., but it is snow-covered, sterile, and uninhabited. Among other depen-

dencies are the South Shetlands, Graham's Land, the South Orkneys (where the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M.'s Government, established a meteorological station), and the Sandwich Group.

Governor and Chief Justice, W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G. (salary £1200).

Colonial Sec., T. A. V. Best. — *Treasurer*, W. A. Thompson. — *Colonial Surgeon*, R. S. Earl.

St. Helena. Is an island in the South Atlantic belonging to Great Britain, 1140 miles from the African coast, and 700 miles S.E. of Ascension, the nearest land. Port and capital is Jamestown, pop. 2000, which is an Imperial coaling station. The opening of the Suez Canal and the consequent diversion of shipping from the island have led to its continuous decline of late years, but the cultivation of flax and a lace industry have now been started. A fish-curing industry has also been established. The chief industries are fishing and agriculture. It is administered by a Governor and Executive Council. Area, 47 sq. m.; pop. 3553.

Governor, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. L. Gallwey, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (salary £775).

Executive Council: H. J. Bovell, G. N. Moss, and H. Solomon.

Mauritius. An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 2000 miles from India, and 2300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. Area, 705 sq. m.; pop. 373,336, including 260,980 of Indian origin or descent. The island is divided into nine districts. Capital and chief port, Port Louis (pop. 52,740). A Governor presides over the administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils. Of the Council of Government, numbering 27 members, 8 are *ex-officio* members, 9 nominated by the Governor and 10 elected. The capital is strongly defended, and the strength of the garrison is about 1000. There is now a constabulary of about 720. French is spoken all over the island, but both languages are used in the Council of Government, and English in the Courts of Justice. The State aids the Churches with grants, the Roman Catholics being in a large majority. Length of railways 130 miles. The chief exports are sugar, rum, vanilla, molasses, spice, aloe-fibre and oil. There are various dependencies of the colony, under the administration of its Governor, scattered over the Indian Ocean. Rodrigues, the Oil Islands, including Diego Garcia and the Chagos group, and the St. Brandon group are the chief of them. Their total area is 172 m.; pop. 4850. Rodrigues comes first in importance, and its chief exports are beans, maize, salt fish, cattle, and fruit. It lies 344 miles east of Mauritius, and is under the administration of a Magistrate appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. Pop. 3162. The Oil Islands include the Chagos and Trois Frères Islands. Diego Garcia (pop. 480) is the most important, and its spacious bay was used as a coaling station for steamers. The St. Brandon or Cargados Islands are rich in Guano deposits.

A Royal Commission, consisting of Sir F. Swettenham (chairman), Sir E. L. O'Malley, and Mr. H. B. D. Woodcock, was appointed in 1909 to inquire into the administrative and financial condition of the Government of Mauritius, and to suggest measures for the restoration and maintenance of the colony's prosperity. The Commissioners reported in 1910 [Cd. 5185, 1s. 8d.]. They made a number of recommendations, insisting most strongly on

this one: "that a policy of rigorous economy and reduction of the excessive Government establishments must be inaugurated forthwith and steadily pursued; at the same time additional revenue must be raised." They urged the imposition of a 2 per cent. income tax.

Among the other recommendations of the Commission were the following:—

A separate Department of Scientific Agriculture should be established by the Colonial Government, to assist the sugar industry and the development of other products.

Steps should be taken to introduce and encourage among the small planters the system of co-operative credit banks which has been so successful in India and Europe.

An experienced irrigation engineer should be obtained from India to report upon the practicability of irrigation on a large or small scale at a reasonable cost. If an extensive irrigation scheme is found to be practicable, the Government should undertake it.

The Colonial Government should borrow a sum of about £400,000. Of this, £285,000 should be used to place the Government railways upon a proper footing; £100,000 should either be lent to planters at 6 or 7 per cent. for the improvement of cultivation, factory machinery, or mechanical traction, or devoted to a remunerative irrigation scheme; and the remainder should be reserved for the assistance of small planters through a co-operative credit bank or through the agency and with the guarantee of responsible landowners.

The company law of the colony should be revised so as to bring it into line with that of England, and ensure a legal system properly adapted to the development of the limited liability enterprise upon which the future of the Mauritius sugar industry must more and more largely attend.

Steps should be taken to recognise as legal marriages entered into by Indians in accordance with the rites of their own religion.

Governor, His Excellency Sir C. Boyle, K.C.M.G., A.I.C.E. (salary £5000).

Private Secretaries and Aides-de-Camp: A. I. Drysdale, Lieut. Royal Garrison Artillery; V. L. Henderson, Lieut. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.

Executive Council: *Officer commanding the Forces*, Hon. Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Macdonald, K.C.I.E., C.B., R.E. — *Colonial Secretary*, Hon. George Smith. — *Procureur and Advocate-General*, F. A. Herchenroder, K.C. — *Receiver-General*, G. A. L. Banbury. — *Auditor-General*, Hon. A. Grannum. — H. Leclézio, C.M.G.; Sir William Newton, K.C.

Seychelles Islands. These were until Nov. 1903 dependent upon Mauritius, but on Nov. 9th were made a separate Crown colony. They lie in the Indian Ocean about 935 miles north of Mauritius, and include the Amirantes, Cosmoledo, Providence, Aldabra, Coëllivy, and other groups. The largest and most populous of them is Mahé (area 55½ sq. m.), whose capital, Victoria, has a safe and commodious harbour. The Seychelles are under a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. Area, 155 sq. m.; pop. 21,502. Exports, coconut oil, vanilla, copra and guano.

Governor, W. E. Davidson, C.M.G. (salary £1200).

Executive Council: *Legal Adviser*, A. Williamson. — *Treasurer*, G. H. Griffiths, I.S.O. — *Auditor*, L. O. Chitty.

THE COLONIES AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION AND INVESTMENT.

In "the British Dominions beyond the seas" we have an abundance of excellent land at low rents waiting for capital and labour to combine in its development; and there capable employees have a better expectation of becoming in due course employers. So it is in this direction that the surplus of British labour and capital should flow; in other words, we have the supply that should most appropriately satisfy their demand. There the enterprising investor can find greater profits with adequate security. Intelligent and adaptable workers whose energies and ambitions feel cramped in the old land may in many cases turn with confidence to these new lands colonised by the British—where, generally, their own language and similar laws and customs prevail. In this way, the emigrant who has learned to "think Imperially" will find additional satisfaction in the knowledge that he is not deserting the British flag, not even leaving Great Britain altogether, but helping its wonderful expansion into a Greater Britain.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

When Australia's history comes to be written, the nineteenth century will stand as the period of great pioneering, and the twentieth as the period in which the people multiplied in numbers and acquired national strength.

For a hundred years the Australian people have been establishing themselves and growing strong. The rough work has been accomplished. Only population is now needed to build up a powerful nation, and, with the extraordinary range of rich and congenial livings offered by the Commonwealth, the growth of the present four and a quarter millions of citizens to ten and twenty millions is certain to be very rapid.

The Old World has millions of people anxious for new homes overseas, but there are many young countries in competition for these emigrants. Australia is one among many lands bidding for the dissatisfied European. But she is in the happy position of being able to hold out such bright prospects to the capitalist who wants profitable investment, and to the poor man who seeks good wages for his labour, that she is not likely to be neglected.

The capitalist and the emigrant in looking for an outlet for their money or energies have in view three primary considerations. They want first a healthy country; then a country rich in natural possibilities; and then a country which is in a state of only semi-development, and so in need of the assistance of more people and more capital. Australia has these three qualifications to a remarkable degree. The Commonwealth is a land of sunshine and moderate temperatures; and how healthy it is the following comparative figures show:

The present death rate per thousand head of the population in the following countries is:—

Australia	11
England and Wales	15
Scotland	15'2
Ireland	17'7
France	20'2
German Empire	18'2
Italy	20'8
Russia	31'5

Some idea of the wealth of the Australian people is conveyed in the following figures showing the value per head of the population of a few countries' exports and imports for the year 1907:—

	£	s.	d.
Australia	28	10	10
United Kingdom	22	6	5
Canada	21	1	11
United States	*8	11	9
Argentine	*20	13	7
German Empire	*10	14	6

* In 1905.

Another striking indication of the prosperity of Australia is given by the Government Savings Banks. Between 1901 and 1908 the deposits per head of the total population in these banks increased from £8 3s. to £10 18s. 8d. The banks generally restrict interest-bearing amounts to £200, which means that practically only the wage-earners of the Commonwealth adopt this means of saving, and yet the total amount now deposited reaches upward of £42,000,000. In 1901 there were 255 out of every 1000 people in the Commonwealth who deposited money in these banks, while in 1908 the number had increased to 316. This speaks very forcefully of the country's money-spinning capabilities.

Australia offers the best of wages to almost every class of skilled and unskilled labour. Some of the rates now ruling are: Labourers, 7s. to 8s. a day; bakers, 50s. to 60s. a week; blacksmiths, 10s. a day; boiler-makers, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. an hour; bricklayers, 1s. 4d. an hour; brick-makers, 1s. an hour; carpenters, 1s. 3d. an hour; butchers' carters, 35s. to 45s. a week; coach painters, 1s. 3d. an hour; coopers, 50s. to 60s. a week; engineers, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. an hour; engine-drivers, 30s. to 50s. a week; gas-fitters, 1s. 4½d. an hour; masons and stone-cutters, 1s. 4½d. an hour; painters and paper-hangers, 1s. 2d. an hour; plasterers, 1s. 3d. an hour; plumbers, 1s. 4½d. an hour; saddlers (piecework), 48s. to 50s. a week; shipwrights, 11s. to 12s. a day; farm labourers of all kinds, from 15s. to £1 a week with rations and lodging and half as much again, or even more, for the harvest season.

Australia offers excellent investment not only to the large capitalist, but also to the man with a few hundred or a few thousand pounds. Under the new Commonwealth tariff there is a wide field for manufacturing enterprise. In the producing industries, too, the prospect is of the brightest. Australia abounds in rich agricultural lands of various kinds, capable of production of almost every description. The country offers the agriculturalist every sort of soil and climate, from the ideal apple lands of Tasmania to the sugar and rubber lands of the sub-tropical Queensland coast. Experienced farmers with capital are assisted by the State Governments to acquire holdings. Generous advances of money are made, and very low rates of interest charged; and a long period of years is allowed to pay the money back. No country in the world offers the rural settler such money-making opportunities under such congenial conditions.

The new settler in Australia to-day has

practically no pioneering work to do. He is not isolated by long distances from centres of population. All of the States are intersected by magnificent systems of Government railways, which are noted for cheap fares and freights. The settler has a railway station within a few miles of him. Within walking distance he has a school at which the Government provides free education for his children. He is, in short, in a civilised country, which at present has not one-tenth of the people it could make prosperous.

Dominion of Canada.

This vast Dominion, with an area almost as large as the whole of Europe, has long been known to have marvellous resources in the fertility of its soil, the abundance of its minerals (including coal), its fisheries, and its healthy climate; but only in the last few years has experience shown that in the North-West enormous tracts of land are so eminently suitable for the growth of wheat that probably in about ten years' time it will be sufficient to supply the whole demand of Great Britain. Though Canada is destined to be something more than the granary of the British Empire, for manufactures will be needed to supply the wants of the large population supported by that agriculture; and such manufactures can be readily carried on in a country where there is plenty of coal and iron, and, in addition, abundance of water power (especially from the Niagara Falls.) Even as it is, largely owing to the nursing of nascent industries by judiciously applied tariffs, the census of 1901 showed that the annual income from manufactures amounted to \$569,817,720; and in 1906 the income from this source was \$718,352,603. At present, however, the country is pre-eminently agricultural; and farmers with some capital, farm labourers, and female servants are the classes most likely to find good openings. The climate is healthy and invigorating; and though temperatures are very low in the winter, the cold, being dry and bright, and usually still, is not so much felt as it would be in a moister and more windy climate. On the coast of British Columbia and in Vancouver Island the climate resembles that of the South of England, being quite different from that of the prairies. The production of wheat is rapidly increasing, especially in the North-West, and new railways are being made to aid in the development. The Canadian Pacific Railway has been described as having completed the federation of the Dominion; and in addition to this the Grand Trunk Pacific (in conjunction with the National Transcontinental) is rapidly nearing completion. In 1910 the total yield of wheat was estimated at about 200,000,000 bushels as compared with 91,333,271 in 1907, and 136,000,000 in 1906. The value of the wheat in the North-West Provinces was \$72,424,000, and in the rest of the Dominion \$18,804,000 in 1908.

In the district of Portage la Prairie (Manitoba) farms that were once bought at 25 cents, an acre were soon worth from \$30 to \$60 an acre; and bare prairie land round Brandon, which in 1834 sold for \$5 an acre, was covered with farms and worth \$30 to \$40 an acre ten years later. And now the same condition of things is being illustrated farther west. In 1909 there were 2,642,111 acres under wheat in Manitoba,

with an average yield of 17'33 bushels per acre; and in Saskatchewan 3,685,000 acres, with an average yield (nine years) of 23 bushels per acre. Free grants of 100 to 200 acres of forest land are made in Ontario and other provinces, and of 160 acres in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In most parts of Manitoba and the North-West the land does not require clearing. In all parts improved farms can be bought at reasonable prices. The value of the coal produced in 1909 was \$24,431,351; of the gold, \$9,790,000; and of the silver, \$14,358,310; the amount produced being 27,878,590 oz., as compared with 22,106,232 oz. in 1908, an increase of 26 per cent.

In Ontario wages of farm hands range from \$20 to \$32 per month (with board, etc.) in the summer. In Manitoba they average \$25 to \$36 (with board), and the same in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In harvest-time these wages are largely increased for experienced men. Carpenters at Toronto are paid 33 cents, an hour, and at Montreal 22½ to 27½ cents. Bricklayers at Montreal get 35 to 45 cents, and at Toronto 50 cents, an hour. In Winnipeg the wages of bricklayers and masons are 60 cents, an hour (seven to eight months' season), and of carpenters 40 cents, an hour. General labourers in the North-West and in British Columbia get \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day, and in other provinces \$1.25 to \$1.75. The wages of general servants are \$10 to \$15 per month (with board) in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario; and \$15 to \$25 in Manitoba and the North-West. The necessities of life, except fuel and clothing, are generally cheaper than in the United Kingdom. That capable workmen are prosperous enough to save money is shown by the deposits in savings banks. In 1910, \$42,808,026 were on deposit in P.O. Savings Banks, and \$32,156,703 in special savings banks.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior remarks, "There still remain vast areas of the fairest parts of the world in the northern half of the American continent that were wildernesses in 1900, but which will teem with industry and population before the milestone marking the half of the present century has been passed, and it is these virgin lands that are to-day drawing from the homes of their fathers the hundreds of thousands of settlers who are arriving in Canada. And of these immigrants in 1907-8, nearly half were British." But adequately to develop this grand British Dominion more men and more money are wanted from Great Britain.

Dominion of New Zealand.

This island group resembles the British Isles in scenery and climate, and also in size. There are no extremes of temperature, and on the whole the climate is somewhat warmer and more equable than that of Britain. The country is mainly pastoral; but agriculture is advancing, and mixed farming offers, perhaps, the best prospects. Small holdings predominate; and in 1908-9 there were over 75,000 occupied. In fact, men with a capital of from £50 to £100, and willing to work for themselves, can make a good start on the land. "New Zealand is peculiarly well adapted for small holdings," says the Official Year Book. There is coal of excellent quality, and 1,861,000 tons were raised in 1908. Farmers and farm labourers, and good female servants, are wanted most; but there are also opportunities for miners,

mechanics and artisans, if they can afford to wait a while for work, and when necessary turn from one trade to another.

Wool is the staple product. In 1908 there were over 22,000,000 sheep and lambs, and the value of the wool exported was £5,333,000. Wheat yields, on an average, 24 bushels per acre, and in 1908 the production reached 5,567,139 bushels. A prosperous agriculture naturally creates a demand for manufactures, and the rising industries of the country are protected by a tariff. The estimated income from manufactures in 1905 was as much as £23,444,235, compared with £17,853,133 in 1900. Capital should find its opportunity now, before they have still more developed.

Some of the average wages paid are: Farm labourers, 20s. to 25s. per week (with rations); harvesters, 30s. to 50s. per week (with rations); shepherds, £60 to £80 per year (with rations); general servants, 12s. to 20s. per week (with board). Bricklayers get 12s. to 14s. per day; carpenters, 10s. to 12s. per day; general labourers, 7s. to 9s. per day.

The cost of living, compared with wages, is lower than in England. The prices of provisions are, for the most part, less, though clothing is somewhat dearer. In 1908 the balance deposits in savings banks amounted to £12,159,294, coming from 342,077 depositors. Comfort and prosperity are more evenly distributed than in the old country, and are within the reach of all capable and careful emigrants. Lands for settlement can be obtained from the Government either as freehold for cash, or by occupation with the right of purchase, or on renewable lease. Private land is also bought by the Government for this purpose, and then divided into small farms and let to selectors. For this class of land, which is nearly all let on renewable lease, there is a great demand. Assisted passages are given to suitable farmers if they have fixed incomes, or a capital of £25, and to shepherds and agricultural labourers if they have fixed incomes or a capital of £10, and also to female servants if they show that they will have £2 on landing.

Union of South Africa.

Cape of Good Hope.

The soil is, at present, most suited for pastoral produce; but every effort is being made to stimulate agriculture, and Government loans are advanced on easy terms to assist in irrigation. An Agricultural Bank has been authorised, and a co-operative system of agriculture is being encouraged. Already there are fair openings for farmers with a little capital, and for fruit farmers in particular. *Ostrich farms* are said to be twice as profitable as the more general stock-farming, but they are decidedly speculative. There are good prospects for vine culture, as in certain western districts both soil and climate are excellent for wine production, and the quality of the wine is likely to improve now that methods have been reformed through co-operation. In 1909 there were exported 101,000,000 lb. of wool; and 2,187,000 bushels of wheat were produced in 1908-9. Small areas of Crown lands are granted to approved applicants under certain easy conditions. The diamond industry continues to be the most important; but the money drawn from that must indirectly and gradually pro-

mote agriculture and also manufactures, and then more capital will be introduced from abroad. Though manufacturing industry is still young, it produced in 1904 an income of £9,040,579. Most of the unskilled and much of the skilled labour, both in towns and on the farms, is coloured; but where skilled white labour is employed the wages are high, and therefore fairly balance the cost of living, which is a good deal higher than in England. The climate is warm and moist on the coast, warm and very dry inland. On the whole it is a country where the right sort of workers are likely to find wealth, and where the right sort of invalids are likely to find health.

Natal.

Natal has the great advantage of having three quite different districts suitable for distinct industries, and farmers with some capital are wanted to assist in their successful exploitation. The coast is sub-tropical, with sugar—the chief export of the Colony—as the most important product; the midland terrace is adapted for cereals; and the high plateau affords excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle. There are good opportunities for dairy farmers. Coal-mining has much increased of late, and could be still more increased if manufacturers demanded it; but at present the coal is mostly exported.

Unskilled labour on the farms and elsewhere is generally coloured, and there is no demand at this moment even for skilled workmen. Prices of provisions and of clothing are high, but not excessive compared with the general wages. The climate varies with altitude and distance from the coast, but may roughly be described as hot and healthy. Crown lands can be bought by easy instalments, and the Government also leases lands to settlers. There are assisted passages for certain British subjects (including agriculturists and female servants), nominated by residents in the Colony, and also for small capitalists with their families, if these have not previously resided in South Africa.

Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Both these countries are excellent for stock farming; but, as yet, less suitable for agriculture except in those localities where water happens to be naturally abundant or where irrigation has been introduced. The fertile soil only needs water to produce good crops—especially in the Transvaal. It seems almost certain that the wealth drawn from the richest gold mines in the world will soon produce a great agricultural development; for agriculture here requires but irrigation, and irrigation requires capital. Then manufacturers also would find better markets, and could readily utilise the large areas of coal which lie at hand. The climate, speaking generally, is very invigorating, the summer heat being tempered by the great altitude and the extreme dryness.

Assisted passages to Orange Free State can be obtained for designated persons from this country by residents in the Colony; and assistance is given to female servants by the South African Colonisation Society (of London).

For further information consult the Handbooks on the above countries published by the Emigrants' Information Office.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

British Empire League. Secretary, C. Freeman Murray. Office, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.

Empire Day Movement. Although "Empire Day" had been observed for a few years in some of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, May 24th, the anniversary of the birthday of the late Queen Victoria, was first kept as an Imperial celebration, outside Canada, on May 24th, 1904. In 1902 and 1903 the Earl of Meath inaugurated a movement for the annual celebration of the day throughout the British Empire, with a view to the introduction into all schools of a moral form of training which should have for its aim the inculcation of the virtues which conduce to the creation of good citizens. The movement has spread with marvellous rapidity. It has received the official sanction of all the self-governing Colonies and of twenty-seven Crown Colonies and dependencies; and on or about May 24th Empire Day is observed in 50,000 schools throughout the Empire and by some 13,500,000 of the subjects of King Edward VII. In the United Kingdom the movement has been officially adopted by 194 education committees, including that of London, 16 training schools, 231 secondary schools, and over 1250 elementary schools and institutions unconnected with the above,—in all, about 15,600 schools, exclusive of those in the Colonies. The movement is directed from the Earl of Meath's town residence, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

The Imperial Co-operation League. President, the Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.; Hon. Sec., Howard d'Egville, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W. A non-party organisation to promote the Unity of the Empire by the study and discussion of the most practical methods of co-operation in Imperial Defence and Imperial Policy.

The Imperial Institute was founded in 1837 as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee (see eds. '77 and '88), and was transferred to the control of the Government by Act of Parliament in 1902, and is now under the Colonial Office, assisted by a representative Advisory Committee. Its principal work is to display and illustrate the natural resources and industries of the Colonies and India, to promote by scientific and technical investigation the commercial utilisation of the raw materials of the Empire, and to supply full information concerning the British Dominions and Dependencies and their resources. The Institute includes a Scientific and Technical Department, with extensive Research Laboratories, and a Reference Library and Reading-rooms containing works of reference and the principal newspapers and official publications and maps of India and the Colonies. The Indian and Colonial Collections in the Exhibition Galleries are open free to the public daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter. Director, Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. Superintendents Scientific and Technical Department, T. A. Henry, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S., and Harold Brown. Superintendents Colonial and Indian Collections, W. G. Freeman, S. E. Chandler, H. Spooner, S. Jackson.

Imperial South African Association, 66, Victoria Street, S.W. Chairman of Committee, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.; Sec., H. Handcock.

League of the Empire. The objects of the League are to further friendly and educational intercourse between schools and other educational institutions of the Empire, and to bring about a large co-operation between the different classes, as also between the different countries of the Empire for their mutual benefit. The League is now a Government Agency fully accredited as such to the Imperial Government, to certain of the Colonial Education Departments for educational purposes, and holds a large money trust for the issue of a graded series of Imperial Text-Books. A scheme for the Migration of Teachers throughout the Empire for purposes of study is also in active operation. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Ord Marshall. Office, Caxton Hall, Westminster.

Royal Colonial Institute. Founded in 1868, and incorporated by royal charter in '82. The objects are thus officially set forth:—"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading-room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experience amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no paper shall be read, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give the Institute a party character." Evening meetings are, as a rule, held on the second Tuesday in each month, from November to June, and afternoon meetings are also held from time to time. The monthly journal, *United Empire*, gives the papers read during the year, which are always of a valuable and very interesting description. On Oct. 1st, 1910, there were 4757 Fellows and Associates. The Library contains over 79,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the Colonies and India. Office, Northumberland Avenue. Secretary James R. Boose; Librarian, P. E. Lewin; Chief Clerk, William Chamberlain.

Victoria League. A non-party association of British men and women which was established in 1901, in memory of the late Queen Victoria, to further a more intimate understanding between British subjects living in the different countries of the Empire. Through its sub-committees the Victoria League provides a permanent organisation for offering hospitality to colonial visitors, for carrying on educational work on imperial lines, for the interchange of books and newspapers between the mother country and the Colonies, and for other branches of the work, the scope of which can be extended as need arises. The Ladies' Empire Club was originally founded by the Victoria League. President, The Countess of Jersey; Sec., Miss Talbot. Office, 2, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

General: The Committee of Imperial Defence; The Dominions and Imperial Defence.
The Navy. The Army. The Defence Forces of the Dominions.

In the ANNUAL last year particulars were given of the steps definitely taken in 1909 to lay the foundations of a practical organisation for Imperial Defence, in which the self-governing States of the Empire should share the duties with the Mother-Country. The Imperial Press Conference had brought together some of the keenest intellects engaged throughout the Empire in educating Imperial consciousness and sentiment, and was prefatory to the discussions and conclusions of the Conference on Imperial Defence. The latter had been convened under the terms of a resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1907, and its specific object was to discuss general questions concerning the naval and military defence of the Empire with reference to proposals from New Zealand and Australia, and to resolutions passed by the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada. In this way a system of co-operation in defence was inaugurated, which should be common to the several States of the Empire, with localised naval forces, and, for the troops, such local modifications as might be necessary, but introducing similar tactics and drill under the direction of a General Staff imbued with like methods of order and administration, founded upon broad strategical principles.

The conclusions of the naval and military sections of the Conference are indicated below. The several Conferences at the Foreign Office, and the sub-Conferences at the Admiralty and the War Office, led to complete agreement on all the points brought forward in the memoranda prepared respectively by the Admiralty and the Army General Staff, and the conclusions were approved by the main Conference and the Committee of Imperial Defence.

The Committee of Imperial Defence.

This body is purely advisory in character, and has no executive duties whatever. Upon its recommendations naval and military policy is theoretically, and, in its main lines, practically based. The purpose of the Committee is to consider questions of Imperial Defence from the point of view of the Navy, the Army, India, and the States of the Empire; to obtain and collate information from the various departments of the State; to prepare any documents required by the Prime Minister; to furnish such advice as may be required; and to keep adequate records for the permanent information of the Cabinet. The machinery provided for the work is the Secretariat or "permanent nucleus" of the Committee. The Secretary, who is appointed for a period of five years, is Rear-Admiral Sir Charles L. Ottley (retired list), K.C.M.G., M.V.O., who has as his colleagues two assistant secretaries, nominated respectively by the Admiralty and the War Office, and appointed for three years. The Committee has a task of increasing importance at a time when the co-operation of the different parts of the Empire by sea and land, with unity of purpose and reciprocal adaptation of means to resources, has become the most urgent of Imperial problems.

In its composition the Committee is an elastic and flexible body; but it has for some time consisted of the Prime Minister, four Secretaries of State (other than the Home Secretary), the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Sea Lord and the Director of Naval Intelligence representing the Navy, the Chief of the General Staff and the Director of Military Operations representing the Army; and in addition to these official members, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher, General Sir John French (Inspector-General of the Forces), and Lord Esher are members. The Prime Minister, with the approval of the King, invited Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener to join the Committee in October 1910. From time to time members have been added *ad hoc*, and the Committee was in conference with the representatives of the Dominions who attended the Imperial Defence Conference. The Committee has latterly discussed the needs of the Empire in relation to changes in Army organisation; the same needs as affected by the defence of India; aerial navigation; the means of transport across the Channel; and the standard of fixed defences and garrisons in various parts of the Empire, and the scale of reinforcements for them.

The Dominions and Imperial Defence.

NAVAL.

The conclusions arrived at in 1909 by the Conference on Imperial Defence in its relation to naval matters were announced to the House of Commons by Mr. Asquith in August of that year. The delegates from South Africa decided to wait until the Union was an accomplished fact before arriving at any decision; New Zealand preferred to adhere to the existing policy of contribution; Canada and Australia were determined to lay the foundations of navies of their own.

It was agreed that the following principles must rule in regard to the building up of a separate fleet: It must be of a certain strength, in order to offer a permanent career to the officers and men engaged in the service; the personnel should be trained and disciplined under regulations similar to those established in the Royal Navy, in order to allow of both interchange and union between the British and Dominion services; and, with the same object, the standard of vessels and armaments should be uniform.

In order that the Commonwealth and New Zealand contributions, whether in money or otherwise, should fit into the Imperial naval defence scheme, it was proposed to remodel the squadrons maintained in Far Eastern waters on the basis of a Pacific fleet, to consist of three units in the East Indies, Australia, and China seas respectively, each unit to comprise, with some variations, a large armoured cruiser of the new *Indomitable* type, three second-class cruisers of the *Bristol* type, six destroyers of the "River" class, and three submarines of the "C" class. For the battle-

ships offered by New Zealand and Australia respectively, it was suggested to substitute cruisers of the new *Indomitable* type, these two ships to be maintained, one in the China and one in the Australia seas.

The following distribution of the Dominion forces and the means for their provision was also proposed: That the Commonwealth Government should provide and maintain, with some temporary assistance from Imperial funds, the Australian unit of the Pacific fleet; that the contribution of the New Zealand Government should be applied towards the maintenance of the China unit, the New Zealand armoured cruiser to be stationed in China waters, but some of the smaller vessels of this unit to have their headquarters in New Zealand waters. A hope was expressed that eventually South Africa might come into this scheme.

As regards Canada, it was considered that her double seaboard rendered the provision of a fleet unit of the same kind unsuitable for the present. It was proposed, therefore, that Canada should make a start with a force composed of cruisers of the *Bristol* class and destroyers of the "River" class, part to be stationed in the Atlantic and part in the Pacific.

As regards the naval establishments, Canada had already undertaken the maintenance of the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt. It was proposed that Australia should eventually undertake the maintenance of the dockyard at Sydney, and possibly that South Africa would eventually take over the establishment at Simonstown.

The Conference of 1909 therefore reached a solution of the problem submitted to it, by which the Dominions adhered each to its own policy. New Zealand was to continue her contribution to the Imperial Fleet, but with a concession to local interests. To the same fleet Australia would supply a section, but only as a step towards the founding of its own navy. In the possibilities of the remodelled Pacific Fleet was to be found the most interesting point in the agreement. If in time its three units should be provided by Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa respectively, with or without help from India, and some temporary aid from Imperial funds, it may have important developments. Canada was to split up its expenditure on two little fleets, geographically self-centred, neither of which could give her any real security, or afford for many years to come any adequate preparation for the defence of her interests by sea. It was not an ideal arrangement, nor one that had a sound strategical basis. It had been deemed politic and expedient to favour the naval aspirations of the younger States rather than to provide one common fleet for the whole Empire by the readiest and cheapest means.

The measures taken by the various Dominions for the provision of vessels, etc., to carry out this system of naval co-operation are described under the heading "Defence Forces of the Dominions" on p. 206.

MILITARY.

A brief statement follows of the principal features of the military scheme which is gradually taking shape in a practical form. Within a measurable period the Mother-Country, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and pre-

sumably South Africa, will have organised their forces in armies, generally based on the system of the Imperial Army at home. Lord Kitchener's visits to Australia and New Zealand and Sir John French's visit to Canada have had a most beneficial influence in the direction intended (see *post*). The proposals were originally worked out by the General Staff of the Army, and had for their object to provide in general terms for the interchangeability of forces as between all parts of the Empire. After the Imperial Conference at the Foreign Office, complete agreement on the principles involved was reached at a Military Conference at the War Office. A sub-committee then discussed the details of the scheme, experts from the Army Headquarters and from the various Dominions being engaged under the presidency of General Sir William Nicholson, Chief of the Army General Staff. The proposals were finally approved, and were afterwards ratified by the main Conference for submission to the Dominion Governments.

It is proposed that the organisation and training of the troops of the Overseas Dominions shall follow generally the same lines as in the Regular Army and Territorial Force. They are to be standardised, and assimilated as closely as possible. Under the scheme for the organisation of an Imperial General Staff there is intended to be an interchange of officers, who will be trained at the headquarters already established or to be established in the various Dominions under the control of the Imperial Staff. The local forces of the various Dominions will thus form part of one great homogeneous Imperial Army in a much larger sense than that term has hitherto been used. It is proposed that Staff Colleges shall be established in each of the States of the Empire on the lines of the Staff Colleges at Camberley and Quetta. It should thus be possible ultimately for the troops of the whole Empire to be formed and employed as a great Imperial Army in war, and for the troops of any one part of the Empire to be used in any other, without the necessity of special adaptation or the possibility of untrained troops being opposed to the trained and organised forces of any possible enemy. For defence the Empire is to be one and indivisible, and wherever the theatre of war may be, we should have our forces so organised that we may concentrate them where they may be required.

GENERAL.

In July 1910 a Blue-book [Cd. 5273] was issued in which is given the correspondence dealing with Colonial representation on the Committee of Defence and the formation of an Imperial General Staff. These matters are still (November 1910) under discussion. The Blue-book also contains a memorandum on the subject of the further development of Imperial Defence.

In the Senate of the Commonwealth of Australia a Defence Bill amending the Act of 1909 and generally adopting Lord Kitchener's scheme was read a third time on Sept. 1st, 1910. When it becomes fully operative, it will provide for 127,000 men in the fighting line at a cost of £2,000,000. A Naval Defence Bill was introduced in the Senate in October, containing similar compulsory provisions as are applied to military service. See also under AUSTRALIA, p. 172; CANADA, p. 164; and NEW ZEALAND, p. 176.

THE NAVY.

Administration: The Admiralty Departments; The Royal Marines; The Navy War Council; Finance; Admiralty Policy.
Organisation: Personnel; The Naval Commands; The Distribution of the Fleet; Matériel; Ships under Construction; New Shipbuilding Programme; Launches; Dockyard and Port Commands.
Miscellaneous: Changes in Commands; The Events of the Year.
Relative Strength and Cost.
Naval Forces of England and Germany at a Glance.

Administration.

The Admiralty Departments.

First Lord, Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P.
First Naval Lord, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson.
Second Naval Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman.
Third Naval Lord and Comptroller, Rear-Admiral C. J. Briggs.
Junior Naval Lord, Captain C. E. Madden.
Civil Lord, George Lambert, Esq., M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, Dr. T. J. Macnamara, M.P.
Permanent Secretary, Sir C. Inigo Thomas.
Assistant Secretary and Secretary of the Navy War Council, W. Graham Greene, Esq.
Hydrographer, Rear-Admiral H. E. P. Cust.
Director of Naval Intelligence, Rear-Admiral A. E. Bethell.
President of War College, Rear-Admiral Lewis Baily.
Director of Naval Mobilisation, Rear-Admiral H. G. King Hall.
Director of Naval Construction, Sir Philip Watts.
Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, Eng. Vice-Admiral Sir H. J. Oram.
Director of Dockyards, J. B. Marshall, Esq.
Director of Stores, Sir J. Forsey.
Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Capt. A. G. H. W. Moore.
Inspector of Target Practice, Rear-Admiral Richard H. Peirse.
Accountant-General of the Navy, Alfred Eyles, Esq.
Director of Victualling, O. A. R. Murray, Esq.
Director of Transports, Vice-Admiral R. L. Groome.
Director-General Medical Department, Inspector-General Sir James Porter.
Director of Works, Colonel Sir E. Raban, R.E.
Director of Contracts, F. W. Black, Esq.
Librarian, W. G. Perrin, Esq.
Chaplain of the Fleet, The Ven. Archdeacon Hugh S. Wood.
Director of Naval Education, Prof. J. A. Ewing, LL.D., F.R.S.
Admiral Commanding Coastguard and Reserves, Vice-Admiral F. S. Inglefield.
Deputy Adjutant-General of Marines, Major-Gen. Sir W. T. Adair.

Unlike the other great departments of the Government, the Navy is not presided over by a Secretary of State. This is due to the circumstance that the constitutional ruler of the Navy is a Lord High Admiral, but the office has been continuously in commission since 1708, except during the period when it was filled by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The Commissioners are generally styled "the Lords of the Admiralty" or "the Board." The First Lord is the Minister immediately responsible for the general

efficiency of the Navy. Under the First Lord the direction of affairs rests in the hands of four Naval Lords, a Civil Parliamentary Lord, and the Financial or Parliamentary Secretary. The **Senior Naval Lord**, who is always an Admiral of high rank and general experience, practically fills the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. He is the chief naval adviser of the First Lord, and is especially responsible for the organisation and distribution of the Fleet for war. The **Second Naval Lord** is responsible for matters appertaining to the *personnel* of the Fleet.

The **Comptroller of the Navy** is the Naval Lord charged with the supervision of the whole of the *matériel* of the Navy, including the construction, repair, armament, general equipment and upkeep of every ship in the service. He is also responsible for the administration of the dockyards, and for the construction of ships and machinery by contractors; and in these matters he has the assistance and advice of the **Director of Naval Construction**, the **Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy**, and the **Director of Dockyards**. The **Junior Naval Lord** deals with transport, coaling, matters relating to pay, pensions and medals, naval prisons, and collisions. More detailed information on this subject will be found in a Parliamentary paper published in March 1905.

Under the Naval Lords and other members of the Board the several branches of administration are conducted by permanent officers, who, under the title of **Directors**, deal with naval construction, engineering, ordnance, hydrography, dockyards, stores, victualling, works, hygiene, and contracts. Formerly the Navy was dependent upon the War Department for armaments and ammunition, but the responsibility for this provision has now been transferred to the Admiralty.

The Royal Marines.

This corps is a military body especially organised and trained for service in the fleet as well as on shore. It constitutes an important part of the naval forces of the country, and is supported by funds taken in Naval Votes. Their motto, "Per mare, per terram," aptly describes the nature of their duties. The Royal Marines are divided into two corps—the **Royal Marine Artillery** (Blue Marines) and the **Royal Marine Light Infantry** (Red Marines). The former have their headquarters at Eastney, near Portsmouth; the latter at Chatham, Forton (near Gosport), and Plymouth. There is also at Walmer, near Deal, a **recruit depot**, where all newly raised men for both branches are sent to receive preliminary instruction. The Royal Marines are recruited under the long-service system, and there is never any lack of applicants to this *corps d'élite*. The recruiting office for London is at 22, Spring Gardens; but men are also entered at Bristol,

Birmingham, Cambridge, Derby, Edinburgh, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Greenock, Liverpool, Reading, Salisbury, Taunton, and Wakefield. As a rule, one-half of the force is embarked for duty in his Majesty's ships, the remainder being at headquarters, revising drills, recruits, etc.

The Navy War Council.

The Navy War Council was established in Oct. 1909 for the purpose of co-ordinating the arrangements made in former years for the study of naval strategy and the working out of naval war plans. All its members are *ex-officio*. The President is the First Sea Lord as Chief of the Staff, or, in his absence, such other member of the Board of Admiralty as is performing his duty. The other permanent members are the heads of the Naval Intelligence Department and the Naval Mobilisation Department, and the Assistant Secretary of the Admiralty. The last-named also acts as Secretary of the Council. When considered necessary for the furtherance of the business of the Council, the President may summon any other officers to give their assistance and advice. Thus the flag-officer in command of the Royal Naval War College will attend and act as a member of the Council when the business is such as to require his presence. Similarly, the Director of Transports, the Hydrographer of the Navy, or any other Admiralty official; the Commanders-in-Chief of the active fleets, or retired officers of distinction and experience, may be called in and associated with the Council as members. The functions of the War Council are purely advisory, and provide for the adequate consideration of strategic problems and war plans, while its secretariat supplies a permanent record of its transactions, and maintains a continuity of policy.

The Naval Intelligence Department was established in Feb. 1887 on the basis of an existing Foreign Intelligence Committee, its first director being Capt. W. H. Hall, with a total staff of 15 naval officers and civilians, which number was increased from time to time, but especially in 1907, when it had a total strength of 42 members. Only one-fourth of this number are civilians. The Director is assisted by two officers, who are known as Assistant Directors, one a captain in the Navy and the other a Marine officer of the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

The Naval Mobilisation Department was formed in 1909 on the nucleus of the section of the Naval Intelligence Department concerned with mobilisation duties and the preparation of war plans, Rear-Admiral H. G. King Hall being made its first Director. To it were transferred four officers from the Intelligence Department and one from the Royal Naval War College, which it also relieved of business relating to war plans and mobilisation.

The Royal Naval War College grew out of the Naval War Course inaugurated at Greenwich in 1900. It was transferred to Portsmouth in Nov. 1906, during the time that Capt. E. J. W. Slade held the position of President, and a year later this officer was succeeded by Rear-Admiral R. S. Lowry, since when the College has always been commanded by an officer of flag rank.

The Admiralty Library, consisting of some 50,000 volumes, was removed in Aug. and Sept. 1910 to more convenient apartments in the new

buildings over the entrance to the Mall; and at the same time steps were taken to provide a reading-room for officers of the Royal Navy and Marines, and for naval students obtaining permission to use the library.

The Director of Transports is an Admiralty officer, although the responsibility for any expenditure by his department on Army Transport Service rests with the War Office, or on Indian Troop Service with the India Office. That on account of Navy Transport Service rests with the Admiralty.

The post of Inspector of Target Practice was created in March 1905, Rear-Admiral Percy M. Scott being its first occupant. The Inspector has a staff of naval officers to assist him, and is provided with an office in London (47, Victoria Street, S.W.). The duties of the Department consist in the organisation and supervision of the firing practice of the Fleet, both as regards the gunlayers' test and the battle-practice test, both of which are carried out by all ships annually, and the results tabulated and published for general information.

The headquarters of the Royal Marine forces are at the Admiralty, where its affairs are administered by the Deputy Adjutant-General.

The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by officers of the Royal Engineers, its supervision resting with the Civil Lord. The Department is concerned with the architectural and engineering works of the Navy ashore, such as docks, fortifications, and other Admiralty establishments, including coastguard buildings, both at home and abroad. There are three branches, the Engineering, Surveyors', and Lands and Coastguard Branch, the first-named being the most important.

The secretariat of the Admiralty is divided into two sections, the executive and the financial. The first-named section is under the direction of the Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty, who acts as mouthpiece of the Board. The Financial Secretary, being a Minister of the Crown, vacates office with the Administration of which he is a member. The Accountant-General of the Navy, who is a permanent financial officer of the Admiralty, fills the position of Assistant Financial Secretary. At one time the departments of the Admiralty were scattered in many buildings. The new Admiralty, at Whitehall, has now afforded accommodation for many of the outlying departments, and, when completed, all will be concentrated there. A wireless installation on the roof of the building enables telegraphic communication to be maintained direct with the fleets at sea.

Finance.

The Naval Estimates for 1910-11 totalled £40,603,700, being an increase of £5,461,000 on the previous year. This is the sum actually estimated as the cost of the Navy, including the non-effective services, but excluding other charges which fall under the Civil Service Estimates. The liability for new construction was £13,279,830, as against £8,885,194 for 1909-10; of this sum, £11,850,790 was allotted to the continuation of ships already under construction, and £1,429,040 on beginning new vessels.

In the House of Commons on March 2nd, 1909, the First Lord of the Admiralty introduced a Supplementary Estimate for the Navy amounting to £1,058,000, which sum was re-

duced by surpluses on other votes and sub-heads of the Navy Estimates to £689,100. A comparison, therefore, of the figures for the two years, 1909-10 and 1910-11, should, in order to be complete, include the totals in the Supplementary Estimate with those of the ordinary Estimates for the first-named year. If this is done, the increase in 1910-11 is reduced to £4,771,900. The First Lord stated that out of the vote a sum of £457,000 was for the four contingent Dreadnoughts of the 1909-10 programme, whose beginning had been delayed; and another item was for the acceleration of the destroyer programme, the twenty boats of which would as a result be completed by March or April 1911, instead of May or June.

The Estimates.

The following abstract shows the provision made under each separate vote:—

Votes.	Net Estimates, 1910-11.
I. Numbers.	Total Nos.
A total number of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines	131,000
II. Effective Services.	£
1. Wages, etc., of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines	7,389,400
2. Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	2,500,300
3. Medical Establishments and Services	263,900
4. Martial Law	10,900
5. Educational Services	157,400
6. Scientific Services	69,200
7. Royal Naval Reserves	372,500
8. Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc.:—	
Sect. I.— <i>Personnel</i>	3,444,100
Sect. II.— <i>Matériel</i>	4,614,100
Sect. III.— <i>Contract Work</i>	12,395,400
9. Naval Armaments	2,781,000
10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs at home and abroad	2,995,300
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services	459,000
12. Admiralty Office	388,800
Total Effective Services	£37,841,300
III. Non-Effective Services.	
13. Half-Pay and Retired Pay	924,500
14. Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compensation Allowances	1,430,400
15. Civil Superannuation, Compensation Allowances, and Gratuities	407,500
Total Non-Effective Services	£2,762,400
Grand Total	£40,603,700

Admiralty Policy.

The changes in the composition of the Board of Admiralty, consequent upon the retirement of Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, have had no marked effect upon naval policy during the year under review. As regards the entry and training of officers and men, instituted in

December 1902, modified in accordance with the report of the Douglas Committee in 1905, some alterations in detail have taken place, but nothing affecting the principle of the new scheme. In regard also to the distribution and mobilisation of the Fleet (the nucleus crew system) and the constitution of the Home Fleet, this policy has received further development, but is being followed consistently. Similarly, in the constructive policy of the Board in regard to design and allied matters, no change has been made, but each type and class of vessel exhibits improvement in all the principal attributes of a man-of-war. It was on Dec. 2nd, 1909, that it was announced that King Edward had approved of the appointment of Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson, V.C., to be First Sea Lord in succession to Lord Fisher, who retired from office on his sixty-ninth birthday, Jan. 25th, 1910. On the same date Captain C. E. Madden joined the Board as Junior Sea Lord. Appreciative notices of the many reforms initiated by Lord Fisher and carried out during the period he was at the Admiralty will be found in the *Times* and other morning papers of Jan. 25th and 26th, and the weekly papers of Jan. 20th. In the First Lord's Memorandum for 1910-11 the following reference to Lord Fisher's retirement appeared: "In addition to most distinguished service as a sea officer, Lord Fisher has had a career of unexampled success in high administrative office at the Admiralty, first as Director of Naval Ordnance, afterwards as Third Sea Lord and Comptroller, then as Second Sea Lord, and finally as First Sea Lord. The measures which are associated with his name, and have been adopted by successive Governments, will prove of far-reaching and lasting benefit to the naval service and the country." Tributes to Lord Fisher's services were also paid by Mr. McKenna, Mr. Lee, Mr. Pretymann, and other members of the House of Commons (see *Times* Parliamentary Report, March 15-16th, 1910).

On March 9th the Navy Estimates for 1910-11 were published, together with the First Lord's Explanatory Memorandum. In the latter the First Lord referred to the important experiments which have been carried out by the recently formed aeronautical branch, under the direction of a captain R.N., and to the approaching completion of an experimental airship. He also reviewed the steps taken for the formation of a Navy War Council and a Naval Mobilisation Department, stating that the latter had taken over, in addition to other duties, so much of the work of the Naval Intelligence Department as related to the mobilisation of men and material. He also referred to the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Medical Service of the Navy, which is still under consideration, and to changes in the Hydrographic Department. As regards the recommendations of the Conference on the Coastguard, these have been partially carried out, and the establishment of the force retained around the coast has been fixed at 3100. The Navy Estimates were introduced into the House of Commons by the First Lord on March 14th, and the debate lasted four days. It was less important in character than that of the previous year, neither Mr. Asquith nor Mr. Balfour speaking on this occasion. On June 9th and 10th naval business again occupied the attention of the House, and on July 19th all the remaining votes were taken.

On March 15th, when introducing the Estimates, the First Lord said: "The programme for this year is framed upon our actual knowledge of what has been completed, or what is in course of being completed, and what we know foreign countries are about to do in the next two years." On the following day Mr. McKenna, referring to the definition of the two-Power standard given by Mr. Asquith in the course of a debate on May 26th, 1909, said that this still held good, and it was in effect that our total effective strength for defensive purposes as compared with the combined effective strength of any other two fleets for aggressive purposes should be the standard. Mr. McKenna, in the course of the discussion, also drew attention to the great and costly development of mechanical power, and said he could hold out no hope of any future decline to a serious amount in the Navy Estimates. Mr. Lee, on the part of the Opposition, complained of the inadequate monetary provision, which he maintained made the programme, which might otherwise have been satisfactory, an unreal one. He urged the introduction of further Estimates later in the session. Lord Charles Beresford, who maintained that the Fleet was not strong enough, nor properly organised for war, proposed a loan for £68,000,000, to be spread over twenty or thirty years, by which means we should have all the ships we required by 1914. Mr. A. G. Harvey, the Liberal member for Rochdale, asserted that the Government demands were exposing the loyalty of their supporters to a severe strain, and this remark was received with murmurs of assent from the back Ministerial benches. In the course of the debate the question of the right to capture an enemy's goods at sea was raised, and Mr. McKenna pointed out that if under any international agreement we were to give up this right, we should deprive ourselves of our power of offence in war, while we should still be compelled to maintain a supreme Navy in order to protect our shores against invasion. The debate was made noteworthy by maiden speeches from Mr. Eyres Monsell, the member for Evesham, Mr. Gerald Arbuthnot, the member for Burnley, and Mr. Godfrey Collins, the member for Greenock (all of whom have served in the Navy), and Mr. Alan Burgoyne, the editor of the *Navy League Annual*. In the debate on June 8th, on the vote for Educational Services, the First Lord said that while he could not with any certainty predict how many sub-lieutenants would become engineer specialists, he was assured that an adequate number would volunteer for this branch of the Service. In fact, the inducements to join it were so great that a keen competition was probable. He denied that there was to be interchangeability of officers between the different branches of the Service. Once an officer had specialised in gunnery or torpedo work, or in navigation or as an engineer, he would continue to be a specialist in his particular line. The engineer specialist, he said, would be in future, like every other specialist, an executive officer having all rights to promotion now enjoyed by other specialists.

On June 30th the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget statement, referred to scares in connection with the Navy. This led to discussion in Parliament and the press, and was followed by the publication in the *Daily Mail* on July 4th of an important letter by

Admiral A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., on "Britain and the German Navy." The "warning" of Admiral Mahan was widely commented upon, and replied to by the *Westminster Gazette* of the same date. The newspaper controversy was maintained with great spirit until July 14th, when the shipbuilding vote was discussed in the House of Commons, and a motion of Mr. Dillon, supported by the Nationalists and Labour Party, to reduce the vote by £2,000,000, was rejected after speeches by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour by 293 votes to 70. In July the Imperial Maritime League published a letter to the Prime Minister advocating a loan of £100,000,000 for national defence. In September Lord Charles Beresford published two open letters to Mr. Asquith, in the first of which he urged that seven more first-class armoured ships should be laid down in 1911-12, supplemented by a full and adequate provision of those other elements of fighting power upon which depend the utility of the battle squadrons. He further suggested the raising of a loan to provide funds for a new Naval Defence Act. In his second letter he dealt with the defence of the trade routes, and advocated the provision of 36 additional second-class cruisers, to be completed by the year 1913-14. Mr. Asquith, in his reply, under date Sept. 28th, said: "I need not assure you that His Majesty's Government are fully alive to the paramount importance of maintaining our naval supremacy, and will not hesitate to recommend to Parliament any steps which seem to them necessary for that purpose." The Executive Committee of the Navy League, at a meeting held on Oct. 12th, adopted the following resolutions: "(1) To advocate the laying down as a minimum of two capital ships to every one commenced by the next strongest naval Power, and the maintenance of the proper complement of men, vessels of other classes, stores, and armaments; (2) to recommend that the expenditure be met by a Naval Loan, if it should prove to be necessary to adopt that course." On Oct. 19th Mr. Balfour, in opening the new premises of the Imperial Club at Glasgow, took the opportunity to make a speech upon naval policy, and particularly referred to the relative positions of the British and German fleets in 1913. Interest was also aroused in a series of articles by Mr. John Leyland, who, on behalf of the *New York Herald*, visited the principal naval ports and arsenals of Germany in September. By the permission of the Imperial Ministry of Marine he was enabled to make a comprehensive inspection of German naval resources, and his conclusions attracted much attention.

Organisation.

Personnel.

The number of officers, seamen, and boys provided for the Sea Service in 1910-11 amounted to 104,116, the Coastguard to 3120, and the Marines to 17,185. The number of officers, men, and boys under training or employed on particular service was 6579; the number of officers on salary or half-pay 590.

The number of officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve was 21,915, of the Royal Fleet Reserve 24,100, and of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (efficient) 4100. The number of pensioners (seamen and Marines) amounted to 7816.

The grand total, active and reserve, estimated for in 1910-11 was therefore 189,521, an increase of 3835 on the figures of 1909-10.

The following table shows the increase or decrease in the numbers of the personnel of the Fleet on the active service list as given under Vote A, Navy Estimates, for the last ten years:—

Estimates.	Sea Service.	Other Services.	Total.
	Increase or Decrease.	Increase or Decrease.	
1900-1	+ 3799	+ 441	114,880
1901-2	+ 3502	+ 243	118,625
1902-3	+ 3367	+ 508	122,500
1903-4	+ 4722	- 122	127,100
1904-5	+ 4463	- 463	131,100
1905-6	- 542	- 1558	129,000
1906-7	+ 860	- 860	129,000
1907-8	- 30	- 970	128,000
1908-9	- 69	+ 69	128,000
1909-10	- 149	+ 149	128,000
1910-11	+ 2686	+ 314	131,000

The various classes of Reserves mentioned were established, the Royal Naval Reserve in August 1859, from seamen of the Mercantile Marine, fishermen, and the like; the Royal Fleet Reserve in March 1901, from men who, after a short service afloat, accept employment in this Reserve under certain conditions regarding training, etc.; and the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in April 1902, from landmen and others with a liking for a sea life. In regard to all these classes, whenever called out by the Admiralty, they will be liable to serve either ashore or afloat, anywhere that there may be need of their services.

The naval commands afloat are held as follows:—

Home Fleet.—First Division: Admiral Sir William May, Rear-Admiral R. H. Peirse. **Second Division:** Vice-Admiral Sir G. A. Callaghan, Rear-Admiral G. E. Patey. **Cruiser Divisions:** Rear-Admiral Hon. S. C. J. Colville, Rear-Admiral Sir G. J. S. Warrender. **Destroyers:** Commodore Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Captain E. S. Alexander-Sinclair.

Home Fleet (Nucleus Crew Divisions).—Vice-Admiral Sir G. Neville, Rear-Admiral W. L. Grant, Rear-Admiral R. B. Farquhar (Devonport); Rear-Admiral A. H. Lums (Portsmouth).

Atlantic Fleet.—Battle Squadron: Vice-Admiral (acting) Sir J. R. Jellicoe, Rear-Admiral S. H. Carden. **Cruiser Squadron:** Rear-Admiral F. T. Hamilton.

Mediterranean Fleet.—Battle Squadron: Admiral Sir E. S. Poë, Rear-Admiral T. H. M. Jerram. **Cruiser Squadron:** Rear-Admiral Sir D. A. Gamble.

Eastern Fleet.—Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe (China); Vice-Admiral G. F. King-Hall (Australia); Rear-Admiral P. W. Bush (Cape); Rear-Admiral E. J. W. Slade (East Indies).

Training Squadron.—Rear-Admiral A. M. Farquhar.

Distribution.

The following was the distribution of the fleets in Nov. 1910:—

Home Fleet.—Battleships (17): First Division—*Dreadnought* (flag of Commander-in-Chief), *Bellerophon*, *Superb*, *Temeraire*, *St Vincent* (flag of Rear-Admiral), *Collingwood*, *Vanguard*, *Lord Nelson*, and *Agamemnon*. Second Division—*King Edward VII.* (flag of Second-in-Command), *Africa*, *Britannia*, *Commonwealth*, *Hibernia* (flag of Rear-Admiral), *Dominion*, *Hindustan*, and *New Zealand*. **Armoured Cruisers (9):** First Cruiser Squadron—*Indomitable* (flag), *Inflexible*, *Invincible*, and *Defence*. Second Cruiser Squadron—*Shannon* (flag), *Achilles*, *Cochrane*, *Natal*, and *Warrior*. **Attached Cruisers (4):** First Division—*Gloucester* and *Liverpool*. Second Division—*Glasgow* and *Bristol*. **Repair and Auxiliary Vessels (4):** *Cyclops*, *Assistance*, *Maine*, and *Surprise*. **Torpedo-boat Destroyers (49):** First Flotilla—*Swift* (special type), Ocean-going destroyers, "Tribal" class, oil-burning, 12; "Beagle" class, coal-burning, 12. Second Flotilla—Ocean-going destroyers, "Beagle" class, 4; "River" class destroyers, 20. Ships attached to destroyers, scout-cruisers, 6; depot and repair ships, 2.

Home Fleet—Third Division (in commission with nucleus crews): The Nore—Battleships, 4; armoured cruisers, 2; protected cruiser, 1. Portsmouth—Battleships, 4; armoured cruisers, 2; protected cruiser, 1. Devonport—Battleships, 2; armoured cruisers, 4; protected cruisers, 2. Total, armoured ships, 18; protected, 4. **Torpedo Craft**—The Nore, 91; Portsmouth, 71; Devonport, 44; Queenstown, 4; Pembroke, 3.

Home Fleet—Fourth Division (in Special Reserve, with reduced crews): **Battleships**—The Nore, 6; Devonport, 7. **Cruisers**—The Nore, 2; Portsmouth, 11; Devonport, 3.

Submarine Flotillas—Dundee, 12; Harwich, 9; Dover, 14; Portsmouth, 9; Devonport, 9. **Older Submarine Boats**—at Portsmouth, 10; at Devonport, 4. **Minelaying Vessels**—The Nore, *Andromache*, *Iphigenia*, and *Intrepid*. Portsmouth—*Naïad*, *Latona*, and *Thetis*. Devonport—*Apollo*. Total, 7 ships.

Atlantic Fleet: Battleships (6)—*Prince of Wales* (flag of Commander-in-Chief), *Queen*, *London* (flag of Rear-Admiral), *Formidable*, *Implacable*, and *Venerable*. **Fifth Cruiser Squadron (4)**—*Drake* (flag), *Black Prince*, *Duke of Edinburgh*, and *Argyll*. **Attached Cruisers (2)**—*Doris* and *Venus*.

Mediterranean Fleet: Battleships (6)—*Exmouth* (flag of Commander-in-Chief), *Cornwallis*, *Russell*, *Duncan* (flag of Rear-Admiral), *Swiftsure*, and *Triumph*. **Sixth Cruiser Squadron (4)**—*Bacchante* (flag), *Aboukir*, *Lancaster*, and *Suffolk*. **Attached Vessels**—6; torpedo-boat destroyers, 11.

Eastern Fleet: China Squadron—Armoured cruisers, 3; protected cruisers, 3; torpedo-boat destroyers, 5; attached sloops and gunboats, 16. **Australian Squadron**—Protected cruisers, 9. **Cape of Good Hope Squadron**—Protected cruisers, 3. **East Indies Squadron**—Protected cruisers, 5; attached vessels, 4.

Fourth Cruiser Squadron (for training cruises on North America and West Indies Station): **Armoured Cruisers (4)**—*Leviathan* (flag), *Berwick*, *Essex*, and *Donegal*. **Attached Cruisers**—*Brilliant*, *Melpomene*, *Scylla*. **Cadets' Training-ships**—Armoured cruisers *Cornwall* and *Cumberland*.

Matériel.

The number of vessels of the British Navy completing, on the stocks, or projected on Nov. 30th, 1910, was as follows:—

	Under Com- ptial. pleting.	On the stocks.	Pro- jected.
Battleships	4	3	4
Armoured Cruisers	1	3*	1
Protected Cruisers, 2nd Class	4	—	6†
Unarm'd Cruisers	1	1	1
Torpedo-boat De- stroyers	20	20	3‡
Submarines	1	6	10

* Includes two for Colonial Governments.

† Includes three for Australia.

‡ For New Zealand Government.

Naval construction for the British Navy may be divided into three classes—armoured ships, cruising ships, and torpedo craft—each of which may be again divided into two. The armoured vessels building include, first, battleships of the *Dreadnought* design, and secondly, armoured cruisers of the *Invincible* type. Both of these classes follow the all-big-gun, one-calibre principle which has been almost universally adopted since the Russo-Japanese war by the chief naval Powers of the world, but in the latter the speed is increased by nearly 25 per cent., and the armament and defensive qualities correspondingly reduced. The cruising ships building also comprise two classes, known officially as protected and unarmoured cruisers; while as regards torpedo craft there are (1) ocean-going destroyers, and (2) submarines; the construction of torpedo-boats having ceased with the completion of the 1907-8 programme in Sept. 1909.

The armoured ships whose construction was begun in 1910 were the *Conqueror*, *Monarch*, *Princess Royal*, and *Thunderer*, of the 1909-10 programme, and the *Australia* and *New Zealand*, the two vessels offered to the Imperial Government by the Dominions whose names they bear. The *Conqueror* was laid down at Dalmuir on April 5th, the *Monarch* at Elswick on April 1st, the *Princess Royal* at Barrow on May 2nd, the *Thunderer* at Poplar on April 13th, the *New Zealand* at Govan on June 20th, and the *Australia* at Clydebank on June 23rd. The beginning of the five ships in the 1910-11 programme was delayed until the New Year. The following table shows the expected dates of completion of the armoured ships in hand:

Name.	Pro- gramme.	Where Building.	Date of Completion.
Neptune	1908-9	Portsmouth	Jan. 1911
Indefatigable	"	Devonport	Feb. "
Colossus	1909-10	Greenock	July "
Hercules	"	Jarrow	" "
Orion	"	Portsmouth	Nov. "
Lion	"	Devonport	" "
Conqueror	"	Dalmuir	March 1912
Monarch	"	Elswick	" "
Princess Roy.	"	Barrow	" "
Thunderer	"	Poplar	" "
Australia	Colonial	Clydebank	July 1912
New Zealand	"	Govan	" "
"A"	1910-11	Portsmouth	Jan. 1913
"B"	"	Devonport	" "
"C"	"	Uncertain	Feb. "
"D"	"	"	" "
"E"	"	"	" "

The armoured ships passed into service in 1910 were the three battleships of the *St. Vin-*

cent type, which commissioned, the *Vanguard* at Devonport on March 1st, the *Collingwood* at Devonport on April 19th, and the *St. Vincent* at Portsmouth on May 3rd, all for the First Division of the Home Fleet.

The protected cruisers begun in 1910 were four in number, the *Dartmouth*, *Falmouth*, *Weymouth*, and *Yarmouth*, of an improved type to the five original cruisers of the "City" class, the *Bristol*, *Glasgow*, *Gloucester*, *Liverpool*, and *Newcastle*, which were passed into commission during the year. A third batch of three vessels was authorised in the Navy Estimates of 1910-11, one of which was allotted to Chatham Dockyard and the other two ordered to be built by contract. In October orders for another batch of three cruisers for Australia were given out to private contractors.

Much activity was manifested in regard to torpedo craft during 1910, a total of 22 destroyers joining the fleet, while 20 were launched and a similar number put in hand. The first-named figure included the *Swift*, a special boat of 2170 tons and 36 knots speed, which commissioned at Portsmouth on Feb. 26th; five boats of the "Tribal" class (three of which actually commissioned at the end of 1908), whose completion brought up the total number of this type to twelve; and sixteen of the *Beagle* class, of the 1908-9 programme. The construction was advanced of the twenty vessels of the *Acorn* type, provided for in the 1909-10 Estimates, the majority being launched; while in June those of the following year's programme were ordered by contract. During 1910 the last submarines of the "C" type were passed into the Fleet from Chatham Dockyard, and all those under construction at the end of October were of the "D" class, of which the original boat, *D1*, was still being used for experimental purposes in connection with wireless telegraphy and other matters. The commissioning of *C34* at the end of September brought up the number of British submarines actually in commission to sixty-seven, of which total fifty-two were attached to sea-going divisions.

The programme of ship-building for 1910-11 was five large armoured ships, one of which was to be of the improved *Indomitable* type for service as flagship in the East Indies; five protected cruisers, three following the design of the "City" class and two that of the *Boadicea* class; twenty torpedo-boat destroyers, in addition to three for New Zealand; and ten submarines.

The following ships have been launched since the publication of the 1910 ANNUAL.

Battleships—*Colossus*, at Greenock, April 9th; *Hercules*, at Jarrow-on-Tyne, May 10th; *Orion*, at Portsmouth, August 20th.

Armoured Cruiser—*Lion*, at Devonport, August 6th.

Protected Cruisers—*Newcastle*, at Elswick, Nov. 25th, 1909; *Bristol*, at Clydebank, Feb. 23rd; *Falmouth*, at Dalmuir, Sept. 20th.

Unarmoured Cruisers—*Blanche*, at Pembroke, Nov. 25th, 1909; *Blonde*, at Pembroke, July 22nd.

Destroyers—*Grasshopper*, at Govan, Nov. 1909; *Bulldog*, at Clydebank, Nov. 13th; *Harpy*, at Cowes, Nov. 27th; *Renard*, at Birkenhead, Nov. 30th; *Foxhound*, at Clydebank, Dec. 11th; *Mosquito*, at Govan, and *Wolverine*, at Birkenhead, in Jan. 1910; *Basilisk*, at Cowes, Feb. 9th; *Scourge*, at Hebburn-on-Tyne, Feb. 11th; *Raccoon*, at Birkenhead, Feb.

15th; *Scorpion*, at Govan, and *Pincher*, at Dumbarton, in March; *Savage*, at Woolston, March 10th; *Kattlesnake*, at Govan (London and Glasgow yard), March 14th; *Nautilus*, at Blackwall, March 30; *Cameleon*, at Govan, in June; *Redpole*, at Cowes, June 24th; *Acorn*, at Clydebank, in July; *Comet*, at Govan, in July; *Rifleman*, at Cowes, Aug. 22nd; *Larne*, at Woolston, Aug. 23rd; *Hope*, at Wallsend-on-Tyne, Sept. 6th; *Ruby*, at Cowes, Nov. 4th; *Lyra*, at Woolston, Oct. 4th.

Dockyards.

The public dockyards in Great Britain are situated as follows:—

Portsmouth.—One dock takes Dreadnoughts; four more take any other battleship or cruiser; one slip for building battleships up to 750 ft. in length; three large basins; ten small docks.

Devonport.—No docks able to take a Dreadnought; one takes ships up to 425 ft. in length, including battleships of *Duncan* and other types launched in 1901 or earlier; three small docks; two large slips.

Keyham.—Four docks take Dreadnoughts; three large basins.

Chatham.—One dock for Dreadnoughts; four take any pre-Dreadnought vessel; four small docks.

Sheerness.—Five small docks.

Pembroke.—One small dock.

Haulbowline.—One dock able to take Dreadnoughts.

There are also the following British dockyards abroad:—

Gibraltar.—Three docks.

Malta.—Four docks, one single and one double dock building, one small slip.

Hong-Kong.—Five docks.

Bombay (Royal Indian Marine).—Two docks, one building.

Singapore (headquarters, Eastern Fleet).—Two docks, one building.

Calcutta.—Seven docks.

Sydney.—Four docks.

The following ports have each one dock: Simon's Bay, Simon's Town, Durban (floating dock), Colombo, Auckland, Lyttleton, Bermuda (floating dock), Halifax, N.S., Quebec, Trinidad (floating dock), and Esquimalt; while there is also docking accommodation at Brisbane, Fremantle, Melbourne, Port Chalmers, and Wellington.

On March 15th, 1910, the Financial Secretary of the Admiralty stated in the House of Commons that there were 21 docks altogether capable of taking Dreadnoughts.

The construction of a new naval base and dockyard at Rosyth was decided upon by the Admiralty as the result of the conclusions of a special committee on the subject which sat in 1902. In March 1903 an official chart was issued showing the character of the new works, in which it was announced that the total area of land acquired by the Government was 1184 acres, with 285 acres of foreshore. The principal items in the proposals were: a basin with an area of 324 acres; entrance lock, available for use as a dock; straight river wharf, 2733 ft. long; emergency exit, 110 ft. wide, from basin; double dry dock, 750 ft. by 100 ft.; boat slip, one half covered with roofing; basin for submarines, 600 ft. by 470 ft.; floating dock and jetties for twelve submarines and six destroyers; and a

reserve space provided for two future docks parallel with the one about to be built.

In the Estimates of 1909-10 the sum of £30,632 was provided for the construction of two floating docks, which will be stationed for a time at Portsmouth and the Medway. In the 1910-11 Estimates a further sum of £320,733 was allotted to their construction, and £9141 set apart for the beginning of two more floating docks.

Dockyard and Port Commands.

Under the Commander-in-Chief or other senior officer of the port or station, the affairs of each dockyard are administered by an Admiral-Superintendent. The following is a list of these officers (Nov. 1910):—

Portsmouth.—Commander-in-Chief, Admiral the Hon. Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe; Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral A. G. Tate.

Devonport and Keyham.—Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir W. H. Fawkes; Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral R. H. S. Stokes.

Chatham.—Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir C. C. Drury; Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral R. N. Ommanney.

Sheerness (under Chatham).—Captain-Superintendent, Captain H. H. Torlesse.

Pembroke (under Devonport).—Captain-Superintendent, Captain G. H. B. Mundy.

Haulbowline.—Admiral-Superintendent, and Senior Officer on the Coast of Ireland, Rear-Admiral Sir A. W. Paget.

Malta.—Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral E. A. Simons.

Gibraltar.—Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral F. S. Pelham.

Hong-Kong.—Officer in charge, Commodore C. J. Eyres.

Bombay (under Royal Indian Marine).—Officer in charge, Captain A. W. McArthur, R.I.M.

Sydney.—Officer in charge, Captain J. P. Rolleston.

Simonstown.—Officer in charge, Commander M. H. H. Nelson.

Bermuda.—Officer in charge, Commander B. H. Fanshawe.

Miscellaneous.

Changes in Commands.

Home Fleet.—Vice-Admiral Sir G. A. Callaghan succeeded Vice-Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne as second-in-command on August 9th; Rear-Admiral F. C. D. Sturdee succeeded Rear-Admiral C. J. Briggs as Rear-Admiral of First Division on Jan. 5th (Rear-Admiral R. H. Peirse was selected to succeed Rear-Admiral Sturdee on the latter's completing twelve months in the appointment on Jan. 5th, 1911); Rear-Admiral G. E. Patey succeeded Rear-Admiral E. E. Bradford as Rear-Admiral of Second Division on Oct. 19th; Rear-Admiral Sir G. J. S. Warrander was selected to succeed Rear-Admiral R. S. Lowry in command of Second Cruiser Squadron on Nov. 27th; Rear-Admiral A. A. C. Galloway succeeded Rear-Admiral C. Burney in command of Devonport sub-division on Jan. 5th (Rear-Admiral R. B. Farquhar was selected to succeed Rear-Admiral Galloway on Jan. 5th, 1911); Rear-Admiral A. H. Limpus succeeded Rear-Admiral F. E. E. Brock in command of Portsmouth sub-division on Nov. 17th.

Atlantic Fleet.—Rear-Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe was selected to succeed Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg as Commander-in-Chief in December; Rear-Admiral S. H. Carden

succeeded Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel as second-in-command on Aug. 26th.

Mediterranean Fleet.—Admiral Sir Edmund S. Poë succeeded Admiral the Hon. Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe as Commander-in-Chief on April 30th; Rear-Admiral T. H. M. Jerram succeeded Vice-Admiral Sir G. A. Callaghan as second-in-command on Aug. 9th; Rear-Admiral Sir Douglas Gamble succeeded Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Jackson in command of Sixth Cruiser Squadron on Sept. 26th.

China Squadron.—Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe succeeded Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton as Commander-in-Chief on March 6th.

Australian Squadron.—Vice-Admiral G. F. King-Hall was selected to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Poore as Commander-in-Chief.

Cape Squadron.—Rear-Admiral P. W. Bush was selected to succeed Vice-Admiral G. Le C. Egerton as Commander-in-Chief on Dec. 17th.

Portsmouth.—Admiral the Hon. Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe succeeded Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe on his promotion to Admiral-of-the-Fleet on April 30th; Commodore A. L. Duff succeeded Commodore C. G. F. M. Cradock in command of the Royal Naval Barracks on Oct. 25th.

Plymouth.—Rear-Admiral R. H. S. Stokes succeeded Rear-Admiral C. H. Cross as Admiral-Superintendent of the Dockyard on Oct. 4th; Commodore L. G. Tufnell succeeded temporarily to the command of the Royal Naval Barracks on Sept. 20th, on the appointment of Commodore R. E. Wemyss to command the *Balmoral Castle*.

Malta.—Rear-Admiral E. A. Simons succeeded Vice-Admiral Sir F. W. Fisher as Admiral-Superintendent of the Dockyard on Feb. 17th.

Hong-Kong.—Commodore C. J. Eyres succeeded Commodore H. Lyon as officer in charge of the dockyard and establishments on April 14th.

Principal Events.

On Jan. 25th it was announced in the *London Gazette* that new Letters Patent under the Great Seal had been issued appointing Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson and Captain Charles Edward Madden to be members of the Board of Admiralty in the place of Admiral of the Fleet the Right Hon. Lord Fisher of Kilverstone and Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Leigh Winsloe, who had retired (see "Admiralty Policy"). The usual returns of the target practice of the Fleet in 1909 were issued early in the year, that of the gunlayers' test with heavy guns on Jan. 26th; light quick-firing guns and destroyers' battle practice on Feb. 3rd; and battle practice on March 22nd. The returns were each prefaced by an Admiralty note expressing satisfaction with the results attained.

On Feb. 9th Mrs. Asquith, wife of the Prime Minister, launched at the Fairfield yard, Govan, the first torpedo-boat destroyer for the Australian Navy, which was named *Parramatta*. The *Yarra*, a second vessel, was launched in the presence of Sir George Reid on April 9th. Contracts were placed for the construction of the two vessels offered to the Imperial Navy by the Commonwealth and New Zealand Governments on March 15th, the names *Australia* and *New Zealand* being chosen for these ships. From Feb. 28th to April 4th the Second

Division of the Home Fleet made a cruise to the coasts of Spain and Portugal, and on its return a combined exercise cruise of the First and Second Divisions, with the Atlantic Fleet, was carried out off the north-east coast of Scotland. Gunnery exercise which followed the combined operations were temporarily interrupted by the news of the death of King Edward VII. in May, when several of the ships returned to their home ports. About 100 officers and 3,000 men of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, the Coastguard, and the Royal Naval Reserve took part in the funeral procession either at London or Windsor, and at Windsor the gun-carriage was manned by blue-jackets.

In June the Fleet in home waters and the Mediterranean was placed on a war footing, over 130 vessels having their crews augmented to full complement. Strategic exercises began on July 11th, and were brought to an end with an action off the Lizard on the 18th. The combined Fleets then took up an anchorage in Tor Bay, and on July 26th the King and Queen arrived in the royal yacht from Cowes and remained until the 29th. His Majesty went out to sea in the *Dreadnought* with the Fleet on two consecutive days, to witness exercises and battle practice, and also inspected several ships in harbour. In the preceding week, the King and Queen paid an informal visit to the dockyard and establishments at Portsmouth, including the museum, gunnery and torpedo schools, naval barracks, hospital, and submarine dept.

On August 21st the armoured cruiser *Bedford* ran aground on the Samarang Rocks, off Quelpart, at the entrance to the Straits of Korea, while carrying out full-speed trials with the *Minotaur*, *Kent*, and *Monmouth*, of the China Squadron. The inrush of water drowned eighteen of her engine room complement, and rough weather preventing any chance of salvage, the ship became a total wreck. The Admiralty announced on Sept. 1st that it had been decided to abandon the hull of the *Bedford*, and that the crew would return home by steamship. The *Newcastle*, then completing for sea on the Tyne, was selected to replace the lost cruiser, and left Chatham for her station on Sept. 28th.

On Sept. 20th the liner *Balmoral Castle* was commissioned as a ship of the Royal Navy for the visit of the Duke of Connaught to the Cape of Good Hope. Commodore R. E. Wemyss was appointed in command of the vessel, with Commander R. G. A. W. Stapleton-Cotton as his executive officer. The Royal Party embarked at Portsmouth on Oct. 11th, the *Balmoral Castle* leaving the same day, escorted by the *Duke of Edinburgh* as far as Sierra Leone, and by the *Defence* from thence to Cape Town and back.

On Oct. 6th the appointment was announced of Captain Murray F. Sueter as Inspecting Captain of Airships, and the cruiser *Hermione* was set apart for the use of this officer and the staff appointed to assist him in connection with the introduction of aircraft into the Navy. The Fourth Cruiser Squadron left Plymouth on a three-months' cruise to South American ports on Oct. 18th.

The United States Atlantic Fleet visited European waters in November, the four divisions, each composed of four battleships, proceeding to Portland, Cherbourg, Gravesend and Brest respectively on Nov. 16th.

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD COMPARED.

1. Matériel.

A Parliamentary Return, dated March 16th, 1910, was published on April 29th, 1910, showing the Fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, United States of America, and Japan. The Return omits all battleships and armoured cruisers over twenty years old from date of launch; in the case of other classes all vessels are shown which still retain their armaments and are not for sale.

Built.

	Great Britain	France	Russia.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.
Battleships	56	17	7	33	10	30	14
Coast defence ships, armoured	—	8	2	7	—	10	—
Cruisers, armoured	38*	30	4	9	8	15	12
" protected, 1st class	18	5	7	—	—	3	2
" " 2nd class	35	9	2	23	3	16	11
" " 3rd class	16	8	2	12	11	2	6
Unprotected cruisers	2	—	—	10	—	5	6
Scouts	8	—	—	—	—	3	—
Torpedo vessels	23	10	6	1	5	2	2
Torpedo-boat destroyers	150	60	97	85	21	25	57
Torpedo boats	116	246	63	82	96	30	69
Submarines	63	56	30	8	7	18	9
	525	449	220	270	161	159	188

Building.

Battleships	9	6	8	8	2	4	3
Cruisers, armoured	3	2	2	3	2	—	1
" protected, 2nd class	9	—	—	5	—	—	3
" unprotected	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	37	17	—	12	2	15	2
Submarines	11	23	3	†	—	10	3
	71	48	13	28	6	29	12

* Since the Return was compiled, the *Bedford* has been lost to the Navy by grounding in China.

† Number uncertain.

2. Cost.

A Parliamentary Return, dated March 31st, 1910 [269], was issued on Oct. 13th, 1910, showing the naval expenditure of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States, and Japan in each of the last ten years, under three headings—total estimated naval expenditure, the expenditure in each of the years named on new construction, and the amount of new construction expressed in tonnage. Details as to the Japanese expenditure before the years 1906-7 were not included, the official figures not being available.

It was pointed out in the Return that, to effect a comparison between the naval expenditure of this country and that of any other naval Power, it is necessary to eliminate from the total naval expenditure of Great Britain the expenditure relating to pensions, Coast Guard, Reserves, and steamship subsidies, as there are no votes for these services in foreign naval estimates, excepting France and Italy. This expenditure amounted in 1910-11 to an estimated sum of £3,883,000. On the other hand, certain expenditure provided for in the French, Russian, German, Italian, and Japanese estimates has no equivalent in the British Navy estimates, the amounts being, for 1910-11: France, £738,491; Russia, £299,036; Germany, £543,368; Italy, £941,684; Japan, £18,289.

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Subject to these deductions the following are the comparative tables:—

Total Naval Expenditure.

Year.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.	Year.	France.	Russia.
	£	£	£	£	£		£	£
1899-00 .	25,731,220	6,672,788	4,617,034	9,840,912	—	1899 .	12,144,020	8,306,500
1900-1 .	29,993,529	7,643,781	4,903,129*	13,385,574	—	1900 .	12,511,053	8,662,501
1901-2 .	30,981,315	9,530,333	4,912,661*	16,012,438	—	1901 .	13,107,701	9,359,766
1902-3 .	31,003,977	10,044,031	4,840,000	16,203,916	—	1902 .	12,271,948	10,440,392
1903-4 .	35,709,477	10,401,174	4,840,000	16,824,058	—	1903 .	12,538,861	12,349,597
1904-5 .	38,859,681	10,102,740	5,000,000	20,180,310	—	1904 .	12,513,143	11,940,906
1905-6 .	33,389,600	11,301,370	5,040,000	24,444,048	—	1905 .	12,747,963	12,302,684
1906-7 .	31,472,087	12,005,871	5,322,154	21,358,199	3,952,311	1906 .	13,003,238	12,490,444
1907-8 .	31,251,156	14,227,006	5,661,822	21,260,732	8,248,222	1907 .	12,486,793	8,850,240
1908-9 .	32,181,309	16,490,000	6,266,193	26,438,434	8,096,159	1908 .	12,797,308	10,222,733
1909-10 (est.)	35,831,800†	19,702,685	6,537,118	28,990,592	7,202,823	1909 .	13,353,825	9,650,167
1910-11 (est.)	40,603,700	21,235,090	7,349,766	27,474,454	7,590,362	1910 .	15,023,019	9,723,574

* Italy: an additional £640,000 was divided between these two years.

† Great Britain: includes a Supplementary Estimate for £689,100.

Amounts Voted for New Construction and Armaments.

Year.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.	Year.	France.	Russia.
	£	£	£	£	£		£	£
1899-00 .	10,270,481	2,832,750	1,150,921	2,078,480	—	1899 .	4,713,516	3,519,804
1900-1 .	9,788,146	3,401,907	1,150,921	4,344,127	—	1900 .	4,718,566	3,149,014
1901-2 .	10,420,256	4,921,036	1,088,921	5,219,357	—	1901 .	4,900,987	3,068,139
1902-3 .	10,436,520	5,039,725	1,254,787	4,701,121	—	1902 .	5,389,383	2,904,096
1903-4 .	11,473,030	4,929,110	1,183,338	5,327,367	—	1903 .	5,722,760	3,268,755
1904-5 .	13,508,176	4,644,862	1,121,753	6,539,090	—	1904 .	5,636,732	4,480,188
1905-6 .	11,291,002	4,968,738	1,714,556	11,374,876	—	1905 .	5,739,230	4,576,370
1906-7 .	10,859,500	5,342,466	1,362,207	8,600,774	752,595	1906 .	5,702,207	4,576,583
1907-8 .	8,849,589	6,285,225	1,398,111	6,783,705	3,233,298	1907 .	5,132,494	2,846,268
1908-9 .	8,521,930	7,795,499	1,866,358	6,227,874	2,967,918	1908 .	4,193,544	2,703,721
1909-10 (est.)	11,052,318	10,177,062	2,190,707	7,976,897	2,345,572	1909 .	4,517,766	1,758,487
1910-11 (est.)	14,957,430	11,392,856	2,181,200	6,889,005	2,692,260	1910 .	4,977,682	1,424,013

New Construction in Tonnage.

Year.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.	Year.	France.	Russia.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
1899-00 .	92,620	40,574	10,450	1,800*	—	1899 .	53,906	30,919
1900-1 .	137,785	35,840	14,470	30,576	—	1900 .	39,976	62,862
1901-2 .	139,042	62,640	21,080	38,574	—	1901 .	42,487	52,854
1902-3 .	89,405	30,119	650	37,445	—	1902 .	45,956	52,205
1903-4 .	155,225	64,340	12,425	84,206	—	1903 .	31,142	45,010
1904-5 .	85,880	44,072	13,373	161,150	—	1904 .	45,318	5,138
1905-6 .	105,360	33,936	14,555	74,000	—	1905 .	31,381	20,416
1906-7 .	83,260	53,180	10,016	37,283	39,870	1906 .	19,338	80,860
1907-8 .	110,937	33,985	19,510	20,633	56,450	1907 .	33,602	31,461
1908-9 .	77,202	104,971	21,021	69,341	1,620	1908 .	21,205	1,834
1909-10 .	92,957	83,184	2,404	80,822	Nil	1909 .	96,308	4,371
1910-11 .	226,872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* United States: are torpedo craft.

NAVAL FORCES OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY AT A GLANCE.

Effective Fleets, Nov. 1910.

Class.	Great Britain.			Germany.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Date.	No.	Tonnage.	Date.
Battleships						
of doubtful value . . .	11	149,430	1887-95	9	48,140	1890-95
Pre-Dreadnoughts . . .	40	589,385	1894-06	20	262,065	1896-06
Dreadnoughts completed . . .	7	131,450	1906-10	4	72,800	1908-09
Armoured Cruisers . . .	37	458,550	1899-07	10†	112,084	1897-09
Protected Cruisers . . .	73	393,130	1889-09	35	124,609	1887-09
Destroyers . . .	167	90,096	1893-10	85	41,001	1898-10
Torpedo-boats . . .	116	16,846	1885-09	82	11,230	1883-98
Submarines . . .	67	19,078	1901-10	8	2,272	1906-09
	518	1,847,965	—	253	674,201	—

* Includes the Dreadnought-cruisers *Invincible*, *Inflexible*, and *Indomitable*.

† Includes the Dreadnought-cruiser *Von der Tann*.

Dreadnoughts building.

British.

Neptune (a).
 Indefatigable (a).
 Colossus (a).
 Hercules (a).
 Orion (a). Lion (a).
 Conqueror (b).
 Monarch (b).
 Princess Royal (b).
 Thunderer (b). "C" (c).
 "A" (c). "D" (c).
 "B" (c). "E" (c).

German.

Helgoland (a).
 Ostfriesland (a).
 Thuringen (a). (a).
 Oldenburg (a). Moltke
 Ersatz-Heinrich (b).
 Ersatz-Hildebrand (b).
 Ersatz-Hagen (c).
 Ersatz-Ägir (c).
 Ersatz-Odin (c).
 "H" (b). "J" (c).
 (a) Launched; (b) laid down; (c) ordered.

Home Fleet, British.

High Sea Fleet, German.

Battleships.

7 Dreadnoughts.
 2 Lord Nelsons.
 8 King Edwards.

4 Nassaus.
 (Dreadnought type).
 5 Deutschlands.
 5 Braunschweigs.
 4 Wittelsbachs.
 Total, 16.

Total, 17.

Armament.

12-in. guns, 110.
 9'2-in. " 52.
 6-in. " 80.

11-in. guns, 88.
 9'4-in. " 8.
 6'7-in. " 140.
 5'9-in. " 84.

Weight of Broadside.

12-in. guns, 81,600 lb.
 9'2-in. " 9,800 "
 6-in. " 4,000 "

11-in. guns, 54,720 lb.
 9'4-in. " 3,792 "
 6'7-in. " 10,780 "
 5'9-in. " 1,016 "
 Total, 70,308 lb.

Total, 95,400 lb.

Armoured Cruisers.

3 Invincibles.
 2 Minotaurs.
 4 Achilles.

1 Von der Tann.
 1 Blücher.
 1 Gneisenau.
 2 Roons.
 Total, 5.

Total, 9.

Armament.

12-in. guns, 24.
 9'2-in. " 32.
 7'5-in. " 36.

11-in. guns, 8.
 8'2-in. " 28.
 5'9-in. " 44.

Weight of Broadside.

12-in. guns, 20,400 lb.
 9'2 in. " 9,120 "
 7'5 in. " 3,600 "
 Total, 33,120 lb.

11-in. guns, 6,080 lb.
 8'2-in. " 6,776 "
 5'9-in. " 2,464 "
 Total, 15,320 lb.

Totals: Battleships and Armoured Cruisers.

	Great Britain.	Germany.
Heavy guns (8'2-in. and above)	218	132
Smaller guns	116	268
Weight of broadside . . .	128,520 lb.	85,628 lb.

In Service or Reserve.

(Those marked "f" are fully manned.)

British.

Home Fleet, Third Division.

10 battleships. | 8 armoured cruisers.

Atlantic Fleet.

6 battleships (f).
 4 armoured cruisers (f).

Trial or Refit.

1 battleship. | 3 armoured cruisers.

Foreign Service.

6 battleships (f).
 7 armoured cruisers (f).

Training Service.

6 armoured cruisers.

Special Reserve.

18 battleships.
 Totals: 58 battleships.
 37 armoured cruisers.

German.

High Sea Fleet Reserve Division.

6 battleships. | 4 armoured cruisers.

Foreign Service.

1 armoured cruiser (China).

Special Reserve.

11 battleships.
 Totals: 33 battleships.
 10 armoured cruisers.

GERMAN NAVY LAW, 1907.

To lay down each year from 1908 to 1911 three battleships and one armoured cruiser; and each year from 1912 to 1917 one battleship and one armoured cruiser; also each year from 1908 to 1917 two protected cruisers and twelve destroyers.

THE ARMY.

Army Headquarters and Administration: The Army Council; Inspector-General of the Forces; The Mediterranean Command; The Army General Staff; The Selection Board.

Army Organisation: COST OF THE ARMY; Establishments and Effectives—Whole Army.

First Line: THE REGULAR ARMY; Organisation by Arms; The Army Commands; The Expeditionary Force; The Striking Force; Regular Establishments; Recruiting; Distribution; Terms of Service; The Army Reserve; The Special Reserve.

Second Line: THE TERRITORIAL FORCE; The County Associations; Advisory Council Organisation; Command and Control; Training; Officers' Training Corps; Territorial Reserve.

The Indian Army.

Special Army Matters.

Army Headquarters and Administration.

The Army Council.

The Army is administered and controlled, under the authority and responsibility of the Cabinet, through the Secretary of State for War, who is President of the Army Council. The Board created under this name by a patent dated Feb. 6th, 1904, consists of the Secretary of State, as President, four military members, and two civil members. The members of the Council act in a dual capacity: (a) as colleagues of the Secretary of State at the Council table; (b) as superintendents of the several branches into which the business of the War Office is divided.

The Military Members are, under the patent, the organising and administrative heads of the War Office, each responsible with the Secretary of State for the work of the War Office, and each for the efficient working of the branches under his individual control. Their several duties are indicated below. By an Order in Council dated Aug. 10th, 1904, the duties of the members of the Army Council were defined, a disparity being set up between the new Order and the Patent, owing to the Secretary of State being made responsible for "all the business of the Army Council." The first Military Member (Chief of the General Staff), the second Military Member (Adjutant-General), the third Military Member (Quartermaster-General), and the fourth Military Member (Master-General of the Ordnance) are under the terms of this Order "responsible to the Secretary of State for the administration of so much of the business relating to the organisation, disposition, *personnel*, armament, and maintenance of the Army as shall be assigned to them or each of them from time to time by the Secretary of State." The Finance Member is responsible for the Finance of the Army and for other business that may be committed to him, and in the same way the Civil Member is responsible for the non-effective votes and for any other business assigned to him.

The Secretary of State (Mr. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P.) is responsible to the Crown and Parliament as indicated above, and has general direction and supervision of all War Office business.

The Chief of the General Staff (Gen. Sir W. G. Nicholson, G.C.B.), *First Military Member*, has the direction and control of the General Staff of the Army (see below), and deals with preparation and organisation for war, intelligence, the training of the forces, their use in war, manoeuvres and the allocation of funds for them, the education of officers, drill-books, training manuals, and much other business. The duties are discharged under his authority by the Director of Military Operations (Brig.-Gen. H. H. Wilson, C.B.), the Director of Staff

Duties (Brig.-Gen. L. E. Kiggell, C.B.), and the Director of Military Training (Major-Gen. A. J. Murray, C.B.).

The Adjutant-General (Major-Gen. J. S. Ewart, C.B.), *Second Military Member*, is concerned with the raising and organising of the military forces, the maintenance of the Army abroad, the distribution of units, regulations for placing units on a war footing, medical and sanitary matters, discipline, ceremonial matters, administrative arrangements connected with training, and the selection and administration of the Departmental Staff. The heads of the branches are the Director of Organisation (Brig.-Gen. G. F. Ellison, C.B.), the Assistant Adjutant-General for Recruiting (Col. F. R. C. Carleton), the Director of Personal Services (Brig.-Gen. C. F. N. Macready, C.B.), the Director-General, Army Medical Service (Surgeon-General W. L. Gubbins, C.B.), and the Inspector of Medical Services (Col. W. M. O'Keefe, M.D.).

The Quartermaster-General (Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. G. S. Miles, K.C.B.), *Third Military Member*, deals with organising and training the Transport, Remount, and Supply Services; registration of horses; veterinary services; the settling of reserves of food, clothing, equipment, etc., to be held in depots, garrisons, and mobilisation stores, and the scales on which articles are to be supplied to the troops; the holding and issuing of military stores; the administration of departmental services, and the selection of officers for employment in them. The heads of the branches are the Director of Transport and Remounts (Major-Gen. C. E. Heath)—under whom is the Director-General, Army Veterinary Service (Major-Gen. F. Smith)—the Director of Movements and Quarterings (Brig.-Gen. G. V. Kemball, C.B.), the Director of Supplies (Brig.-Gen. G. P. Bourcicault), and the Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores (Major-Gen. F. E. Mulcahy). In this department are also the Inspector of the Army Service Corps (Brig.-Gen. F. W. B. Landon, C.B.) and the Inspector of Army Ordnance Services (Brig.-Gen. T. P. Battersby).

The Master-General of the Ordnance (Major-Gen. Sir C. F. Hadden, K.C.B.), *Fourth Military Member*, is concerned with armament, including mines and lights; coast defences; reserves of arms of all kinds and ammunition; patterns; provisions and inspection of guns, small-arms, ammunition, etc.; the direction and financial control of manufacturing departments except clothing; inventions; construction and maintenance of fortifications; stores, buildings, and ranges; the *personnel* of manufacturing and inspection staffs; technical questions affecting artillery and engineer services; contracts for guns, ammunition, and stores. The principal officers in the department are the Director of Artillery (Brig.-Gen.

W. E. B'ewitt, C.B.), the **Director of Fortifications and Works** (Brig.-Gen. F. Rainsford-Hannay), and the **Director of Barrack Construction** (Mr. H. B. Measures, F.R.I.B.A.).

The **Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State**, being the **Civil Member of the Army Council** (Lord Lucas), has special duties, as representing the War Office in the House of Lords. The **Director-General of the Territorial Force** (Lieut.-Gen.) has been brought into the department of the Civil Member of the Army Council.

The **Financial Secretary and Finance Member of the Council** (Mr. C. E. Mallet, M.P.) is a colleague of the Military Members, and has as his executive officer the **Assistant Financial Secretary** (Mr. Charles Harris). The duties of the Assistant Financial Secretary are connected with the financial administrative departments of the Army, and through the **Director of Army Accounts** (Mr. J. A. Flynn) he administers the pay services and cash accounting at the War Office. The Assistant Financial Secretary has also charge of the audit of cash and store accounts of the Army. A reorganisation of the system came into force on Jan. 1st, 1910, under Royal Warrant of Oct. 29th, 1909, the Army Accounts Department losing some of its importance, and the pay services and cash accounting in the Army Commands being taken over by the Army Pay Corps, which, in 1905, was amalgamated with the Army Accounts Department, but has now an independent existence. See below, **Army Commands**.

The **Secretary of the Army Council** and of the **War Office** (Col. Sir Edward Ward, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State) is the former Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and the work of his department is conducted through several branches. He is charged with the interior economy of the War Office and the preparation of all official communications of the Army Council.

The **Chaplain-General** is the Right Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith.

The **Judge Advocate-General** is Mr. T. Milvain, K.C.

Inspector-General of the Forces.

An important reorganisation has taken place in 1910. When the Commander-in-Chief disappeared from the military hierarchy in 1904, the creation of a new office—that of **Inspector-General of the Forces**—became necessary. The Army Council administers but does not command the Army, the executive command being vested in generals outside the War Office, and the Inspector-General had the duty of inspecting every branch of military work and reporting to the Council. The duties were defined by Order in Council on Aug. 10th, 1904. They were as follows: "Under the orders and directions of the Army Council, to review generally and report to the Army Council on the practical results of the policy of that Council, and for that purpose to inspect and report upon the training and efficiency of all troops under the control of the Home Government, on the suitability of their armament and equipment, on the condition of fortifications and defences, and generally on the readiness and fitness of the Army for war." Henceforth, under an Order in Council of Aug. 2nd, 1910, the inspectional duties will be limited to the United Kingdom and the adjacent islands, and

on the devolution of the office to another holder the title will be **Inspector-General of the Home Forces**. This change of function is in association with new duties assigned to the Mediterranean Command. Gen. Sir J. D. P. French, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., is now **Inspector-General of the Forces**. On the Inspector-General's staff are the Inspectors of Cavalry, Horse and Field Artillery, Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Infantry.

The Mediterranean Command.

When the Duke of Connaught resigned the office of **Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean**, Lord Kitchener declined the appointment, to which he had been nominated. The duties had always been considered intangible and impossible to exercise in war. They have been revised under a memorandum of June 20th, 1910, defining the duties of **General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean**, and **Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces**. To this office General Sir Ian Hamilton has been appointed. Briefly it may be said that the Colonial administrations and the local military administrations rest with the respective Governors. For the latter they are directly responsible to the War Office, except that the G.O.C.-in-C. may determine what matter shall be submitted. He will deal with questions of strategy, defence, training, and tactics, in communication with the War Office and the subordinate commanders. In addition to the duties within the area of the Mediterranean Command, the inspectional functions of the G.O.C.-in-C. in the Mediterranean and **Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces** will cover those portions of the Empire, outside the United Kingdom, where troops under the control of the Home Government are stationed. He is to form a judgment on every question that affects the readiness of the forces for war. He will submit an annual report to the Army Council by Nov. 1st in each year.

The Army General Staff.

The General Staff of the Army, further organised by an Order in Council of Sept. 20th, 1909, falls into two principal divisions: (a) the General Staff at the War Office; (b) the General Staff in Commands and Districts. The functions of the former are to advise on the strategical distribution of the Army, to supervise the education of officers, the training and preparation of the Army for war, to study military schemes, offensive and defensive, to collect and collate military intelligence, "to direct the general policy in Army matters," and to secure continuity of action in the execution of policy. The function of General Staff officers in Commands and Districts is to assist in promoting military efficiency, especially in regard to the education of officers and the training of troops, and to aid in carrying out the policy prescribed by the Army Council. Appointments to the General Staff are for a term of four years, including a probationary year, and officers selected are as a rule chosen from among those who have graduated at the Staff College, Camberley, or who have proved their ability and qualifications on the staff in the field. At home and in the dominions or colonies appointments to the General Staff are made by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Chief of the General Staff, being submitted to the King for approval. In India staff officers enter

through the Staff College at Quetta, and are appointed by the Commander-in-Chief in India under Indian Army regulations. The General Staff will work in the future by interchange of officers with the Imperial General Staff, to be created in association with it in the various dominions, where it is proposed to create Staff Colleges on the model of Camberley and Quetta. (For the Imperial General Staff see above.)

The Selection Board.

The duty of the Board is to select officers for commands and appointments, and for extra-regimental and accelerated promotion, and generally to regulate and advise upon matters relating to promotion. It consists of the military members of the Army Council, the Inspector-General of the Forces, and the Generals commanding in Ireland and in the Eastern, Aldershot, and Southern Commands, and the senior officer present is the president.

Army Organisation, Cost, and Establishments.

The British Army was formerly organised in three lines: (1) the Regular Army, with its Reserve; (2) the Militia; and (3) the Auxiliary Forces (Yeomanry and Volunteers). It is now organised in two lines only: (1) the Regular Army, with its Reserve and Special Reserve (the latter replacing the old Militia); and (2)

the Territorial Force, constituted out of the Yeomanry and the former Volunteers. The scheme under which this reorganisation has been brought about was worked out by the General Staff; was sanctioned, so far as the institution of the Special Reserve and the creation of the Territorial Force was concerned, by the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907; and has been progressively carried to completion. The object of the First Line is to furnish garrisons for India, Egypt, South Africa, and other places; to maintain at home a sufficiency of troops to supply drafts for the troops serving abroad, one battalion supplying drafts for its sister battalion serving abroad, according to the Cardwell system, with depôts for cavalry and artillery; and out of the troops at home to constitute an Expeditionary Force, to be completed to war strength by the Reserve, while the Special Reserve takes up the work of making good the wastage of war. The object of the Second Line is to provide a force for home defence, with no obligation to serve abroad, but with the possibility that by volunteering trained men may be available for foreign service in case of hostilities.

The total of Army Estimates for 1910-11 was £27,760,000, marking a return towards the figures of 1906-7, and an increase of £325,000 on those of 1909-10, due chiefly to the expansion of the Territorial Army.

	Net Estimate, 1909-10.	Net Estimate, 1910-11.
I. Numbers.	Total Numbers.	Total Numbers.
Number of Men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of India	183,200	184,200
II. Ordinary Effective Services.	£	£
Pay, etc., of Army	8,527,000	8,733,000
Medical Establishments: Pay, etc.	440,000	452,000
Special Reserves	897,000	833,000
Territorial Forces	2,307,000	2,600,000
Establishments for military education	146,000	147,000
Quarterings, Transport, and Remounts	1,665,000	1,589,000
Supplies and Clothing	4,275,000	4,397,000
Ordnance Department, establishment, and general stores	535,000	533,000
Armaments and Engineer stores	1,644,000	1,482,000
Works and Buildings	2,551,000	2,598,000
Miscellaneous effective services	67,000	74,000
War Office and Army Accounts Department	593,000	429,000
Total Effective Services	£ 23,647,000	23,927,000
III. Non-effective Services.		
Non-effective charges for officers, etc.	1,762,000	1,789,000
Non-effective charges for men, etc.	1,868,000	1,890,000
Civil superannuation, compensation, and compassionate allowances	158,000	154,000
Total Non-effective Services	£ 3,788,000	3,833,000
Total Effective and Non-effective Services	£ 27,435,000	27,760,000
Repayments by Government of India, included as appropriations in aid of Army estimates; other than stores, etc., issued on repayment	1909-10.	1910-11.
	£	£
Deduct,—Contribution from Army funds towards cost of garrison of Aden and sea transport	1,960,323	1,941,614
	230,000	230,000
	£1,730,323	£1,711,614

The table on p. 198 shows the total net estimate of expenditure on the Home and Colonial establishments exclusive of India; and for the sake of comparison the net estimate of 1909-10 is given. The principal increases are: £206,000 for pay, £353,000 for Territorial Forces, £122,000 for supplies and clothing, £47,000 for works and buildings, and £49,000 for non-effective services. The principal decreases are: £64,000 for Special Reserves, £76,000 for quarterings, transport, and remounts, £162,000 for armaments and engineer stores, and £164,000 for War Office and Army Accounts Department.

The following has been the military expenditure during the past five years:

1906-7	£28,501,421
1907-8	27,141,642
1908-9	27,459,000
1909-10	27,435,000
1910-11	27,760,000

Establishments and Effectives—Whole Army.

The following table showing the number of officers and men on the regimental establishments of the Army, Army Reserve, Special Reserves and Territorial Forces, all ranks, is for the Army Estimates, 1910-11:

	Establishments.		Effectives.
	1910-11	1909-10	Jan. 1, 1910
Regular Forces (Regimental), Home & Colonial (including Regular Establishment of Special Reserves)	170,083	169,141	165,686
Colonial and Native Indian Corps	8,580	8,604	8,375
Army Reserve	138,000	137,000	133,990
Special Reserves (excluding Regular Establishment)	86,539	90,664	70,486
Militia, U.K.*	—	—	4,527
Militia, Reserve Division*	700	1,650	845
Militia, Channel Islands	3,163	3,163	3,010†
Militia, Malta and Bermuda, and Bermuda Volunteers	2,894	2,862	2,582
Territorial Force	315,408	315,716	274,188
Isle of Man Volunteers	—	126	—
Officers' Training Corps (Officers and Permanent Staff)	823	788	522
Total Home and Colonial Establishments.	726,190	729,714	664,211
Regular Forces (Regimental) on Indian Establishment	75,884	76,009	77,825
Total	802,074	805,723	742,036

* Forces dying out. † Oct. 1st, 1909.

The First Line.

The Regular Army.

The following is the Organisation of the Regular Army by arms:

Cavalry.—There are 31 regiments, divided into 3 of Household Cavalry, 7 of Dragoon Guards, 3 of Dragoons, 6 of Lancers, and 12 of Hussars. The recruit training, the posting and drafting of men, is worked through 6 depôts, recently formed. Of the regiments serving at home 12 are formed in 4 brigades, the 1st Brigade at Aldershot, the 2nd at Canterbury, the 3rd at the Curragh, and the 4th at Colchester. The regimental establishments are being increased to 696 men and 523 horses.

Artillery.—Of the 99 field batteries at home, 72 belong to the Expeditionary Force (including 6 new howitzer batteries), 18 to the 6 training brigades, and 9 are to assist in training the Regular Reserve. The Horse, Field, and Mountain Artillery are formed in 6-gun batteries, except that the heavy batteries and training batteries have but 4 guns. There is an ammunition wagon for each gun going into action, independent of the first-line wagons. Certain of the batteries at home are on a higher and others on a lower establishment. The Garrison Artillery are divided into companies. The total number of service batteries and companies at home and abroad is 28 Horse, 150 Field, 8 Mountain, and 99 Garrison companies, including 12 heavy batteries.

Infantry.—The Brigade of Guards consists of 4 regiments, comprising 9 battalions. The Infantry of the Line consists of 67 regiments and 2 Rifle Regiments, with a total of 148 battalions. The normal composition of a Line regiment is 2 battalions, but several have a larger establishment. Usually for every battalion serving abroad there is a battalion at home. Each regiment also has a depôt and a Special Reserve battalion, but 27 other Special Reserve battalions are divided amongst the regiments, so that some of them have two of these battalions.

Royal Engineers.—Exclusive of India there are 84 troops, companies, and other formations—field, bridging, telegraph, balloon, search-light, railway, survey, fortress, and other.

Army Service Corps.—The Corps is organised in 84 companies—75 Transport, 5 Supply, and 4 Remount. The Transport companies are stationed in large garrisons at home and in a few places abroad, and the Supply companies at Aldershot and in other large garrisons.

In addition to these are the Army Medical Department, the Army Ordnance Department, the Army Accounts Department, the Army Veterinary Service, and the Army Chaplains' Department.

The Army Commands.

The United Kingdom is divided into seven commands:—

- I. Aldershot Command: Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B.
- II. Southern Command: Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. H. Douglas, K.C.B.
- III. Eastern Command: Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. H. Paget, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- IV. Irish Command: Gen. the Right Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G.C.B.
- V. Scottish: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bruce Hamilton, K.C.B.

VI. Northern: Lieut.-Gen. Sir L. J. Oliphant, K.C.V.O.

VII. Western, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. H. Mac-kinnon, K.C.B.

The Aldershot Command being held ready as part of the first force for expeditionary purposes is not territorialised, but the other commands are subdivided into districts for the localisation of the infantry.

London forms an independent district apart from the commands (Major-Gen. A. E. Codrington, C.V.O.).

In each command the General Officer commanding in chief is responsible for training, efficiency, discipline, and administration, and is assisted by officers of the General Staff. An officer styled Major-General (or Brigadier) in charge of administration is entrusted with the administrative services, and exercises delegated authority in these matters.

The duties of a General Officer commanding in chief have to do mainly with the work which is classified as preparation for war; and special instructions have been issued for officers commanding the London district, and commanding divisions, brigades, coast defences, grouped regimental districts, etc.

The major-general or brigadier in charge of administration does not correspond directly with the War Office on questions of policy or principle, but is responsible to the Army Council that money voted is properly expended.

The Command Paymaster (replacing under Royal Warrant, Oct. 29th, 1909, the Chief Accountant) acts as financial adviser to the general in charge of administration in matters relating to the pay and cash accounting services. He also commands the reconstituted Army Pay Department and Army Pay Corps within his area. The administrative general may, if necessary, obtain independent financial advice by consulting the local auditor, who is an officer of the Financial Secretary at the War Office.

The following are the principal Commands abroad, excluding India (for which see page 203.)

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean and Inspector-General of Overseas Forces: Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B.

Gibraltar: Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B.

Malta: Gen. Sir Leslie Rundel, K.C.B.

Egypt: Major-Gen. Sir J. C. Maxwell, K.C.B.

South Africa: Gen. Lord Methuen, G.C.B.

1. The Expeditionary Force.

Apart from the supplying of drafts for India the formation of the Expeditionary Force is the principal feature of the Army Scheme as it concerns the First Line. This force is to consist of one Cavalry Division (4 brigades and divisional troops), six Infantry Divisions (each of 3 brigades and divisional troops), and Army Troops, with the military administrative services. The immediate object is to maintain this force in an efficient condition for mobilisation, and in the field for a period of at least six months. The six divisions absorb 6 battalions of Guards and 66 of the Line, these being exclusive of 52 battalions in India and others in the Colonies. The four cavalry brigades constituting the Division will comprise 12 regiments. The Artillery of the Expeditionary Force is to consist of 78 horse, field, and howitzer batteries, and 6 garrison batteries of heavy 60-pounders.

The numbers required to mobilise the Expeditionary Force have been given as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
General Officers and Staff	307	664
Cavalry (14 regiments, 14 squadrons)	425	10,107
Horse and Field Artillery (78 batteries)	730	30,235
Garrison Artillery (6 heavy batteries)	36	1,542
Royal Engineers	262	7,468
Foot Guards (6 battalions)	174	6,498
Line Infantry (60 battalions)	2,161	77,769
Army Service Corps	361	15,222
Army Medical Service	872	8,359
Army Veterinary Service	113	628
Army Ordnance Service	74	1,583
Pay Service, etc.	150	1,056
Total	5,665	161,631

Of these, 4,992 officers and 61,977 men would be drawn from the Regular peace establishment (including Reserve officers) and 85,023 men from the Reserve, while 757 officers, 7,359 men of the Special Reserve, and 7,272 men intended to be drawn from the Territorial Force would be non-Regulars. The numbers here given to mobilise the Expeditionary Force are exclusive of any provision for waste in the field or home employment, but the war wastage for six months has been estimated at 56,285, and there not being enough Regulars and Reservists, men on a non-Regular basis are required to make up the number from a section of the Special Reserve. The numbers are subject to alteration.

2. The Striking Force.

Independently of the Expeditionary Force, but formed out of its ranks, and chiefly from the Aldershot Command, means exist for organising a Striking Force, of which the strength has not been indicated, the object being without general mobilisation to send out a sufficient force at short notice for special service. The Striking Force was rendered inadequate by the shortage in the number of available Reservists, and therefore the A Reserve is intended to be increased to 6,000, to create an element which will enable us to mobilise a Striking Force of larger dimensions capable of more rapid mobilisation. The Striking Force has no official existence.

Regular Establishments.

The following table from the Army Estimates, 1910-11, shows the number of all ranks on the establishment of the Regular Army, including India, with corresponding figures for the previous year:

	1910-11.	1909-10.
Cavalry	20,378	20,110
Royal Artillery	48,263	48,659
Royal Engineers	9,989	9,793
Infantry	149,824	149,797
Army Service Corps	6,696	6,800
Army Medical Corps	4,961	4,963
Colonial and Native Indian Corps	8,580	8,604
Departmental Corps	3,465	2,982
Excess numbers	1,850	1,300
Total	254,006	253,004

In addition are: Permanent Staff of the Territorial Force, 2937; Staff and Departments,

11,52; and miscellaneous establishments, 1448—making the grand total voted, exclusive of India, 184,200.

Recruiting the Regular Army.

It appears from the Annual Report of Recruiting (March 1910) that in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1909, 33,837 recruits joined. This was a decrease of 3338 as compared with the previous year, but the smaller number was due to fewer recruits being required to keep the Army up to establishment. Only in the case of finding skilled tradesmen for the Royal Engineers was there any difficulty. For many cavalry regiments and for the Royal Horse Artillery recruiting was practically closed for some months.

Distribution of the Regular Army, all ranks.

At home—	Oct. 1st, 1909.
England and Wales	96,350
Scotland	4,607
Ireland	25,737
Jersey	791
Guernsey and Alderney	917
Total	128,412
In the Colonies, Egypt, China, and Cyprus	46,702
In commands in the East Indies—	
Northern Army	42,435
Southern Army	33,308
Royal Artillery Staff unposted, etc.	2,123
Total	77,866
General Total at Home and Abroad	253,405

The above figures are "strengths" from the General Annual Report, 1910. In the Army Estimates 1910-11 the total "establishments" are: Home, 134,339; Colonies, Egypt, etc., 45,215; India, 75,884; total, 255,438.

Terms of Service.

The requirements as to age and height are varied from time to time, and may be obtained at any recruiting station. The standards have been improved, and the particulars are given in the Recruiting Regulations. Enlistment is for 12 years, of which the following periods are spent with the colours and the rest with the Reserve: Cavalry, 7 years; Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery, 6 years (5000 for 3 years); Royal Garrison Artillery, 8 years; Foot Guards and Line Infantry, 7 years; Royal Engineers, 7 years. There are special arrangements for boys. On completing these periods of service a soldier serving abroad is liable to be retained with the colours for a period not exceeding one year.

3. The Army Reserve.

The Army Reserve is a vital element in Army organisation, and with the new Special Reserve, formed under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, will become still more important. The Reserve men are liable by the terms of their agreement to general service with the arms in which they were enrolled with the colours. Owing to the large number of men enlisted for three years under the old system who have passed to the Reserve, and to the increased number of men who have been passed into it prematurely, the Reserve is still greatly inflated, and the establishment on the

Estimates of 1910-11 is 138,000. The Reserve comprises Sections A, B, and D. Section A consists of men who undertake in their first year of Reserve service to join the colours if required without a general mobilisation. They are for special expeditionary purposes. Section B, with which Section C was embodied, is the ordinary Reserve, comprising all who have enlisted for short service and have discharged their active duties. Entrance to D section was closed on July 1st, 1908, but was opened for cavalry reservists in the following December. It consists of men who re-engage in the Reserve.

The following table shows the strength of Sections A and B on Oct. 1st, 1909, and the estimated strength on the corresponding date in each of the succeeding six years. There are also added the estimated increases, due to the transfer of men from the ranks, and the estimated decreases, due to men completing their reserve service and to casualties:

	Strength.	Increase.	Decrease.	Difference.
1909	120,542	19,750	15,709	+ 4,041
1910	121,754	15,242	16,205	- 963
1911	120,791	13,240	21,550	- 8,310
1912	112,481	15,350	21,459	- 6,109
1913	106,372	28,419	24,237	+ 4,182
1914	110,554	30,011	25,994	+ 4,067
1915	114,621	—	—	—

Section D, which is not included, had a total strength on Oct. 1st, 1909, of 14,014, at which date the total strength of the Army Reserve was 134,536.

4. The Special Reserve.

In Part III. of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, powers are given to enlist men into the first class of the Army Reserve under the Reserve Forces Act, 1882, who have not served in his Majesty's Regular Forces. This was an entirely new feature, and the men so engaged are called Special Reservists. There are two categories of the Special Reserve available on mobilisation: (a) Those who undergo training as soldiers and receive instruction in technical methods which cannot be acquired in civil life, such as men required for Infantry, Artillery, and for Siege and Railway Companies of the Royal Engineers; (b) those whose duties in the Service are cognate to their occupations as civilians, and who consequently need little instruction as soldiers—such as men of certain branches of the Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, Army Railway Corps, and the Army Post Office Corps. For the Infantry organisation of the Special Reserve (a) third battalions have been formed for the 74 existing pairs of Regular Infantry battalions, and in some cases there is a fourth battalion. Owing to the increase of the Regular Reserve for the Artillery, the Special Reserve Artillery is being reduced. The Special Reserve recruit training is of 6 months in all branches and the annual training 15 days, with an addition of 6 days' musketry in the Infantry. The establishment of the Special Reserve, including Regular staffs, in the Estimates of 1901-11, is 87,827, as compared with 91,952 in the previous year. This figure includes (1910 11) 7552 Special Reserves of the (b) class, of whom it must be observed that they are obtained from the Territorial Force, being supernumerary to the establishment of that

force. The (b) Special Reserve is in a rudimentary state, but enlistment has begun of qualified men, and on Oct. 1st, 1900 (General Annual Report, 1910) the numbers were 16 for the Army Service Corps and 477 for the Army Medical Corps. Exclusive of the (b) category of Special Reservists, a return made up to March 1st, 1910, showed that the officers, with the exception of subalterns, were much above establishment. The total establishment of N.C.O.'s and men was 76,164, and the strength 67,406; but the establishment is to be reduced by 6,000 men (Artillery) in view of additions to the Regular Artillery.

The Second Line.

The Territorial Force.

The Territorial Force came into existence, under the provisions of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, on April 1st, 1908, when the units of the Volunteer Forces and Imperial Yeomanry were transferred to the new organisation. The object was to bring into existence a Force of 14 Divisions, 14 Mounted Brigades, a proportion of Army Troops, and Special Troops for defended ports consisting of such artillery and engineers as could not be provided by the Divisions. In order that this might be accomplished a great deal had to be done; changes had to be made in some existing corps, and other corps which did not exist had to be created. The organisation of the Territorial Force was placed in the hands of the County Associations.

The County Associations.—These Associations hold office in accordance with schemes made by the Army Council. The Lord-Lieutenant of the County or other person selected by the Army Council is president of each Association, which also has a chairman and vice-chairman. Officers representative of all arms and branches of the Territorial Force number not less than one-half of the whole number in an Association. There are also representatives of county and county borough councils, and universities, and co-opted members, including representatives of the interests of employers and workmen; and among other provisions it is noted that general officers of any part of His Majesty's forces may be deputed to attend the meetings of the Associations and to speak, but not to vote. There is a Council of County Associations for the discussion of inter-related affairs.

In accordance with the scheme each County Association has the duty of making itself acquainted with and conforming to the plan of the Army Council for the organisation of the Territorial Force within the county, and it is to ascertain the military forces and capabilities of the county, and to render advice and assistance to the Army Council. The Associations organise the units of the Territorial Force, their administration and maintenance, except when they are called out for training or actual military service, or when embodied. It is their duty to recruit the Territorial Force; to provide and maintain rifle ranges, buildings, magazines, and sites of camps, and to facilitate the provision of manœuvring areas and arrange with employers of labour as to holidays for training; to establish and assist cadet battalions and corps and also rifle clubs ("provided that no financial assistance out of money voted by Parliament shall be given by an Association in respect

of any person in a battalion or corps in a school in receipt of a Parliamentary grant until such person has attained the age of 16"); to provide horses for the peace requirement of the forces and accommodation for the safe custody of arms; to supply requirements on mobilisation; and in other ways to facilitate the administration of the Territorial Forces.

A Territorial Force Advisory Council at the War Office has Lord Lucas, Civil Member of the Army Council, as its president, and Major-Gen. J. S. Cowans, M.V.O., Director-General of the Territorial Force, as its vice-president. The members include General Sir John French, Lord Derby, Lord Esher, Sir Frederick Treves, and a number of officers representing the Territorial Force.

Organisation.—The principle on which the Territorial Force is organised is that the military districts of Great Britain, with the exception of London and Nos. 3 and 5 Districts, are divisional areas, from each of which a complete division, in addition to other troops (being the 14 Mounted Brigades, the Army Troops, and Special Troops for defended ports), are drawn. Districts Nos. 3 and 5 are each subdivided into two divisional areas, each furnishing a division; the London District also furnishes two divisions. The main points in which the organisation of the Territorial Force differs from that of the late Imperial Yeomanry and Volunteers are: (1) That it is divided into units organised in Divisions, Mounted Brigades, and Army Troops, with the special Artillery and Engineers for the defended ports; (2) that Horse, Mountain, and Field Artillery have had to be raised; (3) that certain Royal Engineer units, such as wireless, cable, and air-line Telegraph Companies and a Balloon Company have been established; (4) that Infantry battalions consist uniformly of eight companies; (5) that Cyclist Battalions have been formed, no Cyclist Companies or sections forming part of an Infantry Battalion; (6) that Mounted Infantry companies or sections are not maintained; (7) that transport and supply columns for Divisions and Mounted Brigades are required; and (8) that Field Ambulances and the organisation of General Hospitals are a part of the scheme. In 1909 a scheme was set on foot for organising a Territorial Nursing Service (31a Mortimer Street, W.), with the aid of the St. John Ambulance Association and the British Red Cross Society. Queen Alexandra is President, the Duchess of Montrose Vice-President, and Surg.-Gen. W. L. Gubbins, Chairman.

The following is the organisation of the Territorial Mounted Brigades and Divisions under the several Army Commands. Eastern Command: Eastern Mounted Brigade, East Anglian Division, South-Eastern Mounted Brigade, Home Counties Division. London District: London Mounted Brigade, 1st and 2nd London Divisions. Northern Command: Yorkshire Mounted Brigade, Northumbrian Division, West Riding Division, Notts and Derby Mounted Brigade, North Midland Mounted Brigade, North Midland Division. Scottish Command: Highland Mounted Brigade, Highland Division, Lowland Mounted Brigade, Lowland Division. Southern Command: 1st and 2nd South Midland Mounted Brigades, South Midland Division, 1st and 2nd South-Western Mounted Brigades, Wessex Division. Western Command: West Lancashire Division, East Lancashire Division,

Welsh Border Mounted Brigade, South Wales Mounted Brigade, Welsh Division.

Command and Control.—Each Division of the Territorial Force is under command of an officer of the Regular Army, assisted by an officer of the General Staff and various other officers, including an officer to command the Divisional Artillery from the retired or half-pay list of the Regulars, and a principal medical officer from the Territorial Force. The Special Troops for defended ports are under the Coast Defence Command. The chain of command is as follows: The General Officer commanding-in-chief in each command has under his orders the Coast Defence Commander, the General Officer commanding the Territorial Division, and the Mounted Brigade Commander. Under the first of these are the Special Troops (R.G.A. and R.E.) for defended ports. The Territorial Divisional Commander has under him his three Infantry Brigades, and attached Cyclist and other units, as well as Divisional Troops (less Divisional Cavalry), Army Troops, and the General Hospitals. Under the Mounted Brigade Commander are the Mounted Brigade, the Yeomanry Regiment allotted as Divisional Cavalry to the division in the District, and any Yeomanry Regiment located in the district but allotted to a division in another district.

Training.—In the Territorial Yeomanry, officers attend 40 drills, of which 20 before the annual training, as recruit training, or 14 days with a regular unit, and subsequently as annual training 10 drills, a period in camp, and annual courses of musketry. The rules for the men are similar, but the drills before camp are 20. Similar arrangements are made for the Territorial Artillery, but the recruits' training includes 45 drills, and there are 20 drills annually with an annual training in camp, which includes gun practice. In the Engineers, officers and men have 45 drills as recruit training, with 15 annual drills and a training in camp. The Infantry have 40 drills as recruit training, 10 drills annually, and the camp training. Courses of musketry are also provided for, and arrangements are made for the training of transport and supply columns, and the Territorial Medical Corps. Winter work is arranged for in all the brigades. **For Establishment and Strength** and special matters, see page 205.)

Officers' Training Corps.—This organisation has been formed with the object of providing students at Universities and Public Schools with such knowledge of military duties as will enable them eventually to become Special Reserve or Territorial officers. Young men who have certificates of proficiency in the Officers' Training Corps are exempted from part of the probationary training, and from certain examinations. The Training Corps is outside the Territorial organisation and the County Associations, and is brought directly under the War Office and the Chief of the General Staff. The Senior Division consists of University units and the Junior Division of Public School units. The University Volunteer Corps not transferred to the Territorial Army and University Companies have been transferred to the Senior Division, and in the same way the Volunteer Corps and Companies and the Cadet Companies of Public Schools to the Junior Division. In his Memorandum on the Army Estimates, 1910-11, Mr. Haldane said the Senior Division numbered 3,500 (16 contingents), and the Junior Division

nearly 16,000 (139 contingents). During the year the total was expected to increase to 21,000.

Territorial Reserve.—A Reserve for the Territorial Force is to be formed, and regulations were approved March 1910. The function of this Reserve is to fill vacancies in the establishment of Territorial Force units on mobilisation, and to replace casualties among officers, N.C.O.'s, and men subsequent to mobilisation. Appointments to the new Reserve may be granted to individual officers, N.C.O.'s, and men by County Associations acting on the recommendation of the Commander of the unit to which it is proposed to attach the reservists.

The Indian Army.

The system of administration in the Indian Army underwent fundamental changes during the period of Lord Kitchener's command. Formerly the Army was represented on the Viceroy's Council by the Commander-in-Chief and by the Military Member, the latter having an equal position with the former, and, as many thought, a greater influence. With the object of doing away with dual control, the Military Member was abolished at the instance of Lord Kitchener, and on the recommendation of a committee, which included amongst its members Lord Roberts, Sir George White, and Sir Edward Law. A considerable controversy took place at the time (1905), resulting in the retirement of Lord Curzon from the position of Viceroy. In place of the Military Member a Member of Council in charge of a Military Supply Department was created. This officer had limited responsibilities rather of a civil than of a military nature, concerned with the control of Army contracts, the purchase of stores, ordnance, and remounts, and other matters. He was specially directed to assist the Commander-in-Chief to render the Army fit for war "within the limits of financial considerations." The appointment of the Supply Member was considered to be a compromise; and early in 1909 a further step was taken by Lord Morley, who, against the advice, but with the acquiescence, of the Government of India, suppressed the Supply Member, thus concentrating everything in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief.

Under this revised system the Commander-in-Chief (General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B.) is Member of the Viceroy's Council in charge of the Army Department. The Division of the Chief of the Staff includes the Military Operations Section (Intelligence, Mobilisation, and Strategic Branches) and the Staff Duties Section (Training and Staff Duties Branches). In the Division of the Adjutant-General (Major-Gen. Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B.) are the General Section (with Recruiting, Judge-Advocate-Generals, and Army Clothing Branches) and the Inspection Section. The Division of the Quartermaster-General (Major-Gen. G. C. Kitson, C.V.O.) includes the Movements, Quarterings, and Cantonments, the Supply and Transport, the Army Remount, and the Veterinary Sections. The other Divisions at Headquarters are those of the Director-General of Ordnance (Brig.-Gen. R. H. Mahon, C.B.), the Director-General of Military Works (Brig.-Gen. F. G. Bond, C.B.), and the Principal Medical Officer (Surg.-Gen. F. W. Trevor, C.B.).

With regard to the reorganisation of the Army itself (mainly intended to decentralise work and devolve responsibility), Lord Kitchener introduced the Divisional system, since adopted in the British Army, replacing the old system of commands and subordinate districts. This change entailed the addition of 9 brigadier-generals and 44 staff officers to the Indian Army, and a certain number of units were redistributed, in order that each Divisional General could mobilise and train a complete Division from his own command without drawing upon others. The object was to be able to mobilise and place in the field 9 Infantry Divisions and 8 Cavalry Brigades (180,000 men), each complete, with its General and Staff and adequate supply and transport organisation. This has been brought about, and, in order that trained staff officers should be available in adequate numbers, the Staff College at Quetta was instituted, on the lines of the Camberley College, and is now in full work. Lord Morley has sanctioned the application of the Imperial General Staff scheme to the Indian Army, and regulations were framed in April 1910.

The Army in India consists of British Regular Forces, Indian Regular Forces, the various local corps, British volunteers, Indian Army Reserves, Imperial Service Troops, and Military Police. The establishment of the British regiments serving in India in 1910-11 is 75,884, including the following units and branches: 9 regiments of cavalry, 11 horse artillery batteries, 42 field batteries, 3 howitzer batteries, 8 mountain batteries, 21 garrison artillery companies, 6 heavy batteries, 52 battalions of infantry, details of Royal Engineers, R.A. Medical Corps, etc.

The Indian Army reorganisation has included the grouping of forces in larger cantonments upon lines of railway communication, and the artillery have been re-armed with quick-firing guns and reorganised, and ammunition columns supplied. Factories are being developed, transport has been reorganised, reserve equipments are being formed, and hospitals have been equipped. During recent years Indian military expenditure has averaged about £19,500,000 annually.

The two great commands are—

Northern Army (Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Willcocks), with divisions at Peshawur, Rawal Pindi, Lahore, Meerut and Lucknow, and brigades at Kohat, Derajat, and Bannu.

Southern Army (Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edmund Barrow, G.C.B.), with divisions at Quetta, Mhow, Poona, Secunderabad, and Burma, and a brigade at Aden.

Recruiting is for both long and short service, and the whole country is divided into recruiting districts.

India has also as a second line the **Volunteers**, about 35,400 strong; the **Imperial Service Troops**, maintained by the Native States; the **Frontier Militia** on the north-west frontier; and the **Military Police** on that frontier and in Assam and Burma. The Militia and Police are under the civil power.

The units of the **Native Army** are as follows: 3 regiments of Body-guards, 39 regiments of Cavalry and the Aden troop, the Corps of Guides, 12 Mountain Batteries, 1 Frontier Garrison company, 26 companies of Sappers and Miners, 117 Infantry battalions, and 20 battalions of Gurkhas. The Auxiliary Forces, which

have been alluded to, consist of 66 Volunteer corps, 33 Imperial Service corps, 6 Militia corps, and 21 Militia Police corps.

The **Imperial Service Troops**, under the superintendence of British officers, are trained for service by certain feudatory princes. The plan of embodying "**Imperial Service troops**," under agreement with the feudatory states, was adopted during Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty. The result has been admirable, and the native Princes have been enthusiastic in their prosecution of the plan. A splendid reserve has been created, numbering about 27,000 men. Thirteen states keep up forces of cavalry, eight infantry, three sappers, two camel corps, and six transport corps. Some of these troops have displayed the utmost hardihood and courage in the Frontier operations. Outside these are the large armies of the Native States, which may be described as irregulars, and are of uncertain value. The local corps of Central India and Rajputana are really police under military supervision, while the **Military Police** are under civil control. The Inspector-General of the Imperial Service troops is Major-Gen. F. R. H. Drummond, C.B.

In the following table of the aggregate strength of military forces available in India, the figures must be considered as approximate to some extent, because there may have been some alteration in authorised establishments since the figures were made up:—

British Regular Forces . . .	75,884
Indian Regular Forces . . .	154,500
British Volunteers . . .	35,400
Indian Army Reserves . . .	22,000
Imperial Service Troops . . .	21,000
Local Corps . . .	5,250
Military Police . . .	28,500
Total . . .	342,534

The **Staff College** at Quetta is under command of Brigadier-General W. P. Braithwaite.

Special Army Matters.

The General Situation.—When the House of Commons went into Committee on the Army Estimates, Mr. Haldane explained his policy and the situation. He said there were no great schemes of reorganisation awaiting discussion, and that the purpose was to perfect the organisation in existence, to make improvements in the Territorial Force, and to bring the arrangements for mobilising the Regular Expeditionary Force up to the requisite standard. The Estimates involved an increase due to a rise in the size of the Territorial Force, the recruiting for which had been more rapid than he thought likely a year ago. He spoke very gratefully of the splendid help which he had received from the County Associations. In February the numbers had risen to more than 276,000, and the Force stood within 10 per cent. of the strength it was likely ever to attain. There has since been a decline. The recruiting for the Regular Army was very satisfactory, and in every branch they obtained as many recruits as they could take. Dealing with the Regular Expeditionary Force, he affirmed that the equipment was perfect, nothing being wanting for the mobilisation of the six divisions; and though there was some difficulty in regard to officers and

horses, we could certainly mobilise five divisions and a cavalry division.

The deficiency of horses in the cavalry was being made good, and six new depôts were proposed. The establishment of a cavalry regiment was to be brought up to 605 men and 523 horses. Six new signal companies were to be created, one for each division. A strong committee had been appointed to ascertain what improvements could be made in the organisation of the Special Reserve. The quality of the Reservists was satisfactory, and the training was far more thorough than in the Militia days. For mobilisation the deficiency of horses now approached 120,000. The police census showed that there were probably some 2,000,000 horses over four years old in the country, excluding brood mares and other classes. He proposed to ask the County Associations to co-operate in the preparation of lists showing where suitable horses could be procured. Passing to the subject of the supply of officers, he admitted that there was not the same tendency as there used to be to flock to the Army, but he was of opinion that there ought to be no lack of aspirants. The General Staff was of opinion that there was no cause for apprehension.

The Mediterranean Command.

Lord Kitchener having declined his appointment to succeed the Duke of Connaught, General Sir Ian Hamilton was appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, with the added office of Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces. The following are the principal features of the arrangements for the command. Colonial administration of Gibraltar and Malta: the Governors will be solely responsible, and will communicate direct with the Colonial Office. Egypt and the Sudan: all civil and political matters will be dealt with by the Agent and Consul-General in direct communication with the Foreign Office. Administration of the Sudan and the Egyptian and Sudanese Forces: the Governor-General and Sirdar will be directly responsible to his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General. British troops in Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, the Sudan, Cyprus and Crete: all matters of local military administration will be dealt with by the Governors of Gibraltar and Malta, and the G.O.C. in Egypt, in direct communication with the War Office, except that such questions of discipline as the G.O.C.-in-C. may determine will be submitted to him for consideration and orders, or, if necessary, for reference to the War Office. Questions connected with strategy, defence, training, and tactics will be dealt with by the G.O.C.-in-C., in communication on the one hand with subordinate military authority and on the other with the War Office.

Manœuvres and Training.

The manœuvres were upon a large scale, and a certain number of Territorial Corps served with the Regulars. In the September manœuvres the umpires were Generals Sir H. Smith-Dorrien and Sir Arthur Paget, and the Blue and Red forces were commanded respectively by Generals Sir Charles Douglas and Sir Herbert Plumer. Prominence was given to administrative questions, and to the handling of troops and trains of a division on a war establishment; and another special feature was

the addition of a Territorial mounted brigade, infantry brigade, and field artillery brigade to the Red Army. They did exceedingly well, and the same was the case with the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, who were brought over at his own charge by their chief, Colonel Sir Henry Pellatt, and took part in the operations. There were also manœuvres in Ireland and South Africa.

The Territorial Force.

Major-Gen. J. S. Cowans, M.V.O., has succeeded Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. H. Mackinnon, K.C.B., as Director-General of the Territorial Force, and, in order that he may have time to learn the conditions and confer with local authorities, Brig.-Gen. W. Fry, C.B., has temporarily been attached to the War Office, and will represent the Director during the latter's absence.

A very remarkable article in the *National Review*, September 1910, attracted great attention. It was by Lord Esher, who has taken a large part in organising the Territorial Force. His lordship had already, in the House of Lords, thrown much doubt on the sufficiency of the Territorial Force, and in the article, speaking of it as the final test of the voluntary system, he said there was no sign that the 60,000 men required annually would be forthcoming. "All the signs and portents are adverse; there is no steady increase; no advance, however slight; there is latterly in many cases retrogression." Virtually the plea was for compulsory service, as made necessary by the assured failure of the voluntary principle. This statement caused profound sensation, and was a good deal criticised. In the matter of training the Territorial Force has made very great advances, as was seen both in the August camps and in the manœuvres. The great difficulty is with the Artillery. Many soldiers contend that real efficiency is incompatible with the restrictions imposed by voluntary service. The whole of the Artillery have received the converted 15-pr. gun, except that the Howitzer batteries are to receive the Erhardt 15-pr. Q.F. Progress is being made with the technical equipment of the R.E. Generally, however, it is felt that the financial provision is insufficient.

The Territorial Force—Establishment and Strength.

The following table shows the establishment and strength of the Territorial Force, all ranks, the former as given in the Estimates 1910 11, and the latter the strength on Jan. 1st, 1910:

	Establishment.	Strength.
Cavalry . . .	26,111	25,321
Artillery . . .	46,061	39,575
Engineers . . .	15,550	13,257
Infantry . . .	200,926	173,267
Army Service Corps	8,884	7,674
Medical Corps . .	15,104	12,549
Veterinary Service .	212	94
Total . . .	312,898	271,737

These figures are exclusive of the Officers Training Corps (776 establishment, 481 strength) and of 20,000 Territorial Force Reserve and of 7551 Special Reservists (b category) borne

supernumerary to Territorial units. A return of Feb. 25th, 1910, showed the establishment as 312,490 and the strength as 276,618. A later return (April 1st) gave the figures as 312,577 and 278,951 respectively. On June 30th, 1910, there was a decline (in 67 counties) of 7313

on the total strength; due possibly to time-expired discharges taking place between April 1st and June 30th. It is known, however, that in many districts there has since been a further decline, but full particulars are not available.

THE DEFENCE FORCES OF THE DOMINIONS.

Colonial Military Systems are all framed primarily for home defence, no man being liable for service outside his country. Under the scheme outlined above (Dominions and Imperial Defence—Military) the organisation and training of the forces is to be assimilated to the system at Home, under the direction of the Imperial General Staff.

Canada.

The Officer Commanding the Marine Service of Canada is Rear-Admiral C. E. Kingsmill, who retired from the British Navy on Sept. 12th, 1908. He accepted the appointment on his promotion to Rear-Admiral in May of that year. He is assisted by Commander H. Thompson, R.N. (retired), who was appointed in Sept. 1909, while Commander E. H. Martin, R.N. (retired), took up the post of Captain of Halifax Dockyard and in command of the Naval Cadets' College in Oct. 1910. To assist in the founding of the new Canadian Naval Service, a number of British officers were lent by the Admiralty for a period of two years. In addition to those appointed to the *Niobe* and *Rainbow*, which are commanded respectively by Commanders W. B. Macdonald and J. D. D. Stewart, five others, including a commander, two lieutenants, one engineer officer, and a fleet paymaster, were appointed for duty on the headquarters staff at Ottawa.

The cruisers *Niobe* and *Rainbow*, purchased from the British Government to act as training ships, arrived at Halifax and Esquimaux respectively on Oct. 21st, 1910, manned by crews composed of naval pensioners and reservists who volunteered for a term of service in Canada, with about 60 active service ratings as instructors. A company was formed on the initiative of Sir Robert Perks in Sept. 1910, for the construction of dry docks at Levis, opposite Quebec, and St. John, N.B., which will be subsidised by the Canadian Government. The cruisers and destroyers of the new Canadian naval unit will be constructed in Dominion shipyards as soon as these are sufficiently developed, with the assistance and co-operation of British firms engaged in the provision of naval war material, to undertake the work. There are 24 small vessels, eight of which fulfil fishery protection duties, three are used on the Great Lakes, two are icebreakers, four are detailed for lighthouse duty, and the remainder are used in the revenue and surveying services.

The changes which are being made in the Canadian military forces are not so marked as those in the Navy. The system of the Kingston Military College is excellent, and it is likely to be developed into a staff college, associated with colleges in other parts of the Dominion. The Dominion Government invited Sir John French to report on the situation of the forces and the changes that are desirable. His report, based on his visits to Kingston, Ottawa, St. John, Niagara camp, Petawawa, Quebec, and other places, points to a state of great military unreadiness, due to the want of a sound peace organisation and of a well-trained

staff. The General was impressed with the intelligence and robustness of the forces, but, taking the standard of 100,000 men considered necessary for defence, the military establishments fall short of the requirements, while the organisation is entirely faulty, and cannot conduce to rapid mobilisation or co-operation. The administrative services are rudimentary.

Under the provisions of the Canadian Militia Act 1904 every Canadian between the ages of 18 and 60 is liable to military service. The existing forces are the Permanent Force (approximating to Regulars) and the Active Militia. General object of the organisation: to ensure a strength of 100,000 men being available as a "first line of defence." The desired peace and war establishment to be such that the addition of one-third to the former will complete the latter. Present proportion, 60,000 to 100,000. The Permanent Force to be the means of instruction. Establishment: permanent force, 5000 men. Active militia: mounted troops—peace, 3100 all ranks; war, 8000 all ranks. Artillery (field): peace, 2000 all ranks; war, 3470 all ranks. Infantry: peace, 35,000; war, 92,000. Total strength of active militia: officers, 3000; rank and file, 41,000; horses, 7600, when at peace. War: officers, 5000; rank and file, 100,000; horses, 17,500. Rifle clubs: active members, 14,000. These figures are subject to qualification. Towards the end of 1903, great military enthusiasm was manifested throughout Canada, and many new corps were formed in the Western provinces. The cadet organisation is very comprehensive.

Australian Commonwealth.

There is a Board of Administration, of which the regular members are the Minister of State for Defence, the Director of Naval Forces, the Finance member, and a Secretary. The Director of the Naval Forces is Captain W. R. Creswell, C.M.G., and the Contribution to the Imperial Navy, £200,000 annually. Each State has also a Naval Commandant—New South Wales, Commander F. H. C. Brownlow; South Australia, Captain C. J. Clare, C.M.G.; Queensland, Commander J. T. Richardson; Victoria, Captain F. Tickell, C.M.G. The vessels of the Commonwealth Navy are eleven in number, and are distributed as follows: Queensland—*Gayundah* and *Paluma*, harbour defence vessels of 360 tons, one second-class torpedo boat, and one picket boat. South Australia—*Protector*, small cruiser of 920 tons displacement, and one second-class torpedo boat. Victoria—*Cerberus*, armour clad ship of 3,420 tons, two first and two second-class torpedo boats.

The officers of the Navy and the Naval Militia number 100, the present number of men being just over 1000. In April 1909 contracts were placed with two British firms for the building of three torpedo-boat destroyers, of 700 tons displacement, 26 knots speed, and a range of action of 2500 nautical miles at 14 knots. Professor J. H. Biles, who had previously visited Australia to confer with the Common-

wealth authorities, was commissioned by them to supervise the construction of the new boats, two of which were to be launched and go out under steam, and the third to be packed and shipped for reconstruction in Australia. The contract price of each destroyer was stated to be £81,500. A number of Commonwealth officials and workmen, under Commander Clarkson, were selected by the former to study the methods of inspection, and the latter to be employed in the several departments of the shipbuilding yards at which the boats were in hand. The first of these boats was launched at Govan, on the Clyde, on Feb. 9th, 1910, Mrs. Asquith performing the naming ceremony; and the second took the water on April 9th, at Dumbarton. The names of *Parramatta* and *Yarra* were given to them, and the third vessel, to be rebuilt in Australia, was called the *Warrego*. The two first-named left Portsmouth for Australia on Sept. 10th, under the command of Capt. F. Tickell. The large armoured cruiser of the improved *Indomitable* type which the Commonwealth Government offered to the Imperial Navy in the spring of 1909 was begun on June 23rd, 1910, the first rivets being driven into position by Sir George and Lady Reid. The vessel will be known as the *Australia*. In October tenders were accepted for two second-class protected cruisers for the Australian naval unit. Acting on the invitation of the Commonwealth Government, Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson visited Australia in 1910, leaving England on Aug. 4th, to advise upon matters in regard to naval defence.

The **Commonwealth Military System** is at present based on two principles: (a) The defence of Australian soil; (b) The defence of Australian interests wherever threatened. The system consists of an elastic framework capable of expansion to receive additional fighting material. **Administration**—Force provided: (a) Permanent cadre force; (b) Field force, 6 battalions light horse, 3 battalions infantry; (c) Garrison force for local defence. Percentage of non-efficients, 20 per cent.; rifle clubs as a reserve to militia. **Establishment**: Garrison force, 12,000 for peace and war. Field force: peace strength, half war strength. Peace establishment: light horse, 6500, with 24 guns; infantry, 7500, with 36 guns. War establishment: light horse, 13,000, with 36 guns; infantry, 15,000, with 40 guns. Total: war, 28,000 all ranks, with 84 guns; peace, 14,000, with 60 guns. Including garrison troops, gross strength: peace, 26,000; war, 40,000. Partially trained: light horse (approximately), 7000; cadets, 9103. Rifle club members, 28,721. Grand total of all forces: officers, 2400; other ranks, 60,000.

The **Australian Defence Act, 1909**, amended the Acts of 1903 and 1904 and was a measure having for its object to enforce compulsory service on all able-bodied males—cadet training from 12 to 14 (junior) and 14 to 18 (senior), and thence onward to 26 service in the National Guard. A difficulty occurs in forecasting the future effect of this Act, because it became law before Lord Kitchener's arrival in Australia on his visit of inspection. His report recommends the establishment of an army of a peace strength of 80,000, divided into a garrison force of 40,000 and a mobile force of 40,000, the army to consist of 84 infantry battalions, 28 light horse regiments, 224 guns, 14 engineer companies, and departmental troops. This force will be provided from trained men of from 19

to 25 years of age who have passed through the previous cadet training. Trained men of 18 and 19 years old and of 25 and 26 years old are to be called up in war time and to raise the strength of the force to a total of 107,000. In addition to the training provided for by the Act, there will be six clear days' training, not including Sundays, every year for the men between 20 and 25 years of age. For the purposes of organisation and training the country must be divided into areas, each providing a definite proportion of the fighting unit, in charge of a permanent instruction officer. Ten areas will make a group under a superior officer, who will be a brigade-major in war time. The whole of Australia is to be divided into 215 areas, giving two town or three country areas for each infantry battalion. The officer in command of the area will be the key-stone of the citizen force.

Further recommendations advocate the establishment of a military college for 100 cadets. The total cost of the scheme in the seventh year after its inauguration will be £1,884,000. During the transition period the working out of the scheme should be placed in the charge of officers who thoroughly understand the scope and spirit of the proposed system. The report carries with it the eventual abolition of the voluntary Militia.

New Zealand.

The armoured vessel offered to the Imperial Navy by the Dominion of New Zealand, which is to serve as flagship of the China Squadron when the British forces in the Pacific are remodelled, was laid down on June 20th at the yard of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Co., and it was announced that the ship would be named *New Zealand*. Tenders for three torpedo-boat destroyers were called for in Oct. 1910.

The only ships at present belonging to New Zealand are the *Amokura*, gunboat, used as a training-ship for boys, four torpedo boats built in England in 1884, one small yacht, two mining vessels, and a cable and special service ship. *Tasmania* also has a torpedo boat similar to those of New Zealand. The naval subsidy to the Imperial Navy was increased in Oct. 1908 from £40,000 to £100,000.

The **Military Establishments** of New Zealand are the same for peace and war. Strength: officers, 750; other ranks, 15,200. Proportion of trained men to total capable of bearing arms, 10·2 per cent., being the largest in the empire. The rifle club movement is very progressive, and the cadet movement very extensive. Total cadets, 14,000.

Lord Kitchener's visit to New Zealand and the report he presented on the defence of the Dominion have exercised a great effect upon the organisation of the forces. The leading idea is to bring about better training and the adoption of a system homogeneous with that of Australia, and possibly New Zealand cadets may be sent to the Australian "West Point." There is to be a staff corps of 100 officers, and the total cost of the whole scheme after it has been in operation seven years will be £470,000 per annum. The junior cadets (12 to 14) and senior cadets (15 to 18) are expected to number 38,521, and to be trained for the equivalent of 16 days. The Territorial recruits will have a strength of 10,006, with 16 days' training, of which 8 is camp. Trained soldiers (19 to 25) will have a total strength of 65,000, training as

recruits in their first year, and subsequently in camp for 6 days yearly. The total peace establishment of the Territorial Force will be: officers, 1087; rank and file, 18,800; officers' training corps at universities, 486; total, 20,373. In addition there will be 3690 recruits in active training, and 2610 25-26-year men available to augment the peace establishment by 6300 men. There also 459 permanent troops, including permanent staff and Royal New Zealand Artillery. Therefore the total available to take the field will be: Territorials, 20,373; recruits, 3690; 25-26-year men, 2610; permanent, 459; total, 27,132.

South Africa.

A sum of £46,000 annually is contributed by the Cape Colony towards the general maintenance of the British Navy. There is also a Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, numbering about 1000 men.

The naval subsidy of Natal is £35,000. The colony also maintains a Naval Volunteer Force.

In a speech in Sept. 1910 the following statement upon the subject of defence was made by General Botha, the premier of the United States of South Africa:

"Our policy will be to see that no able-bodied man will grow up in the country who will not be able, should the necessity unfortunately arise, to take his fair share in the defence of the country and to do so efficiently. The time has not arrived yet when we can, like Canada and Australia, begin in establishing a navy for our coast defence, for which we shall have to depend for some time still entirely on the Imperial Navy. Annually a certain contribution has been made by South Africa towards the Imperial Navy, and my Government will continue this contribution. I am aware that this contribution is but like a drop in a bucket of water by comparison to the enormous expense involved in the maintenance of the British Navy. It is the principle more than the actual amount which is of importance, and for that reason our contribution, however modest, should remain. When we have reached that stage, I shall be the first to endeavour to follow the footsteps of the older Dominions to assist the Mother-Country in maintaining her naval supremacy."

Newfoundland.

Towards the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve, Newfoundland contributes £3000. The strength of this force in 1910 was 600 men, 320 of which were qualified and the remainder ordinary seamen. Opportunities for drill, etc., are given in the Imperial vessels on the West Indies station.

St. Vincent.

In July 1909 the Legislative Council of St. Vincent unanimously passed a resolution introduced by the unofficial members offering to vote annually and pay unconditionally into the Imperial Treasury an amount approximating to 1 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony as a contribution towards the Navy. After referring to the comparative smallness of the amount the resolution stated that the principle involved is the practical acknowledgment of a debt of gratitude for assistance and protection afforded in the past and present, and of loyalty to his Majesty the King. The

Colonial Secretary, replying in a telegram expressing the thanks of the Government and their high appreciation of the patriotic desire of the colony, suggested that consideration of the offer should be postponed until the whole question of Imperial defence had been brought before the Imperial Defence Conference.

An exhaustive article dealing with the history of the movement in the Colonies for supplying their own naval defence, and with the present resources of the Dominions for warship construction and equipment, will be found in Lord Brassey's *Naval Annual* for 1910.

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

The Bombay Marine Service originated in the needs of the Honourable East India Company for coast and commerce protection. In 1751 it was first regulated on a permanent footing, with instructions and articles of war, and in 1754 the force became subject to the Mutiny Act. In 1761 the officers were given uniform. In 1772 it undertook regular surveying work, and in 1779 a hydrographer was appointed. In 1798 the Court of Directors revised the marine regulations, conferring on the officers relative rank and a fixed scale of pay and pension. The force then became a regular naval service for war purposes only, and a superintendent, marine board, and commodore were appointed, while a master attendant was placed in charge of the dockyard at Bombay. The titular change of the force from Bombay Marine to Indian Navy was made in 1830. In 1777 the Bombay Marine Battalion was raised, and in 1861 it was incorporated as a line regiment under the designation of "Twenty-first Regiment of Native Infantry or Marine Battalion." In 1862 the Indian Navy was abolished, and on April 30th, 1863, it ceased to exist with the hauling down of the Indian Jack on the ships in Bombay Harbour. The record of the Honourable Company's service was one of continuous gallant work against the national enemy and pirates, as well as the more peaceful but not less arduous duty of surveying.

The Royal Indian Marine as it now exists is administered by a Director (Captain Walter Lumsden, R.N., retired), a Deputy Director, and an Assistant-Director. It consists of 34 commanders, 50 lieutenants, 31 sub-lieutenants, 9 chief engineers, 40 engineers, 26 assistant-engineers, and 20 gunners. It has dockyards at Bombay and Kidderpur.

NAVAL AND MILITARY COLLEGES.

Royal Naval Colleges. The Regulations for the entry of Naval Cadets are given in the Navy List published quarterly by H.M. Stationery Office. Candidates must be of pure European descent, and the sons either of natural-born or naturalised British subjects. Every candidate has to be interviewed separately by a Committee appointed by the Admiralty, and appointments are made by the First Lord from among candidates recommended by the Committee, subject to the candidate also passing a qualifying literary examination. The age limits are between 12 years and 8 months and 13 years. The period of training is 2 years at the Royal Naval College, Osborne, 2 years at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, and 6 months on board a special training cruiser. Three nominations to cadetships in the Royal

Naval College, Dartmouth, are granted annually to the *Conway* training-ship of the Mercantile Marine. The Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, is under Capt. Hugh Evan-Thomas, M.V.O. The Headmaster is Mr. Cyril E. Ashford, M.A. The Royal Naval College, Osborne, is under Capt. the Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, M.V.O., D.S.O. The Headmaster is Mr. Charles Godfrey, M.A. The Royal Naval College, Greenwich (see GREENWICH HOSPITAL), is open to officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines and the Royal Indian Marine and Mercantile Marine; to probationary Assistant Constructors; and to private students of Naval Architecture. It is organised to provide for the instruction of Naval and Marine officers in all branches of theoretical and scientific study bearing upon their profession. The President is Admiral Sir John Durnford, K.C.B., D.S.O. There is a Royal Naval War College at Portsmouth under Rear-Admiral Lewis Bayley, C.V.O. The Director of Naval Education is J. A. Ewing, C.B., L.L.D., F.R.S., Admiralty, S.W.

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is for candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Admission is by open competitive examinations held each year in June and November. The age for admission is between 17½ and 19½ (the half-year being reckoned by calendar months). Candidates must be within these limits on Dec. 1st for the winter examination, and on June 1st for the summer examination. A candidate pays £150 per annum while at the Academy. Reductions are, however, made in the case of sons of officers, etc. The charge for uniform, books, etc., for each cadet other than a King's cadet, on first joining is £35, and £15 at the beginning of the third term, and each candidate receives a mess allowance of 3s. per day. Medical examination takes place after the competitive examination, and no candidate is accepted unless recommended as physically fit for H.M. service. The Commandant is Colonel A. Graham Thomson.

Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is maintained for the purpose of affording a special military education to candidates for commissions in the Cavalry, Infantry, Army Service Corps, Indian Army and West Indian Regiments. Admission is by open competitive examinations held in June and November. The age for admission is between 17½ and 19½. Candidates must be within these limits on Dec. 1st for the winter examination, and on June 1st for the summer examination. Candidates for commissions in the West Indian Regiment may be admitted up to the age of 21. The son of a civilian pays £150 per annum while at the College, but reductions are made in the case of officers' sons. The charge for uniform on first joining is £35. Each candidate receives a mess allowance of 3s. per day. The medical examination follows the competitive examination for admission. King's Cadets, honorary King's Cadets, Indian Cadets, and Pages of Honour are admitted after a qualifying examination. The length of a course of instruction is two years, divided into four terms (temporarily 12 months). A candidate for a commission must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of military duty. Commandant, Col. L. Stopford. Postal Address, Camberley, Surrey. Telegrams "Training," Camberley.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The Victoria Cross has precedence of all Orders of Knighthood, including the Garter (held only among V.C.'s by Lord Roberts), in that it comes first—on the inner side of the left breast, *i.e.* farthest from the left shoulder; and, as a corollary to this order, must, as a symbol of any other honorary distinction following the wearer's name, take premier place; *e.g.* V.C., K.G., G.C.B., etc.

Royal Navy :

Admirals of the Fleet	2
Admiral	1
Lieutenant	1
Midshipman (A. Mayo, Indian Navy)	1
Chief Gunner	1
Bluejacket	1

Land Forces :

Field-M Marshals	3
General Officers	5
Colonels	13
Lieutenant-Colonels	10
Majors 18, Captains 16	34
Lieutenants 11, Ensigns 1	12
Quartermasters 1, Riding masters 1	2
Medical Officers	15
Warrant Officers (Sergeant-Majors)	2
Sergeant-Majors	2
Colour-Sergeants (1 Musketry)	3
Sergeants	18
Lance-Sergeants	1
Corporals	4
Lance-Corporals	5
Bombardier	1
Gunnery	2
Drivers (R.A.)	2
Drummer	1
Piper	1
Privates	18
Trooper (Colonial)	1

— 165

Total for all ranks 172

The preceding table gives, by ranks, those now living upon whom the Decoration has been conferred. The enumeration includes 2 earls, a baron, an honourable, and a baronet, whilst three are heirs to the latter dignity; 15 knights, 19 companions of the various Orders of Knighthood, and 7 D.S.O.'s; 2 wear the Legion of Honour, 3 are aides-de-camp to the King, 7 had won life-saving decorations before gaining the V.C., and 2 at least hold the medal for distinguished conduct in the field; 15 have been commissioned from the ranks, one of whom, who had been a lieutenant, became a private and lance-corporal of Dragoon Guards, and is again a lieutenant. One officer was rendered blind in action, and 2 lost each a limb on the battlefield. On the active or reserve list there are 78, and on the retired 94. Of the living V.C.'s 4 are for the Crimean War (Luke O'Connor's being for Alma); 1 Persia; 19 Indian Mutiny—Delhi to Dwarka; 1 China; 4 New Zealand; 1 Japan; 19 Indian frontiers ('67-'97); 2 Ashanti and West Africa ('74-'92); 9 Afghanistan; 17 Zululand and South Africa ('79-'96); 8 Egypt and Soudan ('82-'5); 4 Khartoum Expedition; 68 Boer War; 4 Ashantee and China (1900); 6 Somaliland and Nigeria (1902-4); and, on July 6th, 1904, 1 in Tibet. For other interesting particulars—*vide* eds. 1901-8.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

This Association was founded in 1860 (incorporated by Royal Charter '90) to encourage rifle shooting throughout the King's dominions. The Secretary is Lieut.-Col. C. R. Crosse. The offices of the Association are at the Bisley Camp Ground. It should be noted that Rifle Clubs consisting of not fewer than twenty members can be formed in affiliation with this Association. Rifles and ammunition are issued to such affiliated clubs at special rates. Application should be made for full information to the Secretary N.R.A.

The following are the chief results of the 1910 meeting at Bisley:

Humphry Cup (15 shots at 900, 1000, and 1100 yards): Cambridge University, 777; Oxford University, 609.

Ashburton Shield (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Bradford, 524.

Spencer Cup (7 shots at 500 yards): Lance-Corporal F. E. B. Guise, Felsted School, 35.

Cadet's Trophy (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Malvern, 128.

Mackinnon Challenge Cup (10 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): Canada, 1567; Scotland, 1526; England, 1405.

Kolapore Cup (7 shots at 300, 500, and 600 yards): Mother-country, 798; Canada, 796; Australia, 777; Guernsey, 770.

Elcho Shield (15 shots at 900, 1000, and 1100 yards): England, 1678; Ireland, 1648; Scotland, 1506.

National Challenge Trophy (Territorials) (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Scotland, 1931; England, 1928; Ireland, 1909; Wales, 1872.

King's Prize (three stages—1st, 7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards; 2nd, 10 shots at 300 and 600 yards; 3rd, 10 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): £250, gold medal, and badge, Corporal F. R. Radice, Oxford University, 340; £60 and badge, Sergt. J. Beveridge, 6th Scottish Rifles, 337; winner of bronze medal for best score first stage, Captain Duncan Campbell, 8th A. & S. Highlanders, 104; winner of silver medal for best score second stage, Cpl. F. R. Radice, Oxford University, 200.

St. George's Challenge Vase (7 shots at 500 and 600 yards and 15 shots at 900 yards): Lieut. A. M. Humphry, Cambridge University, 139.

Albert (15 shots at 900, 1000 and 1100 yards): Col. H. Mellish, 8th Notts and Derby, 217.

Prince of Wales' (7 shots at 300 and 10 shots at 600 yards): Sergt.-Major J. A. Wallingford, School of Musketry, 85.

Alexandra (7 shots at 200 and 600 yards): Pte. A. G. Fulton, 16th Company of London, 70.

United Service Challenge Cup (8 shots at 200, 500 yards, and 10 at 600 yards): Royal Navy, 945; Royal Marines, 920; Territorials, 905; Army, 897.

Chancellor's Challenge Plate (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Cambridge University, 756; Oxford University, 742.

Donegal Challenge Cup (7 shots at 300 and 600 yards): Sergt.-Major J. A. Wallingford, School of Musketry, 85.

Astor County Championship Challenge Cup (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Lewisham R.C., 399.

Halford Memorial (15 shots at 1000 and 1100 yards): Mr. Thomas Caldwell, Ulster R.A., 131.

Edge (10 shots at 900 and 1000 yards, and 15 at 1100 yards): Dr. J. C. Sellars, Dundalk R.C.

Waldegrave (10 shots at 900 and 1000 yards): Mr. T. Caldwell, Ulster R.A., 98.

Bas (10 shots at 1000 and 1100 yards): Dr. J. C. Sellars, Dundalk R.C., 96.

Wimbledon Cup, M.R. (15 shots at 1100 yards): Sergt. J. Tippins, 5th Essex, 72.

Wimbledon Cup, S.R. (10 shots at 600 yards): Col. W. J. Perkins, 5th R.W. Surrey, 50.

Grand Aggregate: Sergt. H. Ommundsen, 5th Royal Scots, 341.

Territorial Aggregate: Pte. L. Fulton, 6th London, 134.

Previously to the Bisley meeting proper the Empire Challenge Trophy was competed for (10 shots at 200, 500, 600, 800, 900, and 1000 yards), with the following result: Great Britain, 2177; Canada, 2105; Australia, 2045; India, 1973; Singapore, 1972.

National Artillery Association, 52, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. President of Council, Col. the Earl of Stradbroke, A.D.C., C.B., V.D.; Hon. Sec., Major E. T. Lea.

British Red Cross Society. Founded 1905. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1908. Its primary object is to furnish aid to the sick and wounded in time of war, supplementary to that furnished by the medical departments of the Navy, Army and Territorial Force. The Society offers such additional comforts and such general help as may be beyond the reasonable scope of the official bodies. It further examines, systematises and co-ordinates all offers of aid, and so prevents waste and overlapping. The Admiralty and War Office have accorded their official recognition to the Society as the organisation responsible for the Red Cross movement throughout the empire. Pursuant to the War Office "Scheme for the Organisation of Voluntary Aid in England and Wales," the Society undertakes the raising and training of Men and Women's Voluntary Aid Detachments wherever their formation is delegated by the County Associations. The Society has already raised 175 Detachments which are registered and numbered by the War Office. Lists, by counties, of registered Detachments are published half-yearly in Army Orders. Patron, H.M. the King; President, H.M. Queen Alexandra; Chairman of Council, Lord Rothschild, G.C.V.O.; Chairman Executive Committee, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sec., Mr. Frank Hastings. Offices, 9, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Navy Records Society. Sec., Prof. Sir J. Knox Laughton, King's College, London.

Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W. Established in 1831, for the promotion of naval and military art, science, and literature. The Museum, which occupies the old Banqueting House of the once famous Palace of Whitehall, contains, besides Rubens' celebrated ceiling, recently restored, the famous models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics and trophies, models of ancient and modern war-vessels, ordnance, and small arms. Admission 6d. daily, 10 to 5. President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Chairman of Council, Admiral of the Fleet Sir G. H. U. Noel, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. A. Leatham.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE MOVEMENT.

The aim of the National Service League is to add the principle of compulsion to the Territorial Army Scheme. The League urges that (1) Subject to certain exemptions, a training in the ranks of the Territorial Army up to a fixed standard, based on the general principle of one continuous training of four months in camp for the infantry (with longer periods, not exceeding two additional months, for the other arms), shall be compulsory on all able-bodied youths between the ages of 18 and 21, without distinction of class or wealth, such training to be followed annually by a musketry course and a fortnight's training in camp for the next three years. (2) The men thus trained shall be liable to be called out for service in the Territorial Army, for home defence only, in a time of grave emergency, so declared by Parliament, up to the age of 30. Combined with the above system, the League desires to see as much physical drill and military instruction as possible given to all boys previously to their reaching the military age. The League maintains that, under the system outlined above, the Territorial Army would, in the fourth year after the system had been introduced, consist of fully 400,000 men on the active list, with 150,000 recruits undergoing their training of four months; and that behind, and in addition to, this Territorial Army, there would grow up a reserve of men trained to arms which, before the expiration of their liability for service, would amount to some 600,000 men.

The movement has been conducted with great vigour under the able generalship of Lord Roberts, and with the support of Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, and other men of weight in the counsels of the nation. On July 12th and 13th, 1909, a debate upon the subject took place in the House of Lords, the occasion being the consideration of the "National Service (Training and Home Defence) Bill." The Bill was introduced by Lord Roberts, who reiterated his conviction that "our present military policy involves a wilful gambling with the safety of the country and the empire." It was seconded by the Duke of Norfolk, and supported by Lord Milner and other influential peers. It was opposed by the leaders of both parties in the House, and was rejected by 123 votes to 103.

The main arguments adduced in support of national service are: (1) that it would secure immunity from invasion and from scares, and would give increased liberty of action to the fleet; (2) that the compulsory training and discipline would contribute to the moral and physical welfare of the British youth. For the latter reason Lord Roberts's Bill was supported by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Other peers, among them the Duke of Northumberland and Lord Crewe, contested this ground. The Duke doubted whether any moral advantage would be attained if, "at the command of a bureau which had no soul to be saved and no body to be kicked, and, so far as he knew, no aptitude for the training of youth, and without regard to the wishes of the parents, boys of all characters and classes were thrown together — at an age when passion was strongest, and experience, judgment, and principle were weakest, an imitative age when lasting impressions were easily made—in the close and uninterrupted intercourse of barrack-room, bartack-square, and canteen." Lord Crewe

argued that the youths most in need of physical training would fail to pass the medical test of fitness for service in a national army.

The purely military arguments for national service are also contested. It is urged against them that compulsion of any kind is hateful to the British temperament, and that compulsory military service would weaken the national patriotism and independence; that the warship is in every respect the cheapest arm an island power can wield; and that if our defence is insufficient, it would be better to spend money on strengthening the Navy than upon the creation of a conscript force of riflemen, who could not concentrate at the point of peril as quickly as a fleet, and who if the Navy were defeated might be starved into surrender without the opportunity of firing a shot. It is also urged that the institution of national military service would divert the national mind from the importance of a paramount Navy as well as reducing the financial resources for its maintenance.

The National Service League contends that the cost of its scheme "will not exceed four millions, whether it is calculated upon the basis of the cost of the regular soldier, with all accompanying charges under the various heads given in the Army Estimates, or upon Mr. Haldane's figures for the Special Reserve and the Territorial Army." A War Office Memorandum (101), presented to the House of Lords in view of the debate on Lord Roberts's Bill, avers that the methods by which the League's estimate is arrived at are fallacious. The War Office estimates the cost at nearly eight millions. "This estimate," it adds, "is purely for the normal annual upkeep of the force, and includes nothing for capital expenditure of any kind. One item in particular must be taken into consideration in this connection. At present the Territorials largely depend, for manoeuvre areas and artillery ranges, on those maintained for the Regulars. These would not suffice to accommodate the larger force proposed. There are no data on which to estimate what the cost of provision would be; but it would certainly be very large."

The growth of the movement in favour of the principles advocated by the League is attested by the following facts. In 1903 there were in the House of Commons only 3 members who were known to support National Service; in 1910 there were 163. On March 17th, at the 50th annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, representing nearly 200 Chambers of Commerce, a resolution in favour of universal military training was carried unanimously. On May 18th, at the meeting of the National Association of Head Teachers of Elementary Schools in Leeds, Mr. Mortimer, the President, strongly advocated compulsory military training.

The Offices of the National Service League are at 72, Victoria Street, S.W. President, Lord Roberts, V.C., K.G.; Secretary, Colonel W. J. B. Bird.

National Defence Association. Formed in 1906 to assist in the maintenance and co-ordination of the land forces adequate to the needs of the Empire. President, Rt. Hon. Sir George Taubman Goldie, K.C.M.G.; Sec., Major S. H. Godman, D.S.O., 15, Pall Mall East, S.W.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST ITS RATIFICATION.

A conference of the chief Naval Powers was held in London (December 1908-February 1909) with the view of arriving at an agreement as to the rules of prize in naval warfare, the object being to draw up a definite code—following the precedent of the Declaration of Paris 1856—for the purposes of the International Prize Court to be established in accordance with one of the Conventions of the second Hague Conference in 1907. The result was the present Declaration of London, signed by the representatives of Great Britain, as well as those of other Powers, and now awaiting formal ratification by Parliament.

Provisions of the Declaration.

Blockade is dealt with in a manner substantially in agreement with the historical practice of this country; the chief point being that to be binding on neutrals it "must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy's coast-line."

As regards contraband, various mutual concessions had to be made. What constitutes "absolute" contraband is shown by a sample list of articles exclusively or mainly used in war. Another list (including foodstuffs and fuel) enumerates articles which illustrate "conditional" contraband, as likely to be used either for warlike or peaceful purposes. "Conditional" contraband is liable to capture only "if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or a government department of the enemy State." Other articles of a similar nature may be added to either category of contraband if duly notified to neutrals by declaration. But "articles which are not susceptible of use in war may not be declared contraband of war." A sample list of such non-contraband goods is given, including the raw materials of various manufactures which should prove a special protection to the trade and shipping of neutrals. A compromise had to be made with reference to the doctrine of "continuous voyage." This doctrine, which considers the destination of the cargo rather than that of the ship, is to be maintained as to "absolute contraband, but not as to "conditional" contraband. The latter, therefore, is not liable to capture, whatever its ultimate destination, if it is to be discharged from the ship at some intervening neutral port, unless the enemy country has no seaboard. The ship conveying contraband can itself be condemned if such contraband forms more than half the cargo either in value, weight, volume, or freight. The destruction of neutral prizes or of their cargo is not permitted unless it can be justified by reason of "exceptional necessity."

The question of the enemy character of ship or cargo depends upon the flag of the ship and the ownership of the cargo; but the definition of owner's character is purposely left undecided, as some wished to make his domicile the test, and others preferred his nationality.

Further articles of the Declaration deal with unneutral service of neutral ships—such as the conveyance of troops or of individuals belonging to the armed forces of the enemy; the transfer to a neutral flag of enemy merchant ships, before or after the beginning of hostilities; neutral vessels under convoy, which are to

be immune from search, subject to a declaration as to the ships and their cargoes from the commander of the convoy; resistance to search; and compensation to injured neutrals.

By one of the final Provisions the Signatory Powers undertake to insure the mutual observance of the rules by their armed forces and by their Prize Courts.

No agreement could be reached on the question of the conversion of a merchant ship into a warship on the high seas. The representatives of Great Britain were prepared to compromise by conceding such a right subject to certain limitations; but those of other Powers claimed the unlimited exercise of the right. For full details concerning the Conference and the resulting Declaration, *Blue-book Cd. 4554* should be consulted.

Some British Objections.

The Declaration has evoked some strong criticism in this country. The London Chamber of Commerce appointed a Special Committee to consider the matter, and on Nov. 14th, 1910, adopted the Committee's report. This report stated that the Committee had considered the question mainly from the commercial and national standpoint, and had almost unanimously come to the conclusion to recommend that the Declaration of London should not be ratified in its present form or be made effective by the passing of the Naval Prize Bill then before Parliament.

The Committee submitted this recommendation for the following, amongst other, reasons:

(a) That the effect of the Declaration is to alter the Law of Nations as hitherto maintained in a manner entirely unprecedented, and to expose to capture or deliberate destruction food supplies borne to any port of Great Britain in neutral vessels.

(b) That the absence of any provision in the Declaration for preventing the conversion of merchant vessels into commerce destroyers on the high seas constitutes a valid reason for praying his Majesty's Government to decline to ratify the Declaration or to proceed with the Naval Prize Bill.

(c) That the admission of the principle of destruction of neutral prizes would be in the highest degree prejudicial to the interests of this country.

The Committee therefore recommended that, in view of these conclusions, the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce should make the strongest representations to the Secretary of State.

The Committee considered that the Declaration appeared to have been framed without sufficient regard to the fundamental difference between the situation of Great Britain (an island without neutral ports to fall back upon) which has to import most of its food supplies by sea, and that of Continental countries (connected with various neutral ports) which are largely self-supporting. The Committee were of opinion that the Declaration would impair the nation's strength in time of war, and that, by gravely imperilling our neutral food supplies, its effect might be a very serious increase in the cost of food, with dangerous consequences.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

QUESTIONS AND CRISES IN 1910.

THE POWERS AND THE BALKANS.

Diplomatic relations between Austria and Russia, which had been severely strained by the crisis of 1908-9 (see 1910 ANNUAL), underwent some improvement in 1910. On March 20th the Government of St. Petersburg issued to the Powers a memorandum to the effect that, an exchange of views between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna having demonstrated that in Balkan affairs there was between Russia and Austria-Hungary complete agreement in political principles, normal diplomatic relations between the two Governments had been restored. The heads of the agreement were the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Balkan Peninsula, the maintenance and consolidation of the new order of things in Turkey, and the independence, consolidation and peaceful development of the small Balkan States. The Russian Government was desirous that the basis of the understanding should be communicated to the Powers by both parties, but this proposal was declined by Count Aerenthal on the alleged ground that it would give the agreement a formality that did not belong to it.

Count Aerenthal paid a visit to Germany in February and conferred with the Imperial Chancellor. A semi-official statement issued in Berlin on the conclusion of the visit said that, "Count Aerenthal and Herr von Bethmann Hollweg have not departed from their calm view of the near future, both in regard to Europe in general and to the developments in the Near East. This confidence is based above all on the alliance of the two States with Italy as well as on the favourable development of the relations of Germany and Austria-Hungary with the other Powers, which is calculated effectively to promote that preservation of harmony between the Powers which is so necessary."

The Tsar paid a two days' visit to the German Emperor at Potsdam at the beginning of November. He was accompanied by M. Sazonoff, the successor of M. Nelidoff in the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs. M. Sazonoff conversed in Berlin with Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr Kiderlen-Waechter. It was stated unofficially, but with apparent authority, that "no questions affecting the stability of the Triple Entente were raised; that all the conversations were based upon the assumption of its absolute maintenance; that the concrete questions discussed dealt with the respective relations of Russia and Germany with Turkey and Persia; that the German statesmen categorically repudiated any share in bringing about the change noticeable in Turkish policy towards Russia; and that Germany recognised the exclusive rights of Russia in Northern Persia, but expressed a desire that Russia, in the event of undertaking the construction of a network of railways in Northern Persia, should agree in the interests of Germany to link up the same with the Baghdad line at Khanakin."

The King and Queen of the Bulgarians went to St. Petersburg in March. A note issued at the conclusion of the visit stated that "the Russian and Bulgarian Ministers for Foreign Affairs were able on this occasion to exchange

views on questions of interest to Russia and Bulgaria, and they decided that both countries were interested in the highest degree in the consolidation of the friendly relations existing between Bulgaria and Turkey and other Balkan States. The two Ministers finally came to the conclusion that both sides entertained a sincere desire to make every effort to maintain peace and quiet in the Balkans." The King of Serbia visited St. Petersburg soon after the King of the Bulgarians.

In opening the Delegation on Oct. 13th (see AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, p. 226), the Emperor François Joseph said, "The tension of the European situation, that for a time seemed menacing, has given place to a happy clarification. I am able tranquilly to inform you that our alliances with the German Empire and with the Kingdom of Italy have become, if that be possible, still firmer and more intimate. Our relations to all other Powers are also very satisfactory." A Red Book on the Balkan crisis of 1909-10 was distributed to the Delegates and formed the subject of heated debate.

CRETE.

Crete continued to be a cause of anxiety to the protecting Powers. The members of the Cretan Government in taking office in January followed the example of their predecessors in taking the oath of allegiance to the King of Greece, and the Cretan Chamber decided to apply Hellenic law in the island. To a protest from the Turkish Government the Powers replied that they watched with regret the disturbing policy of the Cretans and would take effective steps to prevent the proposed despatch of Cretan deputies to the Greek National Assembly. On Feb. 12 a Note to this effect was delivered by the four Powers to the Cretan Government. The effect of the warning was shortlived. At the meeting of the Cretan Assembly in May it was decided by the majority to exclude from the Assembly the Mohammedan deputies who had refused to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Greece. The Turkish Government promptly protested to the Powers. Popular excitement ran high, both in Turkey and Greece. In Turkey a boycott was instituted against Greek goods. Meanwhile the motives of Great Britain in her attitude towards the Cretan question were impugned by a section of the press of Central Europe, which endeavoured unsuccessfully to sow mistrust between Britain and Turkey. These misrepresentations were warmly resented by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons on June 14th and 15th. The four Powers sent the Cretans a peremptory warning that unless the Mohammedan deputies were allowed to take their seats without the oath, they would land troops to occupy the custom-houses. Their firmness had the desired effect, and on July 10th the Cretan Assembly passed a resolution acceding to their demands.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The resentment excited in Turkey by the treatment of the Mohammedan Deputies in Crete (see above) gave rise to an agitation

which found expression in May in a boycott of Greek merchandise. The boycott, notwithstanding the protests of the Greek Government, was still continuing at the end of November.

The agitation against Greece was stimulated by the election in Greece of three Cretans to the Greek Revisionary Assembly. The three elections were declared void by the Greek Government, who indeed acted throughout the crises of the year with commendable restraint. Turkey protested to the Powers against the election to the Assembly of M. Venezelos, the head of the Cretan Government, and his appointment to the premiership, but M. Venezelos as a Greek subject was clearly entitled to his seat. The irritation created in Greece by the exacting attitude of Turkey was increased in September by the arrest of the Greek delegates to the National Assembly of the Orthodox Church, held in Constantinople. They were, however, released after a few days.

TROUBLES IN MACEDONIA.

Complaints of the ill-treatment of Bulgarians in Macedonia and some violent incidents on the Turco-Bulgarian frontier gave rise early in the year to alarmist rumours which were temporarily set at rest in March by the visit of the King and Queen of Bulgaria to Constantinople. The King of Serbia paid his respects in person to the new Sultan at the beginning of April. Both monarchs were well received, and their visits were made the occasions of an interchange of amicable assurances.

In the autumn the friction between Turkey and Greece and Turkey and Bulgaria was increased by the cruelties committed by the Turks in the disarmament of the Christian population in Macedonia. Hundreds of refugees fled to Sofia and into Montenegro, and towards the close of the year it seemed as if the Powers would again be called upon to intervene in Macedonia.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

The efforts of the Turkish Government to raise a loan of £26,000,000 acquired all the importance of a question of international politics. The Turkish Finance Minister, Djavid Bey, visited Paris in July, and was followed soon afterwards by the Grand Vizier. The Ottoman Bank, which was first approached, declined to take up the loan unless it was guaranteed by the Public Debt. Thereupon Djavid Bey concluded an arrangement for the issue of the loan with the Crédit Mobilier. The arrangement gave rise to some heartburnings, partly because of the rebuff to the Ottoman Bank, more than half the Ottoman Debt being in French hands, and partly because the agreement contained no stipulation for the assignment to French industry of any of the orders for naval and military material which Turkey was desirous of purchasing. Public opinion in France did not contemplate with pleasure the use of French money for the purchase by Turkey of old German warships—a purchase which would enable Germany to proceed with greater speed to the completion of her new naval programme. The French Government demanded certain guarantees as a condition of the admission of the proposed loan to a quotation on the Bourse, and Hakkı Bey left Paris in September without having come to terms.

A report that an English combination, headed by Sir Ernest Cassel, was ready to do what the French financiers were unwilling to do evoked some resentment in France; it appeared that Sir Ernest did not contemplate any action calculated to embarrass the French Government, but his negotiations, whatever their basis, were unsuccessful. Negotiations between the Turkish and French Governments lasted until the end of October, when they were finally broken off. Turkey had to fall back upon the Austro-German banks which had promised to advance money on terms less favourable to Turkey, if the French negotiations failed. Contracts with these banks were finally concluded on Nov. 9th.

TURKEY AND ROUMANIA.

The visit of Hakkı Pasha in August to Marienbad, and in September to Vienna, at both of which places he had conferences with Count Aehrenthal, attracted much attention. The second visit was followed by the publication, in various European newspapers, of the apparently well-founded report of a Turco-Roumanian understanding, by which Roumania undertook, in the event of an outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Bulgaria, to mobilise her forces on the Bulgarian frontier.

MINING CLAIMS IN MOROCCO.

The claim of Messrs. Mannesmann Brothers, a German financial firm, to certain mining rights in Morocco assumed international interest from the vigour with which it was supported by a section of the German Press. It was stated that on Oct. 6th, 1908, Mulai Hafid granted to Messrs. Mannesmann, for the sum of £15,000, no fewer than 600 mining claims all over Morocco, and estimated by some authorities to be worth £10,000,000. Mulai Hafid at that date had not been recognised as Sultan by the Powers, and the concession was contrary to a unanimous agreement made in August 1908, by the diplomatic representatives of the Powers in Morocco. This agreement, which was made at the instance of the German representative, and under the provisions of the Act of Algieras of 1906, pledged the Diplomatic Corps not to recognise as valid any law that had not been prepared under their control or any concession made before the promulgation of that law. Notwithstanding these facts, which were clearly set forth in a German White Book, published in January, an agitation was set on foot in Germany to induce the Government to assert the validity of the Mannesmann claims and to denounce the resolution of August 1908, on the ground that it did not correspond with the spirit of the Act of Algieras. The Government, however, stood firm. In a speech in the Reichstag on March 16th, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg said: "To denounce the resolution would be nothing else than breach of a treaty, and to such a policy of treaty-breaking I will not give myself. Nothing will persuade me to break the pledge contracted at Tangier at our instance. This point of view is above every other consideration whatever." Later in the year negotiations took place between the Powers for the submission to a court of arbitration of the various claims under the Moroccan mining law.

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

As was stated in the 1910 ANNUAL, the transfer of the Congo Free State from the late King Leopold to the Belgian Government was formally recognised by France and Germany in Jan. 1909. Great Britain refused to give her sanction to the cession until she received explicit assurances that remedies would be found for the notorious abuses in the administration of the State. The United States, in a communication by Mr. Root (Jan. 11th), adopted an attitude virtually identical with that of Sir Edward Grey. In September 1909, Mr. Renkin, the Belgian Colonial Minister, outlined a scheme of reform which was summarised in the 1910 ANNUAL. This scheme, which was embodied in a law passed in the spring of 1910, proposed to throw open to trade entirely about half of the whole of the Congo in July 1910, a further part in July 1911, and the rest in July 1912. In that part of the Congo which was thrown open the natives would have the right and the liberty to gather the products of the soil and sell them to merchants in the same way as if those products belonged to them in full ownership. By July 1912 the taxes on the natives in labour and produce were to come to an end in the whole of the Congo, and the taxes per head were to be revised. With regard to forced labour on public works, the *corvée* was to be brought to an end in the course of a limited time. As the terms of service of those engaged in that way expired, no new ones were to be engaged in that way, but their places were to be taken by labour engaged voluntarily.

The scheme was severely criticised in the British Parliament and press, on the grounds both of its alleged inadequacy and the tardiness of its operations. Sir Edward Grey, in a speech in the House of Commons on March 11th, described the position of the British Government as follows: "If," he said, "we are to go beyond diplomatic action we must take the step of saying not only that we have not recognised the annexation, but that we cannot recognise the exercise over British subjects in the Congo of any authority other than our own. That is a step which, of course, we must back up by force. My attitude is one of expectancy—of suspense, if you like—but still of belief that things are moving in the right direction. But I must say frankly—and the Belgian people ought not to expect it—we cannot ask this House to sanction the step of recognising the Belgian annexation until we have definite guarantees that the system is actually changed. The guarantees which I shall look for are results. We will not recognise the annexation, or ask the House of Commons to recognise it, until we are in a position, from the reports of our own Consuls, to show that improvements have taken place, and that the condition of the natives and of our own treaty rights with regard to trade are in a satisfactory position."

THE FAR EAST.

Questions concerning railways, completed and projected, in the Far East continued in 1910 to demand from time to time the attention of the world's diplomatists. In January Mr. Knox, the American Secretary of State, propounded a Utopian scheme for neutralising the Russian and Japanese railways in Manchuria by sale to China. The scheme was not received with

favour by Russia or Japan, and less surprise was expressed at its failure than at its presentation. It probably hastened the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese Convention (see JAPAN). In the memorandum in which Mr. Knox set forth his proposal with regard to the Manchurian railways he referred to the fact that an Anglo-American syndicate had secured from the Chinese Government a concession for constructing the Chin-Chow-Aigun Railway, and he invited the Governments of other countries to give the syndicate diplomatic support. The attitude of the British Government on this question was explained by Sir Edward Grey in a speech in the House of Commons on June 15th. He said "the Chin-Chow-Aigun Railway is promoted by American financiers and a British firm of contractors, who applied for, and have been promised, a concession from the Chinese Government. I look very favourably upon the co-operation of British and American firms in this or any other matter, but when I am asked to put diplomatic pressure upon the Chinese Government to put this agreement through, then I am brought up by the fact that in 1897 Notes were exchanged between the British and the Russian Governments, under which we agreed, on our part, not to press for railway concessions in this particular region. In the face of the Anglo-Russian Agreement it would have been impossible for us to take up the attitude of actively promoting the railway, which is going to be constructed by foreigners with money lent by foreigners, which is going to cross the Russian line at one point, and extend up to the Russian frontier and, therefore, is going to have a considerable influence on Russia's strategical position, and to press for that railway without Russia being given any chance of participation. I think the only course consistent with the original interpretation of our political obligations in this respect is that we should say that, while we have every wish to see British and American finance co-operate in railway construction in China, yet in regard to this particular railway we cannot but think it reasonable that China should consult both with Japan and with Russia if she intends to have this railway made by foreigners." The Japanese Government expressed its readiness to approve the construction of the line provided that it was allowed to participate in financing and working it; but the objections of Russia prevented any progress with the scheme. The Han-Kau-Sze-Chuan loan agreement (see 1910 ANNUAL) was signed in May by representatives of the four countries concerned. In March the Chinese Government, ignoring its covenants with the Western concessionaires, issued an edict authorising the local gentry to proceed with the construction of the Canton-Hankow section of the line. The four Governments asked for explanations, and in July presented separate notes in identical terms requesting China to promulgate the edict for the completion of the loan in the manner arranged by international agreement. In October the Chinese Government negotiated with an American syndicate a 5 per cent. loan of £10,000,000, mainly for the purpose of currency reform.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The coming into operation of the Franco-Canadian Tariff Convention (see CANADA), and

the projection of similar agreements with other European States, opened up the possibility that these arrangements would render Canadian exports to the United States liable to the maximum schedules under the *Payne Tariff* (see 1910 ANNUAL). In March a United States commission was sent to Ottawa to endeavour to secure some special rates. The negotiations were unsuccessful, and for a time there was a prospect of a tariff war between the Dominion and the Republic. Owing partly to the good offices of Mr. Bryce, the negotiations were, however, resumed a few weeks later, and resulted in a settlement not only of the tariff question, but of two other points of international friction—the control of internal waterways and the delimitation of the Grand Manan Channel boundary.

On the tariff question Canada, while maintaining her claim that, in making arrangements for her own convenience with foreign Powers, she could not be held to discriminate "unduly" against the United States, agreed to make concessions sufficient to justify the United States Tariff Commission in suspending the application of the maximum schedules.

Encouraged, no doubt, by the success of these negotiations Mr. Taft proposed to send another commission to Ottawa to negotiate a treaty of commercial reciprocity. The proposal threatened too many interests to be received with unanimous or even with general approval in the Dominion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, said, "I believe it is possible to make a treaty with the United States which will be of advantage to both countries." Three United States commissioners visited Ottawa in November, and after four days' discussion with Messrs. Fielding & Paterson, representing Canada, the conference was adjourned "with the strong hope that on its resumption at Washington (probably early in January) an arrangement can be reached that will prove acceptable to the people on both sides of the boundary line."

The *Waterways Treaty*, the history of which will be found in the 1910 ANNUAL, was ratified by the Canadian Government in March, and in May a treaty was signed defining the course of the international boundary line through Passamaquoddy Bay and the Grand Manan Channel.

The more important question of the *Atlantic fisheries* came before The Hague Tribunal in accordance with the Washington Agreement of 1909. The names of the members of the Court were given in the 1910 ANNUAL. The case for Canada and Newfoundland was led by Sir Robert Finlay, and that for the United States by Mr. Root and Mr. George Turner, a former Senator. The Court sat from June 1st to August 12th. The *Award*, which was given on September 7th, was subscribed by all the members of the Tribunal except Dr. Drago, former Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, who dissented from the finding of the majority in answer to the Fifth Question. This, which was the most important of the seven questions submitted, concerned the meaning of the word "bay" in the Treaty of 1818. The Court found that the limit of a bay was "a straight line drawn across the body of water at the place where it ceases to have the configuration and characteristics of a bay." This was in effect the British contention. The Tribunal added,

"for the consideration and acceptance of the high contracting parties," a recommendation that "in every bay not hereinafter specifically provided for the limits of exclusion shall be drawn three miles seaward from a straight line across the bay in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed ten miles." In the cases specifically provided for the Tribunal named lights and headlands, between which, they recommended, the limits should be drawn. Dr. Drago's dissent was based mainly on the ground that these recommendations, if made at all, should have been embodied in the binding award of the Tribunal. *Question 1*, to which almost as much importance was attached as to *Question V.*, was also answered in favour of the British contention, the Court upholding the right of Britain to make reasonable regulations for the control of the fisheries without the consent of the United States. Both parties, however, agreed that the "reasonableness" of existing regulations should be submitted to an impartial commission of experts. Future regulations shall be published before coming into operation. If the United States object to any such regulation it shall not come into operation with respect to the inhabitants of the United States until a permanent mixed fishery commission has decided upon its reasonableness. On the other questions the decisions were generally favourable to Great Britain, the only question won outright by the United States being No. VI., the award on which was as follows: "The Tribunal is of opinion that American inhabitants are entitled to fish in the bays, creeks, and harbours of the Treaty coasts of Newfoundland and the Magdalen Islands, and it is so decided and awarded."

SOUTH AMERICA.

A number of disputes, mostly due to boundary questions, occupied the attention of some of the South American Republics. The long-standing boundary dispute between Peru and Colombia was referred to the arbitration of Sir William Haggard, British Minister to Brazil. The dispute between Chili and the United States with reference to the *Alsop claim* was submitted to King Edward, and on his death to King George. The frontier question between Peru and Ecuador, which had been referred to the King of Spain, threatened at one time to occasion a war between the two States. Rumours that the award would be unfavourable to Ecuador produced great excitement in that country, and in April the Peruvian Legation at Quito was attacked by a mob. The United States, Argentina, and Brazil offered to mediate, and, after some hesitation on the part of Ecuador, their offices were accepted in June.

In October The Hague Arbitration Tribunal pronounced its award in the dispute between the United States and Venezuela regarding the *Orinoco Steam Navigation Company*. The case, which was a relic of the turbulent rule of President Castro, concerned a protest of the United States against the legality of an award given by Dr. Barge in 1904. The Hague Court quashed the Barge award on four points, a decision which gave lively satisfaction in the United States.

See also INDIA, HUNGARY, and PERSIA.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN 1910.

The death of King Edward VII., at a time when the enormous increase of armaments among the great Powers was bringing about a general reaction in favour of the cause of Peace, called forth expressions of profound sympathy from all civilised nations. For it was gratefully acknowledged that, in his exalted position, he had utilised every suitable opportunity of encouraging international comity and peace, by personal tact, broad-minded tolerance, and sympathetic imagination, which prepared the way for political conciliation. With the world's consent, he has won the noble title of "Peacemaker." No work could have been more beneficial when—as Lord Avebury said in his address at the annual meeting of the Peace Society—"the present state of Europe is indeed a disgrace to us as civilised nations. It is not only incompatible with our professions of Christianity, but with our claims to be rational beings." At the same time, Lord Avebury felt bound to admit that "if other countries increase their forces, we must follow suit so far as may be necessary for defence, not defiance." "We have," he added, "expressed not only our willingness, but our anxiety, to diminish armaments, and if other countries reject our overtures, on them the terrible responsibility must lie." Declarations to this effect have come both from the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and yet—to quote the latter—"as long as other countries spend large sums of money on the weapons of offence, they are an undoubted menace to us and our Empire. We must defend the integrity and independence of these islands and the greatness of our position in the world at all costs. Therefore whatever is accomplished in the way of reducing armaments ought to be brought about by international understanding."

In commenting upon the Prime Minister's utterance on the limitation of armaments, the semi-official *North German Gazette* said: "We can only wish that the question of naval armaments may henceforward be decided by both with the calm and detachment due to such a subject. In this way there would disappear from the reciprocal relations of the two countries that influence which has militated against the sincerely welcome efforts to place the intercourse between the German and British peoples on as hearty a footing as the interests of the two Powers demand. Such a change of opinion will not only serve Germany and Great Britain, but will give fresh valuable support to the feeling of general peace throughout the world." A more definite, if less authoritative, proposal came from Colonel Gädke, a German military expert, to the effect that, as what Germany wants to modify is simply our absolute supremacy at sea, Germany should pledge herself not to exceed the limits of her recent Naval Act either by laying down more ships or by accelerating the rate of building. The German Ambassador, in a long and important speech on Anglo-German relations, said, in explanation of the large increase of the German Navy: "We do not wish to rule the seas; but we desire to occupy a position commanding respect commensurate with our commercial and colonial interests." He went on to declare that Germany was not desirous of acquiring new territory

for its surplus population, as emigration had been steadily declining during the last twenty years; therefore, he said, "we must depend to a large extent upon export trade, and in order to secure this trade we must seek commercial relations abroad and try to preserve those already made."

It would seem from a statement recently made by the First Lord of the Admiralty that, in order to reduce the gigantic burden of armaments and to secure the peace of the world, he would even be prepared to consider an international agreement for giving up the naval belligerent's right of attacking the enemy's commerce. In the opinion of Sir Christopher Furness (a high commercial authority), thus to safeguard the mercantile marine of belligerent countries, by treating private property on the sea as it is now treated on land, is "calculated to remove one of the chief causes, if not indeed the chief cause, of Germany's programme of warship building, and to conduce to the cessation of that competition in construction which threatens to cripple and perchance exhaust both peoples." From the same point of view, Sir John Macdonnell (a distinguished legal authority) has written a pamphlet entitled "Some Plain Reasons for Immunity from Capture of Private Property at Sea." It may be doubted, however, whether public opinion in England is generally in favour of any modification of the existing practice. Admiral Mahan, the distinguished American authority on naval strategy, has declared that "the right of maritime capture is the principal, if not the only, strong weapon of offence possessed by Great Britain against the nations-in-arms of the Continent."

The Anglo-German Friendship Committee, headed by the Duke of Argyll, presented an address of welcome to Prince Henry of Prussia, on his visit in 1910, expressing the hope that a closer friendship and a better understanding between the two peoples might, within the next few years, lead to a termination of the present ruinous rivalry in naval armaments. Since the visit of the representatives of German Churches to this country in 1908, and the return visit of the representatives of British Churches in 1909, permanent Associated Councils of Churches have been founded in the British and German Empires, with the object of fostering friendly relations between the two nations. An Albert Society is also being formed in England with the same object in view.

Meanwhile, it is encouraging to note the progress of international arbitration as a method of settling disputes between nations. Over 130 agreements for obligatory arbitration of certain classes of questions have been made during recent years. From fifteen to twenty of these have been renewed for a further period—including the Anglo-German Arbitration Agreement, which has now been renewed for a period of four years. Eight cases have been tried by the tribunals of The Hague International Arbitration Court. During 1910 the most important case tried there was the Atlantic Fisheries dispute, which had more or less disturbed the friendly relations of Great Britain, Canada, and Newfoundland, with the United States for over 100 years. And according to Senator Root in his speech before that tribunal, "there were

only two solutions possible—war or arbitration. Common sense had prevailed, and they were before the Peace Court as an example which he hoped would be followed in future years, not only by Great Britain and the United States, but by other nations." Though our general Arbitration Treaty with the United States technically terminates in 1913, the special agreement as to fisheries questions has been made permanent. (See *INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS*, p. 216.)

In his speech at the Nobel Institute in 1910, on being awarded the Nobel Peace prize, Mr. Roosevelt, after taking care to express his strong opinion that peace should not be purchased at any price, and can only be reached step by step, suggested the following scheme :

(1) *Treaties of Arbitration.* Between civilised nations these "can cover almost all questions liable to arise if they are drawn with explicit agreement that each contracting party will respect the other's territory and its absolute sovereignty within that territory, and the equally explicit agreement that—aside from the very rare cases where the nation's honour is vitally concerned—all other possible subjects of controversy will be submitted to arbitration." Then, he thought, in course of time a world opinion would develop so as to prevent by joint effort any violation of such treaties. (2) *The International Court of Arbitral Justice* proposed at the second Hague Conference should be made effective. This might be done on the analogy of the Supreme Federal Court of the United States, so as to establish "a world federation for international peace and justice." (3) *The Limitation of Armaments* might be arranged by international agreement ; but, he made plain, "no one Power could or should act by itself, for it is eminently undesirable from the standpoint of the peace of righteousness that a Power which really does believe in peace should place itself at the mercy of some rival which may at bottom have no such belief and no intention of acting on it. (4) *A League of Peace.* Meanwhile, he pointed out, "each nation must keep well prepared to defend itself until the establishment of some form of international police power competent and willing to prevent violence as between nations. As things are now, such power to command peace throughout the world could best be assured by some combination between those great nations which sincerely desire peace and have no thought themselves of committing aggressions." In connection with the above suggestions, it is interesting to note that, in a previous speech before the Peace and Arbitration Society of New York, President Taft went farther than ex-President Roosevelt. "I know," he said, "that it is going farther than most men are willing to go, but I do not see why questions of honour may not be submitted to a tribunal composed of men of honour, who understand questions of national honour, to abide by their decision, as well as any other question of difference among nations." During the year a definite proposal was made by the United States Secretary of State that the *International Prize Court* lately constituted should be developed into an *International Court of Justice*, but it did not meet with a satisfactory response from the other Powers, probably because it would involve—like the United States Supreme Court—a system of general federation for which the world is not yet ready.

A resolution was passed by the United States Congress : "That a Commission of five members be appointed by the President of the United States to consider the expediency of utilising existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement, and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of international peace, and to consider and report upon any other means to diminish the expenditures of governments for military purposes, and to lessen the probabilities of war."

The eighteenth *Universal Peace Congress* was held at Stockholm in August 1910. The meetings were very successful, being attended by about 700 delegates from the various countries. At the meeting of the *International Law Association*, held in London, Lord Justice Kennedy, who presided, reminded his hearers that "beyond and behind all the moral and material gains which would flow from the unification of the law, lay the greater gain which the Association was ever seeking patiently to assure—the peace of the civilised world."

The *Palace of Peace* at The Hague, which is now being erected as the headquarters of the *International Court of Arbitration*, will be completed about 1913. To the adornment of this magnificent building contributions of various kinds have come from all the chief countries of the world. Great Britain, for instance, is giving the four stained-glass windows of the great Court. Towards the expenses of its erection and maintenance Mr. Carnegie gave the sum of £300,000, "believing"—to quote the message accompanying his gift—"that the establishment of a Permanent Court of Arbitration, by the Treaty of July 1899, is the most important step forward of a world-wide humanitarian character which has ever been taken by the joint Powers, as it must ultimately banish war."

The *International Arbitration League*, formerly known as the *Workmen's Peace Association*, was established in 1870, and has carried on an active propaganda, in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in America. Its first Secretary, the late Sir W. R. Cremer, originated the conferences of Members of Parliaments in favour of international arbitration which have been held at Paris, London, Rome, Berne, The Hague, Brussels, Budapest, Christiania, Vienna, St. Louis, and Berlin. It has many members of Parliament as Vice-Presidents. President, Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P.; Treasurer, Howard Evans; Secretary, F. Maddison. Offices, 183, St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.

The *Peace Society* was founded in 1816, and advocates a gradual, proportionate, and simultaneous disarmament by all nations, and the employment of pacific methods of settling international differences, especially the principle of arbitration. Amongst other methods of action, it especially advocates the preaching of sermons on peace, in as many churches as possible, on the Sunday before Christmas. President, Rt. Hon. R. Spence Watson, LL.D., D.C.L. Treasurer and Chairman of Committee, Walter Hazell, J.P.; Secretary, W. Evans Darby, LL.D., B.D. Offices, 47, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

INDIA, CHINA AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

An International Conference, which was held at Shanghai in 1907 at the invitation of the United States, passed nine resolutions urging each country to bind itself gradually to suppress opium smoking in its own territory and possessions, to re-examine the methods for preventing the abuse of opium, to adopt measures to prevent smuggling of opium, to control the manufacture and sale of morphine, to investigate the properties and effects of the various anti-opium remedies, and to apply its pharmacy laws to its subjects in the Consular districts, concessions, and settlements in China. (See 1910 ANNUAL for further particulars.) The United States Government have invited a second Conference to be held at The Hague in 1911. The Under-Secretary for India stated in the House of Commons on July 26th that His Majesty's Government was examining in a very friendly spirit the tentative programme put forward by the United States Government, but they were disposed to think that some provision would be necessary before it could form the basis of any conference likely to serve a useful purpose. The Government, for instance, could not agree to submit to discussion at the conference the diplomatic relations between themselves and the Government of China, and they might probably desire to know whether the Powers interested in calling the conference were willing to deal fully with the question of regulating the export of morphia and cocaine from western countries to the East. In September it was announced that the British Government had accepted the invitation in principle; that it accepted also the suggestion that the findings of the Shanghai Conference should be embodied in a convention, but stipulated that at the proposed conference the Anglo-Chinese Convention in regard to opium should not be discussed.

According to the regulations for the control of the opium trade, which were issued by the Chinese Government in 1906, cultivation of the poppy and use of the drug are to cease in 1916, cultivation being reduced by one-tenth yearly. All opium users, the amounts they consume, shops, amounts of sales, etc., are to be registered, and no one henceforward is allowed to begin the use of opium. Officials, teachers, soldiers and sailors were ordered to abandon the habit within three months. Those who at the end of 10 years still retain the habit are to be banished.

An agreement was reached in 1907 between the Wai-wu-pu and the British Minister that 51,000 chests of opium should be regarded as the standard amount annually imported at that time from India, and should be decreased yearly from 1908 by 5,100 chests. The annual decrease was to continue for three years, the Indian Government undertaking that, "if at the end of that time it was found that China had similarly reduced her own production of opium, the progressive decrease of the Indian production would be continued with a view to the total cessation of the traffic at the end of ten years." It was also agreed that no poppy juice should be imported into China from Hong-kong, or *vice-versa*; that no opium pipes should be sold in foreign settlements, and no opium dens should be permitted to be established. Later in the year all the Powers gave

their assent to the prohibition of the importation of morphia except for medicinal purposes. The import of foreign opium into China in 1907 was 7,263,333 lb., valued at £4,656,219. The native opium, which is grown chiefly in Szechuan, Yunnan, Kansu, Shensi and Kueichow, amounted in 1907 to 6,424,964 lb.

The net revenue of the Indian Government from exports of opium, of which about two-thirds went to China, was, in 1907-8, £3,275,000; in 1908-9 (the first year of the agreement), £4,645,000; in 1909-10, £4,432,000. The increase in the last two years was explained by Mr. Montagu in his speech on the Indian Budget (July 26th), as being due to the higher prices obtained for Bengal opium, to the decrease on expenditure in Bengal, owing to reduced operations, and to the fact that pass duties on Malwa opium have been received in advance on opium that will be exported up to the end of 1911. He expressed the view that the first five years of the agreement with China will pass without injury to the Indian revenue, but the second five years will be more serious. Any shortening of the ten-year period would, he said, lead to serious financial and administrative questions, and place an excessive strain on the finances of India, the temper of the opium cultivators, the taxpayers, both in British Provinces and in native States, and the relations of the Indian Government with those of the native States.

The World Missionary Conference, which met at Edinburgh in 1910, passed a resolution expressing the hope that "the British Imperial and Indian Governments may be able to meet the financial difficulties created by the cessation of the opium revenue in a way that shall not increase the taxation of the mass of the people in India nor injure the Feudatory States concerned." The view of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade as expressed by Mr. Rowntree is that "Great Britain should bear the lion's share of the loss."

The Foreign Office published in Jan. 1910 a report (Cd. 4967) by Mr. Max Müller, Councillor of the Peking Legation, whose conclusions are summarised in a covering despatch by Sir John Jordan. "This report shows," says Sir John, "that considerable progress continues to be made in the task which the Chinese Government undertook three years ago. There has undoubtedly been a very sensible diminution in the consumption and cultivation of opium, and a public opinion has been formed which will greatly strengthen the hands of the Government and the provincial authorities in the drastic measures which they contemplate taking in the near future. Total prohibition within a measurable time is undoubtedly the policy which finds favour at the moment, and, considering the conditions of the country and the difficulty in verifying the progress of gradual reduction, it is perhaps the best method of dealing with the problem. That the end, however, is so near as many of the official pronouncements would seem to indicate is, I venture to think, very doubtful."

Society for Suppression of the Opium Trade, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Hon. Sec., Joseph G. Alexander, LL.B.; So., Rev. George A. Wilson.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.

Abyssinia is a country of North Africa, and occupies a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. The country is made up of a number of states, the chief of which are **Tigré** in the north, **Amhara** in the west and centre, and **Shoa** in the south. After the defeat and suicide of King Theodore, in '68, Prince Kassa of Tigré assumed the chief power as **Johannes II.** To him, in '89, succeeded **Menelik II.**, King of Shoa, who was born in '42, and is a G.C.B. and G.C.M.G. In June 1908 he nominated **Lidj Jeassu** (b. 1896), son of **Ras Mikhael** and the Emperor's daughter, **Shoagash**, as his successor. In May 1909 **Lidj Jeassu** was married to **Princess Romanie** (b. 1901), granddaughter of the Emperor **Johannes II.**, and niece of the Empress **Taitou**. Two days after the marriage **Lidj Jeassu** was publicly proclaimed heir to the imperial throne. In March 1910, owing to the continued illness of the Emperor, and in order to prevent the Empress **Taitou** from interfering in affairs of State, **Ras Tessama**, the official guardian of the heir-apparent, was appointed Regent.

On July 6th, 1906, an agreement between Great Britain, France, and Italy, as to their interests in Abyssinia, was concluded, and signed on Dec. 13th, 1906. It provided for the maintenance of the political and territorial *status quo* and of the open door. The three Powers agreed to join, in case of necessity, in safeguarding the interests of Great Britain and Egypt in the basin of the Nile, of Italy in Erythrea, Somaliland, and Benadir, and of France in the Somali Protectorate and hinterland and the zone necessary for the construction and working of the railway from **Jibutl** to **Adis Ababa**. They also agreed that a French company approved by the French Government should construct the second section of the railway from **Diré Daoua** to **Adis Ababa** (continuing the existing French line from **Jibutl** to **Diré Daoua**) with a branch line to **Harar**; but it was provided that the subjects of the three Powers should enjoy equal treatment regarding trade and traffic on the railway and at the port of **Jibutl**. Railways west of **Adis Ababa** are to be constructed by Great Britain, which has a right to construct a line from British Somaliland across Abyssinia to the Soudan. Italy may connect **Benadir** by railway with Erythrea. An agreement was come to for the suppression of the traffic in contraband arms.

The railway company owning the line from **Diré Daoua** to **Adis Ababa** having been put into forced liquidation by the French Government, a new concession was obtained from the Emperor and another company formed to take over the completed line and prolong it up to the capital. Difficulties, however, arose with the Abyssinian Government, and the concession was cancelled in March 1909. The new company, nevertheless, sent out a number of engineers and started work at **Diré Daoua**, and it was stated by the *Temps* in May 1910 that the Abyssinian Government had agreed to the completion of the undertaking, which is progressing slowly.

Each large province is under a **Ras** or feudal chief, the more important of whom form a Council of State, while under them are the

governors of districts and the chiefs of villages. In Oct. 1907 the formation of a Cabinet Council was decreed, and Ministers of Justice, Finance, Commerce, War, and Foreign Affairs were appointed. Each **Ras** has a standing force as garrison and at call in case of war, and a considerable number of retainers not embodied. The forces united are estimated at 100,000 men. The central control is weak, and there is no organised division into the three arms, as in Europe; but the forces are readily grouped, the mounted men forming an irregular cavalry. The infantry are variously armed, some of them with French repeating rifles. The guns include about 50 modern and 30 old ones. There are some mountain batteries with Hotchkiss guns. The unembodied retainers, who may be likened to a militia, number about 140,000 men.

The religion is a form of the Armenian and Coptic Christian Church, called **Monophysite**. People a mixed race: Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are also Mohammedans, Gallas, and the Jewish **Falashas**, who number about 250,000, and are the principal agriculturists and manufacturers. A decree ordering compulsory education for all male children over 12 was issued in Oct. 1907, but is at present a dead letter. There is one school, with Coptic teachers from Egypt, in **Adis Ababa**. Cattle-raising is the country's chief industry. Abyssinian trade passes principally through the port of **Jibutl** in French Somaliland; and in part through **Massowah**, in Erythrea, **Zaila**, in British Somaliland, and **Gambela** on the Soudan frontier. Manufactures limited to coarse cotton and woollen cloths, leather, pottery, and some iron, steel, and other metal articles. **Exports:** ivory, gold dust, musk, coffee, hides, and beeswax.

Area, 200,000 sq. m.; **population**, estimated at 9,000,000. The capital is **Adis Ababa**, pop. about 50,000, elevation about 8000 feet; and **Harar**, in Eastern Abyssinia, has about 40,000 inhabitants.

British Minister, Capt. the Hon. W. Thesiger, D.S.O.—**Consul**, at **Adis Abeba**, Major C. H. M. Doughty-Wylie, C.M.G.; at **Harar**, J. Gerolimato, C.M.G.

AFGHANISTAN.

Afghanistan is an inland country of Asia, forming the north-eastern portion of the great **Iran plateau**. Its breadth is about 500, and its length, from the **Herat** boundary to the **Khaibar**, about 600 miles. Its area is about 250,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the tribes on the N.W. frontier of India under British control; on the S. by **Baluchistan**; on the W. by **Persia**; on the N. by the Russian Central Asian States. **Kabul** is the capital. There is no Afghan nation; the population (4,500,000) consists of discordant tribesmen, constantly in revolt, and only kept in subjection by the strength of the **Amocr**. The four principal provinces are **Kabul**, **Turkestan**, **Herat**, and **Kandahar**. Most of the tribesmen are **Suni Mahometans**.

The present **Ameer** is **Habibullah Khan**, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., eldest son of the late **Abdurrahman Khan**. He was born in 1872, succeeded

on Oct. 1st, 1901, and was formally enthroned in March 1902. His eldest son is Inayatulla, b. '88. The Ameer has a subsidy of 18 lakhs (£120,000) per annum from the Indian Government. By the treaty of 1893, confirmed in 1905, the Ameer accepts the advice of the British Government in regard to his relations with foreign powers, and is guaranteed against unprovoked aggression on his dominions.

By the Anglo-Russian Convention, 1907, the British Government declared that it had no intention of changing the political *status quo*, would not annex or occupy the country or intervene in its internal administration, and undertook not to act or encourage Afghanistan to act in a way to threaten Russia. The Russian Government declared that Afghanistan was outside the Russian sphere of influence, and undertook to act in all political relations with Afghanistan through the British Government, and not to send agents to Afghanistan. Equality of treatment in trade matters for both countries was agreed upon. All these provisions were made subject to the notification to Russia of the Ameer's consent.

A standing army is maintained, and the Commander-in-Chief is the Ameer's brother, Sardar Nasrullah Khan, appointed in 1903. Service is obligatory, but rests lightly upon the population, about one man in eight being called upon to serve. The army comprises about 27,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry, and a strong force of artillery, apart from the irregulars, who number some 25,000 mounted men and a smaller force of infantry, capable of being increased on a war footing to 80,000 horse and 60,000 foot. The firearms are various, but there is now a large supply of modern rifles and guns. The army has latterly advanced in organisation and training. The artillery force is on a better footing, and rewards are given to qualified marksmen. The army factories have been brought to a considerable level of excellence.

At Kabul there are factories where guns are forged and rifles made, and all sorts of manufactures are carried on.

Silks, felts and carpets are manufactured. Exports: assafoetida, madder, fruits, furs, shawls, and chintz. The exports to India are estimated at about £500,000 a year, and the imports £600,000 a year. Of late years Russian trade competition has been severe.

Agent to the Governor-General of India at Kabul, Malik Khuda Bakhsh.

ANDORRA.

A republic under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. Area, 175 sq. m.; pop. 6000.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a large peninsula in S.W. Asia having an area of about 1,000,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 12,000,000. The provinces of Hedjaz and Yemen, contained in it, are under Turkish rule. See TURKEY. Outside these provinces the country is practically divided between the Bedouin tribes, the chief of which, the great Shammar tribe, has its centre at Hail, with a permanent population of about 10,000; and the fanatical Wahabite tribes of the oases, whose gathering-place and centre is at Riadh. British influence in Arabia is exercised in the case of Oman (*q.v.*) through the Sultan

of Muscat. The chief exports are sheep and goat skins, mother-of-pearl, and gum, but all in very small quantities.

British Consul and Political Agent at Muscat, R. E. Holland.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Republic is a group of 14 provinces and 10 territories, with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America. The boundary between the Republic and Chili, which had been the cause of much friction, was submitted to the arbitration of King Edward VII., whose award was published on Nov. 20th, 1902 (see ed. 1903 for details). A general treaty of arbitration was also concluded between the two countries on Aug. 12th, 1902.

The constitution of 1853, modified in '62 and '08, closely resembles that of the United States. It vests the executive power in the hands of a President, who is also Commander-in-chief of the troops, elected by representatives of the provinces for six years, not being re-eligible; and the legislative authority in that of a Senate of 30 members, two chosen by the capital and two by the legislature of each province, and a House of Deputies of 120 members elected for four years by the people, one-third of the Senate retiring every three years and one-half of the House retiring every two years. The Session lasts from May 1st to Sept. 30th. The President has a salary of about £6000 per annum, and the Vice-President about £3000. Senators and Deputies are paid about £1060 a year.

Under the law of 1905 there is an obligation of service from 21 to 45 years—10 years in the standing army and its reserve, 10 years in the national guard, and 5 years in the territorial forces. The peace strength is about 15,000 men, and the war strength about 250,000. There are 18 battalions of infantry (including 2 mounted), 10 regiments of cavalry, 8 of artillery (5 field and 3 mountain), and 4 battalions of engineers. New quick-firing field guns have been supplied. The national and territorial guard have little training. Service in the active army is for 2 years, but a large proportion of men serve for a much shorter period.

The Navy is administered by a Minister of Marine, who manages details through the Chief of Staff and Directors of Ordnance, Construction, Personnel, and Administration. Of the personnel, 5000 are conscripts, called up annually and serving for two years; the remainder, to the number of 1500, are volunteers. There are 397 executive officers and 172 engineer officers on the active list, and 32 retired officers. The executive officers are divided as follows: 2 vice-admirals, 7 rear-admirals, 20 captains, 40 commanders, 40 lieutenant-commanders, 65 lieutenants, 60 sub-lieutenants, 49 ensigns, 34 midshipmen, and 80 cadets. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st, 1910, was: battleships, 3; armoured cruisers, 4; protected cruisers, 4; armoured gunboats, 2; scouts, 2; torpedo-boat destroyers, 4; torpedo boats, 22; submarine, 1; armoured monitors, 2. The principal dockyards are at Bahia Blanca and Buenos Ayres. The principal naval base is at Port Belgrano, where there is also a large dry dock, a second for the new *Dreadnoughts* being under construction; and there is a torpedo base at the port of La Plata. By the Bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies on Dec. 16th, 1908, provision was made

for the construction of two large battleships, and a third authorised if necessary, these measures being taken in view of the action of Brazil in building large armoured ships, and the desire to maintain what was termed the "equilibrium of armament." A Naval Commission under Admirals Garcia and Lagos visited Europe in 1909. Thirty firms in England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, the United States, and Holland sent in estimates for the work. Contracts for the two battleships were placed in Jan. 1910 with the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., of Massachusetts, U.S.A., at an inclusive cost of £2,200,000 each, which firm sublet the building of one vessel to the New York Shipbuilding Co. The names of the ships are *Moreno* and *Rivadavia*, and they are to be completed in 1912. Orders were also given for twelve torpedo-boat destroyers, four to Messrs. Cammell, Laird (Birkenhead), and four each to Germany and France, all to be completed in 1911.

The celebration of the centenary of Argentine independence in May 1910 brought together several warships of the different Powers. The cruisers *Hermes*, *Argyll*, and *Amethyst* were ordered to represent the British Navy, and Vice-Admiral G. Le C. Egerton, C.B., was deputed to act as special envoy of the Government for the celebration. On account, however, of the national mourning for King Edward, these arrangements were cancelled after the squadron had crossed the Atlantic. In October the Fourth Cruiser Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral A. M. Farquhar, began a cruise of three months which included visits to Bahia Blanca, Monte Video, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Ayres.

Industries, Statistics, etc.

The provinces elect their own governors and legislatures, and have complete control over their internal affairs. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free, secular and compulsory between 6 and 14, but there is a great deal of illiteracy. The climate of the country is temperate and healthy. The rich mineral resources are beginning to be developed. Farming and stock-breeding are, however, the chief industries of the country, and they are extending rapidly. The cultivation of cotton has been seriously undertaken in the semi-tropical districts of the Chaco, and in Misiones. The chief exports are wool, meat, hides, butter, and grain. There are several Jewish agricultural colonies, promoted by the Jewish Colonisation Association, and a number of Boer immigrants have settled in the country. The immigrants in 1907 numbered 210,000. Length of railways, 12,600 miles, connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic.

Area, 1,135,840 sq. miles; pop. (1907), 6,210,000, the great majority of Spanish origin and of other European countries. Capital of the republic, Buenos Ayres, with 1,125,000 inhabitants. Other large towns are Rosario, pop. 150,000; Cordoba, 60,000; and Tucuman, 55,000. Capital of the province of Buenos Ayres, La Plata, pop. 85,000. Revenue, 1908, £22,505,736; expenditure, 1908, £22,006,986. Foreign debt, 1909, £63,000,000. Imports, 1909, £60,000,000; exports, 1909, £79,000,000. There is said to be nearly £500,000,000 of British capital invested in Argentina, most of it very profitably. The republic celebrated the centenary of its independence in

1910. Some figures quoted by Lord Revelstoke, who presided at a dinner held in London on May 24th to celebrate the occasion, illustrate the growth of British interests in the Argentine in the last 50 years. In 1860 there were 14 miles of railway, representing a capital of £170,000; in 1909 there were 16,000 miles, of which 12,000 were owned by British companies, representing a capital investment of £170,000,000 sterling. In 1825 the import trade was £1,500,000, of which £800,000 were imported from Great Britain. The exports for that year were £1,100,000; in 1909 the imports amounted to £60,000,000 and the exports to £79,000,000 sterling. The declared value of the total exports from the United Kingdom to the Argentine Republic in 1909 was £19,200,000, of which £18,700,000 consisted of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, the remainder being re-exports of foreign and Colonial goods. The imports into the United Kingdom consigned from the Argentine Republic in 1909 were of a declared value of £12,700,000. The number of British subjects in Buenos Ayres is estimated at 20,000.

President: Dr. Saenz Pena (1910).

Vice-President: Señor V. de la Plaza.

Ministry: Minister of the Interior, Dr. I. Gomez. Foreign Affairs, Dr. E. Bosch. Finance, Dr. J. M. Rosa. Justice and Education, Dr. J. de Garro. Agriculture, Dr. E. Lobos. War, General Velez. Marine, Captain J. P. Saenz Valiente.

Legation in London, 2, Palace Gate, W.—Minister, Don Florencio L. Dominguez.—Consul-General, Dr. S. Garcia Uriburu, 3, Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C.—Vice-Consul, Capt. Esteven de Login.

British Minister at Buenos Ayres, W. B. Townley.

Consuls: Buenos Ayres, A. C. Ross, C.B.—Rosario, H. Mallet.

Steamship Lines to Buenos Ayres: R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Lampart & Holt, 36, Lime Street; Holder Bros. & Co. Ltd., 146, Leadenhall Street; Kaye, Son & Co., Ltd., 118, Fenchurch Street; Hamburg-America Line, 16, Cockspur Street; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; A. Holland & Co., 2, East India Avenue; Allan Line, Liverpool; D. MacIver & Co. Fares: £8 to £39.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ruler.

Francis Joseph I. b. Aug. 18th, 1830, was son of the late Archduke Francis Charles, and succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand I., as Emperor of Austria, Dec. 2nd, '48. Crowned King of Hungary June 8th, '67. The beginning of his reign was marked by important events. Hungary was in a state of rebellion, which was quelled by the help of Russia. His Italian dominions were saved by the genius of General Radetzky. The Emperor made strenuous efforts to prevent the Crimean war, and refused to join France and England. After the Austro-French war ('59), he was compelled to sign the treaty of peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy. In '66 he lost the duchy of Holstein, obtained by the convention of Gastein, and in the same year, as the result of the war with Prussia, Venetia also. That year was fatal to the supremacy of Austria in Germany, the contest being decided in favour of Prussia by the treaties

of Nikolsburg and Prague respectively. The Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by the Berlin Congress ('78), placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary, and annexed in 1908. In '54 the Emperor Francis Joseph married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie (daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria), who was murdered by an Italian anarchist at Geneva in '98. The death of the Crown Prince Rudolph made the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, a nephew of the Emperor, the heir in the throne. The Civil List of the Emperor-King is £941,666, half paid by Austria and half by Hungary.

The Delegations and the Ausgleich.

Austria-Hungary is a dual monarchy composed of a Cisleithan portion known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary. The reigning dynasty is the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty, and the law of succession is that the Crown passes by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males, or, in default of males, to females. Each country has, according to the *Ausgleich*, or Compromise made in 1867, its own constitution, a limited monarchy, and each possesses a separate parliament, but they have united in the establishment of a common army and navy, and in the conduct of foreign affairs. The examination of the requirements of the common services, and the recommendation of the money to be voted for common purposes are entrusted to the *Delegations*. Of these there are two, each composed of 60 members, representing the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary, the Upper Houses returning 20 and the Lower Houses 40 delegates. The members of the Delegations are appointed for one year, and are summoned annually by the Emperor alternately at Vienna and at Budapest. They are, in effect, select committees of the legislative bodies, whose ratification is essential to the legality of their decisions. There are three executive departments for common affairs, viz. Foreign Affairs, War, and Common Finance, besides the Common Court of Public Accounts. The *Ausgleich* is expressly subject to periodical revision, only so far as it affects the regulation of the fiscal and commercial affairs of the two countries, the quota paid by them to the common expenses of the Empire, and the privileges of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The customs and commercial treaty agreed to in 1867 was denounced in Dec. '96 by the Hungarian Government in order to secure, if possible, more favourable terms for the future. The treaty expired Dec. 31st, '97, but was prolonged provisionally. During '99 the contributions to the common expenditure were fixed thus: Austria, 65·6 per cent.; Hungary, 34·4 per cent. In 1902 the Szell and Körber Ministries arrived at an agreement, but this was never formally approved by the two Parliaments.

After prolonged negotiations a new *Customs and Commercial Treaty* was signed, Oct. 8th, 1907, which recognised the equality and freedom of action of each contracting party, and a separate (but identical) customs tariff for each country. It provided for a Court of Arbitration for the settlement of differences between the two countries; and for the redemption by Hungary of her share of the old joint debt by capitalisation of her interest at the rate of 4·325 per cent.

within ten years. In regard to joint expenditure, the Hungarian Government consented to raise its quota from 34·4 to 36·4. The Treaty was ratified by both Parliaments during Dec. 1907, and came into force on Jan. 1st, 1908.

Austria-Hungary is one of the three Powers which make up the Triple Alliance.

Army and Navy.

The Active Army of the Dual Monarchy is an organisation common to both kingdoms. There are seventeen army corps, the 16th and 17th having been formed on Nov. 1st, 1909, out of the troops in the former military districts of Sarajevo and Zara. On the same date the port command of Cattaro became an infantry divisional command. The annexed provinces have a military governor, with headquarters at Sarajevo, which place is to be more strongly fortified. Some changes are being made in the distribution of the troops (Nov. 1910). In addition to the active forces are the *Austrian Landwehr* and *Landsturm* and the *Hungarian Landwehr* and *Landsturm*, known as the *Honved*, by which the army is brought up to war strength. The seventeen army corps comprise 5 cavalry divisions and 34 infantry divisions of the active army, with a Landwehr division attached to each. The active army comprises 468 battalions of Infantry (106 regiments of the line, 4 of Tyrolese Rifles, and 26 battalions Regular Rifles). The Cavalry on a peace footing comprises 252 squadrons (15 regiments of Dragoons, 11 of Uhlans, and 16 of Hussars). A reorganisation of the Artillery has been completed, which has given to each army corps 130 field guns, 24 howitzers, and 24 guns for the Landwehr division, in all 178 guns. For the heavy artillery there are 5 siege howitzer divisions, each with four 4-gun batteries on a war footing. There are 12 mountain batteries and 6 fortress artillery regiments. The total number of Landwehr infantry regiments is 37, with 3 localised rifle regiments, and of cavalry regiments 6, with mounted Tyrol and Dalmatian troops in addition. This is a new organisation (1910).

	Peace.	War.
Field Army . . .	319,500	900,000
Landwehr and Honved . .	67,200	160,000
Second Reserve . . .	—	500,000
Landsturm . . .	—	2,000,000
	386,700	3,560,000

The preceding table shows the total strength of the forces; it is believed that by embodying all classes of the Landsturm over 3,500,000 men could ultimately be put in the field; but generally, the war effective is estimated at about 1,800,000 officers and men. Several new Landwehr battalions have recently been created. The *Honved* (national Hungarian army) is subject in war time to the Commander-in-Chief, and in peace time only to the Royal Hungarian jurisdiction.

The Army Estimates for 1910 amount to a total of 344,935,017 crowns (including 8,364,350 crowns for the troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina), being an increase of 12,042,872 crowns. The *Verordnungsblatt* of March 8th, 1910, fixed the contingent for the year as follows: For the common Army of the Empire (including the Navy), 103,100, of whom 59,024 recruited in Austria; and 19,240 for the Austrian Landwehr. The Honved contingent is additional.

In his statement to the Hungarian Delegation (Oct. 1910) Baron von Schönau said that the contingents would have to be increased, the infantry being much too weak, and that further reforms would be required. Many material improvements have been introduced by means of the funds voted at the time of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The 1910 Naval Estimates amounted to £2,850,000, an increase of £206,750 over 1909. A supplementary estimate of £2,250,000 (54,000,000 kronen) was adopted by the Military Committee of the Delegations on Oct. 25th to cover the cost of the fleet mobilisation in connection with the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The number of all ranks in the Navy, including reserves, totalled 32,600. Provision was made in the 1910 Budget for the increase of the active personnel by 160 men. The addition of this number annually to the contingent of naval recruits is calculated to bring the non-commissioned ranks up to a total of 14,000 within the next four years. The number of executive officers was 741, distributed as follows:—admiral, 1; vice-admirals, 3; rear-admirals, 7; captains, 53; commanders, 51; lieutenants, 258; sub-lieutenants, 188; and ensigns, 180.

The strength of the Navy on Oct. 31st, 1910, was: battleships, 10 (including 3 coast defence vessels); armoured cruisers, 3; small cruisers, 7; torpedo vessels, 19; torpedo boats, 67; submarines, 2. Building: battleships, 4; small cruiser, 1; torpedo boats, 11; submarines, 4.

On May 11th, 1910, the battleship *Franz Ferdinand* was completed and joined the fleet. The battleships building were the *Radetzky* (launched July 3rd, 1909) and the *Zrinyi* (launched April 12th, 1910). The scout-cruiser in hand, the *Admiral Spaun*, was launched on Oct. 30th, 1909.

The first vessel in the new Dreadnought programme of Austria-Hungary was begun at Trieste in April 1910, and the second in September, the names of *Tegethoff* and *Kaiser Franz Josef* being selected for these vessels. In his statement to the Delegations in October 1910 Admiral Count Montecuccoli, the Chief of the Naval Department, stated that he would deal at length with the new programme in asking for credits for the battleships at the next session of the Delegations in connection with the Budget for 1911. The two Dreadnoughts building by the Stabilimento Tecnico at Trieste are to Admiralty plans, but no appropriations have yet been made for them. Admiral Montecuccoli informed the Delegations (see *Times*, Oct. 21st, 1910) that "these ships take three years to build and at least six months more to equip."

It was announced in March 1910 that a new base for ships of the Austro-Hungarian Navy was being prepared at Sebenico, on the Dalmatian coast, 70 miles south-east of Trieste. The place was visited by Admiral Montecuccoli, who with his staff selected suitable sites for the fortifications, and a wireless telegraphic station was erected.

The principal Government Dockyard of Austria-Hungary is situated at Pola. At Trieste there are two building slips at the yard of the Stabilimento Tecnico, which have been made capable of receiving Dreadnoughts; and it is understood that two more slips have been similarly lengthened at the establishment of the Danubius Shipbuilding Co., of Fiume. Chief Constructor (Acting): Engineer-Captain Henry Zweig.

Austria.

Austria has an area of 115,903 sq. m.; estimated population in 1900, 26,150,708. The variety of races and languages included in the empire is great. There are about 9,000,000 Germans, 6,000,000 Bohemians, Moravians, etc., 4,250,000 Poles, 3,380,000 Ruthenians, 1,200,000 Slovenes, besides smaller numbers of Servians, Croats, Italians, etc. The largest provinces are Bohemia (area 20,060 sq. m.), Galicia (30,307 sq. m.), and Tyrol and Vorarlberg (11,324 sq. m.). The empire is governed by an Emperor and by the *Reichsrath*, or Council of the Empire, consisting of an Upper House and a Lower House. The present Upper House contains 238 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 15, of 74 hereditary nobles, of 18 archbishops and bishops, and of a minimum of 150, with a maximum of 170, life-members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. The Lower House, under the law of 1907, is elected for 6 years by universal equal and direct suffrage. Every male above 24 who has resided for a year in his district is entitled to vote. The electoral districts are organised as far as possible on a racial basis. There is one deputy for each district, except in Galicia, where 36 districts each return two members, and in these districts the candidate who receives more than half the total votes recorded is elected as the first deputy, and the one who receives more than a fourth as the second deputy. In Moravia German and Bohemian electors choose their deputies separately, the qualified voters being divided according to nationality. Voting is compulsory in many provinces. The number of deputies is 516, divided thus: Lower Austria, 64; Upper Austria, 22; Salzburg, 7; Styria, 30; Carinthia, 10; Carniola, 12; Trieste, 5; Görz and Gradisca, 6; Istria, 6; Tyrol, 25; Vorarlberg, 4; Bohemia, 130; Moravia, 49; Silesia, 15; Galicia, 106; Bukowina, 14; Dalmatia, 11. Members of the Lower House receive 16s. 8d. per day while in attendance, with travelling expenses.

Provincial matters, and matters not expressly reserved to the *Reichsrath*, are administered by the seventeen provincial diets, or *Landtage*, the members of which are elected for six years, and meet in session annually, while local matters are dealt with by communal councils, or by corporations in towns. The chief towns are Vienna, pop. 1,999,912; Prague, 228,645; Trieste, 205,136; Lemberg, 159,877; Gratz, 138,080.

About a dozen dailies are published in Vienna, of which the principal are the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, the *Neue Freie Presse*, the *Fremdenblatt*, and the *Zeit*.

Hungary.

Hungary has an area of 125,430 sq. m.; population, 1900, 19,254,559. The various races include about 8,750,000 Magyars, 2,135,000 Germans, 2,020,000 Slovaks, 2,800,000 Roumanians, 1,680,000 Croats, 1,052,000 Servians, and others. The kingdom includes Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria), and a *Reichstag*, consisting of a House of Magnates and a House of Representatives. The former comprises 239 hereditary peers, paying land tax of at least 6000 crowns a year, some

55 high ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches, 69 life-peers, all the archdukes who have attained their majority, 3 delegates from the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia, and 19 state dignitaries and judges. The House of Representatives contains 453 members, elected for five years by male citizens over 20, with a low property qualification. Of these 413 represent Hungary, and 40 Croatia and Slavonia. Members of the Lower House receive £200 a year, with £66 13s. for house rent. For local government there are municipalities and rural communes with representative bodies. The capital is Budapest (pop. 732,322). Budapest possesses more daily papers than Vienna. Amongst the best known in England is the *Pester Lloyd*. Amongst the Budapest dailies published in Hungarian should be mentioned the *Budapesti Hirlap* and the *Pesti Hirlap*.

Transylvania is in full legislative and administrative union with Hungary, but Croatia-Slavonia has its own Ban, or governor, and its own provincial diet, consisting of 90 members, for the transaction of provincial matters. The population of Transylvania is largely Roumanian, and much discontent exists amongst them on account of the persecution and injustice which they allege they suffer at the hands of the Magyar rulers of Hungary.

Bosnia-Herzegovina, which had since the Treaty of Berlin in '78 been occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, was in Oct. 1908 formally annexed to the Empire. Under the constitution of 1910 it has a Diet of 92 members, of whom 72 are elected, the seats being allotted among the religious and racial denominations as follows: Serb, 31; Mohammedans, 24; Croats, 16; Jews, 1. The President and two vice-presidents are appointed annually by the Crown, the presidential office being held alternately by a Serb, a Mussulman, and a Croat. No Bill can be introduced into the Diet without the sanction of the Imperial Government, and Government measures have precedence over all other business. The area of Bosnia-Herzegovina is 19,702 sq. m., and the population is about 1,737,000. Croato-Servians form the largest racial element in the population, but there are 549,000 Mohammedans and 334,000 Roman Catholics. The capital is Sarajevo (pop. 38,000). The railways have a length of 1663 miles.

Liechtenstein is a principality under Prince John II. (b. Oct. 5th, 1840; succeeded '58), lying between Austrian Tyrol and the Rhine, which practically is included in the Empire. Area, 65 sq. miles; population, 9500; capital, Vaduz. The administration is directed from Vienna.

Industries and Statistics.

The chief religious bodies in Austria, where religious liberty is the ruling principle, are Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics, Lutheran and Reformed Evangelicals, Armenians and Jews. In Hungary much the same divisions exist, and full liberty and equality prevail. Roman Catholics form about 80 per cent. of the population in Austria, and about 51 per cent. in Hungary. Attendance in the elementary schools is compulsory in both countries, although the period of attendance varies in different districts, and the educational fabric includes also gymnasia and other preparatory schools, universities and colleges, and technical schools.

The larger half of the population in both countries is engaged in and dependent upon agriculture, cereals, beet, wine and silk being produced. Austria finds in Hungary a market for her manufactures—textiles, ironware, and machinery; and Hungary supplies the Austrian industrial classes with her superfluous agricultural produce—corn, cattle, flour, etc. There are extensive and valuable forests, and mining for coal and iron is also carried on very largely. The chief exports are sugar, grain, cattle, horses, eggs, and other agricultural produce; timber, woollen and leather goods, glass and glassware, and fancy goods. There are 29,378 miles of railways. In July 1908 the Austrian Government agreed to purchase the lines of five railway companies, 3000 kilometres in length, making the state railways 17,836 and the privately owned railways only 4000 kilometres.

Austria.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1905 . . .	£78,416,600	£76,241,600
1907 . . .	93,877,172	92,045,538
1908 . . .	99,265,987	98,912,256
1909 . . .	100,193,645	100,273,106
1910 (estimated) . . .	113,655,891	115,867,610

Public Debt.

1907 . £410,158,000		1909 . £447,712,520
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Hungary.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1905 . . .	£44,077,000	£49,675,000
1906 . . .	56,549,000	51,895,000
1907 . . .	52,584,811	52,583,956
1908 . . .	63,807,000	67,343,541
1909 . . .	64,824,082	64,840,829

Public Debt.

1906 . £198,049,000		1909 . £200,137,666
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Common Affairs.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1905 . £18,253,000		1908 . £17,713,000
1907 . 12,242,518		1909 . 16,951,670

Foreign Trade (Austria-Hungary).

	Imports.	Exports.
1907 . . .	£106,075,520	£105,697,507
1908 . . .	103,858,500	99,699,465
1909 . . .	125,735,445	101,534,181

The United Kingdom sent £10,555,292 of the imports in 1907, and £9,462,625 in 1908; and took £9,597,416 of the exports in 1907, and £9,938,250 in 1908.

Diplomatic.

Ministries for Common Affairs: *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Count von Aehrenthal.—*Minister of Finance*, Baron Stephan Burian von Rajecz.—*Minister of War*, General von Schönaich.

Ministerial Council for Austria: *Prime Minister*, Baron Bienerth.—*Finance*, Dr. von Bilinski.—*Education*, Count Stuerghk.—*Commerce*, Dr. Weiskirchner.—*Railways*, Herr Wrba.—*Interior*, Baron Hardt.—*Justice*, Dr. Hochenburger.—*Agriculture*, Herr von Pop.—*National Defence*, Marshal von Georgi.—*Labour*, Herr Ritt.

Ministerial Council for Hungary: *Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior*, Count Charles Khuen Hedervary.—*National Defence*, H. Hazay.—*Education Public Worship, and Justice*, Dr. F. Szekeley.—*Finance*, Dr. L. Lukacs.—*Industry and Commerce*, C. Hier-

onymi.—*Agriculture*, Count Serenyi de Kissereny.

Embassy in London, 18, Belgrave Sq., S.W.: *Ambassador*, H.E. Count Albert Mensdorff Pouilly-Dietrichstein, G.C.V.O. — *Councillors*, Count Tarnowski de Tarnow and Theodor Ippen.

Consulate-General in London, 22 and 23, Laurence-Pountney Lane, E.C.—*Hon. Consul-General*, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.—*Acting Consul-General*, Count D. de Sylva.

British Ambassador at Vienna, Sir F. L. Cartwright, K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. — *Secretary*, Hon. Theo. Russell, C.V.O. — *Commercial Attaché* (for Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece), Andrew P. Bennett, Foreign Office, London, S.W.

Consular Service: Consuls-General, at *Vienna*, Chevalier Paul von Schoeller, C.M.G.; at *Budapest*, E. W. Howard, C.V.O. *Consuls: Vienna*, O. Philipotts; *Prague*, Capt. A. W. W. Forbes; *Budapest*, Dr. Brüll, C.M.G.; *Trieste*, J. B. Spence; *Sarajevo*, F. G. Freeman; *Fiume*, G. Faber.

Political Parties.

Austria. The Lower House of the Reichsrath includes members of widely varying race and creed: for instance German Liberals, National Germans, Anti-Semites, Poles, Ruthenians, Young Czechs, Old Czechs, Independent Czechs, Left Centre, Clericals, Slavonians and Serbo-Croats, Bohemian Feudal Conservatives, Moravian Central Party, Italians, Roumanians, and German Conservatives. Of recent years the racial conflict between the Germans and the Czechs, and the general clash of parties, resulted in a condition of something like Parliamentary paralysis, until the adoption in Dec. 1906 of universal suffrage.

Hungary. The Liberal party were supreme in the Reichstag for a very long period, though the Independence party under M. Kossuth were always strong, and the Croatian delegates were always in opposition. Baron Banffy was succeeded as Prime Minister by M. Kolomau Szell in '99, Count Hedervary became Premier in 1903, and Count Stephen Tisza in the same year. Count Apponyi then seceded from the Liberals and led an independent group of National Liberals. With the aid of M. Kossuth he overthrew Count Tisza at the election in Jan. 1905, but the Coalition leaders declined to take office. Baron Fejervary thereupon formed a Ministry, which was chiefly remarkable for the universal suffrage proposals made by M. Kristoffy, Minister of the Interior. Ultimately the Coalition came to terms with the Crown on the vexed question of the Crown's military prerogatives and accepted office, Dr. Wekerle becoming Premier, and Count Andrássy, M. Kossuth and Count Apponyi all taking office with him in April 1906. At the general election which followed an overwhelming Government majority was returned, at least 250 of the Deputies being Independents. In Nov. 1909, the Independence Party split into two groups under the leadership of M. Kossuth and M. de Justh, respectively; and a month later the growing reaction against the Coalition effected its collapse. Count Khuen Hedervary set to work to create a new Dualist party, known as the "National Party of Work," which, at the general election of May 1910 was returned with a majority of 160.

History in 1910.

The venerable Emperor-King paid a ceremonial visit to Bosnia in May. His Majesty entered Serajevo in state, attended by the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers and the joint Ministers for Foreign Affairs, War, and Finance. In June he opened the Hungarian Parliament. In August he celebrated his eightieth birthday, and was the recipient of many tributes of world-wide affection and esteem. In September he received the German Emperor on a visit to Vienna.

The promise to grant a measure of constitutional government to the annexed provinces of Bosnia-Herzegovina was fulfilled in February (see BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, p. 225).

A political trial of considerable interest took place in Dec. 1909, when Dr. Heinrich Friedjung, the well-known Austrian historian, was charged by the members of the Serbo-Croatian coalition in the Croatian Diet with libelling them. The libel was contained in an article which was published by the *Neue Freie Presse* in March 1909, and which openly accused the plaintiffs of fostering in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina a treasonable anti-Austro-Hungarian conspiracy having for its object the formation of a Southern Slav empire under King Peter Karageorgevitch. The trial, which came on in December, was marked by a number of sensational incidents, and ended in an admission by Dr. Friedjung that two of the principal documents upon which he relied were forgeries, and that he did not care to rely upon the others. The plaintiffs thereupon withdrew their action, and the judge and jury congratulated them upon the step, and expressed the hope that it would bear good fruits for Austria. An immediate result of the trial was the release on bail, pending their appeal to the Supreme Court, of all but two of the 22 prisoners convicted in the Agram high treason trial (see 1910 ANNUAL). In April the Supreme Court annulled all the convictions, declaring that the evidence was insufficient to substantiate the charges.

The Delegations met in October, and were opened by the Emperor on the 15th with a speech which declared that "our alliances with the German Empire and with the Kingdom of Italy have become, if that be possible, still firmer and more intimate." The session was notable for a debate on foreign policy, in which the annexation policy of Count Aehrenthal was vigorously criticised by Dr. Kramarz, the Czech leader. (See INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS, p. 213).

An issue from the long-drawn-out crisis in Hungary described in the 1910 ANNUAL was sought in the formation of a new Ministry. Negotiations to this end proceeded throughout the month of December 1909, and eventually Dr. de Lukacs, a former Finance Minister, was desired by the Emperor to create a Cabinet which should command a Parliamentary majority. An effort to secure the co-operation of M. de Justh failed, M. de Justh declining to relinquish his policy of an autonomous Hungarian Customs Tariff and an independent State Bank, and His Majesty insisting that "economic community with Austria is the unassailable basis of Hungarian welfare." Dr. de Lukacs resigned his short-lived premiership on Jan. 11th, and Count Khuen Hedervary, who had been Premier in 1903, was appointed in his place. The new Cabinet was defeated on Jan. 28th by an over-

whelming majority, which carried a vote of no confidence and a resolution in favour of an independent State Bank. Count Khuen Hedervary thereupon obtained the sanction of the Crown to dissolve the Chamber, and set to work to organise a "National Party of Work." Universal suffrage was placed in the forefront of the Ministerial programme. A disgraceful scene occurred on March 21st at the last sitting of the Chamber previously to the dissolution, inkpots and other missiles being hurled at Count Khuen Hedervary, who was wounded on the forehead and cheek. The elections resulted in a remarkable victory for the Government, who secured a majority of 160 seats. The chief parties in the new Chamber were represented as follows: Ministerial, 246; Kossuth Independents, 48; Justh Independents, 37. The Chamber was opened by the Emperor and King on June 25th. The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne affirmed the right of Hungary to establish a separate State Bank, but added that, far from wishing to exercise this right, Hungary was disposed to renew the charter of the Joint State Bank, provided this could be done with due regard for the just interests of the nation.

A Bill was introduced on July 12th by Dr. de Lukacs, Minister of Finance, for the raising of a loan of 560,000,000 kronen (£23,333,333), bearing interest at 4 per cent., which was to be devoted to railway construction and equipment, to the redemption of 215,000,000 kronen of 4½ per Cent. Treasury Bills, and to the increasing of the Treasury balances. An attempt to place the loan on the French market failed, but arrangements were concluded in September for raising a part of the money with the help of the Rothschild group of banks in Hungary, Austria, and Germany, supported by some other German financial institutions.

BELGIUM.

Ruler.

King Albert, b. April 8th, 1875, son of the late Count of Flanders, succeeded his uncle, the late King Leopold II., Dec. 17th, 1909. He married (Oct. 2nd, 1906) the Duchess Elisabeth of Bavaria, and has two sons, Prince Leopold, b. Nov. 3rd, 1901, Prince Charles Theodore, b. Oct. 10th, 1903, and Princess Marie-José, b. Aug. 4th, 1906.

Government.

A kingdom under Leopold II. of Saxe-Coburg, and by the constitution of '31, following on the secession from the Netherlands in '30, declared to be a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy. Belgium is a neutral power, her neutrality being guaranteed under the Treaty of London, 1831, by Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. The executive power is vested in the King and his Ministers, the legislative power jointly in King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies. The principle of manhood suffrage with compulsory voting prevails tempered by the plural vote and proportional representation of minorities, based upon a somewhat intricate system. All citizens over 25, who have lived at least a year in the same commune, have a vote. An additional vote is accorded them if they are (1) either 35 years of age, married, with legitimate offspring, and pay a tax of at least 5 fr. to the State; or (2) are 25 years old and own immovable property

to the value of at least 2000 fr., or have a corresponding income from such property, or for two years have received at least 100 fr. a year from Belgian funds. Two additional votes are given to citizens of 25 years of age who possess a diploma of higher education or have filled a public or private position implying the possession of such education. No citizen can have more than three votes. From this electorate both Houses of the Legislature are chosen, save for those senators who are elected indirectly. The Senate of 110 members is elected for 8 years. The number of members elected directly, 83, is equal to half the number of deputies. The indirectly elected senators are chosen by the provincial councils, 2 for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; 3 for each with more than 500,000 and less than 1,000,000; and 4 for each with over 1,000,000. The Deputies are elected for four years, in the proportion of 1 to every 40,000 inhabitants, and number 166. One-half retire every two years. Senators must be 40, and deputies 25 years of age. Each deputy receives 4000 fr. yearly, and travels free.

The Army.

The Army is being reorganised on the basis of personal service under the law valid on Dec. 14th, 1909. There had long been a strong belief that personal service must replace volunteering and substitution. It had been proved in evidence before a committee in 1909 that the Army had neither its peace strength nor its war reserve. The new establishment is 42,800 men on a peace footing and 180,000 on a war footing, and the effective, under compulsion, is to be up to the establishment. The obligation of service is 15 months for infantry, fortress artillery, and engineers; 24 months for cavalry and horse artillery; 21 months for field artillery; and 12½ months for administrative services; but the total service, including later trainings, will be: infantry, 20 months; horse artillery and cavalry, 36 months; field artillery and army service, 28 months; fortress and special artillery companies, 22 months; administrative services, 24 months. The liability, save for exemptions, falls upon one son in each family, and in 1910 the number of men of age for embodiment was 28,299, but of these 9,086 were withdrawn by the militia boards, leaving a total of 19,213. The medical boards were expected to reject about 2000, leaving a contingent of some 17,000, as compared with the annual levy of 13,300 men under the old system. The artillery has been reorganised under rules brought into force Oct. 1st, 1910. The field artillery comprises 4 brigades, each of 2 regiments, and each regiment includes 6 field batteries. In addition are 12 reserve field batteries and ammunition columns; and the horse batteries are 4 in number.

The composition is as follows: **Cavalry**—2 regiments of Chasseurs, 2 of Guides, and 4 of Lancers. Each regiment consists of 4 squadrons active and 1 reserve. To the above have to be added the Gendarmerie (over 1700 men). **Artillery** (see above). **Engineers**—1 regiment of 3 battalions, a reserve battalion, and 5 special technical companies. **Infantry**—14 regiments of the line, of 4 battalions of 4 companies each, 3 active and 1 reserve battalion; 1 regiment of Grenadiers, similarly organised; 1 regiment of Carabiniers of 6

battalions (4 active and 2 reserve), and 3 regiments of *chasseurs-à-pied*.

The Civic or National Guard is under the Minister of the Interior in peace time, and numbers approximately 45,000 men reckoned as "active," and 100,000 "non-active."

Industries, etc.

Local government is carried on by 9 provincial and 2627 communal councils. The country is divided by a difference of language, the Flemish inhabitants in the north using the Flemish tongue in all its varieties of local *patois*, while the Walloons of the southern provinces speak French. There are 2,822,005 who speak Flemish only, 2,574,835 who speak French only, and 801,587 who speak French and Flemish. The north, too, is chiefly agricultural, and the south industrial. Almost the entire population is of the Roman Catholic faith, but full religious liberty prevails, and grants are made from the national treasury to all denominations. Primary education is compulsory, the cost falling on the communes, with subsidies from the state and the provinces. The higher branches of education are well provided for. Education is very largely under clerical control, which is a great grievance from the Liberal and Socialist point of view. The success of the manufacturing industries of the country is attributed, to a certain extent, to the high standard of technical education prevailing. Agriculture, mining, iron, sugar, and textile manufacturing are the chief occupations; and textiles, sugar, machinery, and agricultural products are the chief exports. Raw materials are admitted free of duty, but there are small duties on manufactured goods imported. An Agricultural Commission exists in each province, and a special Council advises the Government as to the best means of promoting the various national industries. There are 2904 miles of railway in operation, of which 2575 are owned and worked by the State. The total length of the canals and navigable waterways of the country is 1350 miles, 85 per cent. of which are under the direct control of the State, and the cheap transport thus rendered possible gives to all industries an incalculable advantage. The population of the chief towns is: Brussels, 719,080; Antwerp, 401,513; Ghent, 266,460; Liège, 173,939.

The chief newspapers are the *Indépendance Belge*, the *Etoile Belge*, and the *Petit Bleu*. There are also three dailies: *Le Soir*, *La Reforme*, *Le National Bruxellois*, which only cost 2 centimes (less than one-fifth of a penny).

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 11,373 sq. m.; pop., 1909, 7,239,371. Revenue, 1908, £24,856,196; expenditure, 1908, £24,839,905. Imports, 1908, £133,097,320; 1909, £148,172,640; exports, 1908, £100,257,760; 1909, £112,338,920; debt, 1907, £136,625,262.

Ministry.—Premier and Minister of Interior and Agriculture, M. Schollaert.—Foreign Affairs, M. Davignon.—Justice, M. de Lantsheere.—War, Gen. Hellebaut.—Industry and Labour, M. Hubert.—Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs, M. Helleputte.—Finance, M. Liebaert.—Public Works, M. Delbeke.—Sciences and Arts, Baron Descamps.—Colonies, M. Renkin.

Minister in London, Count de Lalaing, 15, West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.

Consul-General in London, E. Pollet, 29, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

British Minister at Brussels, Sir Arthur H. Hardinge, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.—Secretary of Legation, Earl Granville, M.V.O.

British Consul-General for Belgium, Sir Cecil Hertslet, Antwerp.

Political Parties.

Before '93 there were practically only two parties—the Clerics or Catholics, and the Anti-Catholics or Liberals. Gradually, however, after the amendment of the Constitution in '93 a strong and well-organised party of Socialists sprang up. As a general rule, the Socialists are stronger in the Walloon provinces, and the Catholics in the Flemish provinces. In July '96 the distribution of parties in the Chamber was—111 Catholics, 12 Liberals, and 29 Socialists. The principle of proportional representation was applied for the first time at the general election on May 27th, 1900, which resulted in the return of 85 Catholics, 33 Liberals and Radicals, 33 Socialists and 1 Christian Democrat. As a result of the 1902 election, the new Chamber consisted of 95 Catholics, 35 Liberals, 34 Socialists, and 2 Christian Democrats. The Opposition won 5 seats in the Chamber at the 1904 election, and 2 in the Senate. In May 1906 all sections of the Left combined in support of a common programme—reform of the franchise, compulsory education, and personal service in the army instead of recruiting by paid substitute. The result was that the Chamber consisted of 89 Catholics, 45 Liberals, 31 Socialists, 1 Christian Democrat.

The elections for 81 seats in the Chamber out of 166 (May 24th, 1908) reduced the Catholic majority in the Chamber from 12 to 8. The Socialists won 5 seats, the Liberals lost 3, and the Government 2. The new Chamber consisted of 87 Catholics, 43 Liberals, 1 Christian Democrat, and 35 Socialists. In the elections for the Senate the Liberals lost 5 seats, the Catholics gained 2 and the Socialists 3, the resultant position of parties being 64 Catholics and 47 Opposition members. In the elections for 85 seats in 1910 the Catholics lost 1 seat, thus reducing their voting majority to 6. The Clerical party has been predominant since 1834, but its strength has steadily diminished. Of late years it has been divided by a breach between the Old Right and the Young Right.

The Congo Free State.

The Congo Free State was constituted and defined by the general Act of the International Congo Conference of Berlin, '85, and entered into treaties with all the great Powers, by which its status as a sovereign power, under Leopold II., King of Belgium, was recognised and its boundaries were settled. It was declared perpetually neutral, and freedom of trade was established in the basin of the Congo, while rules were laid down for the protection of the natives and the suppression of the slave trade. By a Convention made in '90, Belgium, to which King Leopold had bequeathed all his sovereign rights in the State, was given the right of annexing the State after a period of ten years. This Convention expired on June 3rd, 1901; but a Bill was then passed, reaffirming the right of annexation and suspending the payment of interest or capital in respect of the loans advanced by Belgium to the Congo Free State, with a view to their being wiped out eventually by the annexation of the State to Belgium. In 1903 the Treaty of Cession was adopted by

the Belgian Parliament, and the Free State passed into the hands of the Belgian Government. (See INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS IN 1910, p. 215.)

At Boma there is a Governor-General, with a local government; and European Commissioners, assisted by civil and military officials, govern the fourteen administrative districts. Among the chief exports are rubber, ivory, nuts, palm oil. The bulk of the trade is with Belgium. Gold, copper (in the Katanga district, where the Belgian Katanga Co. have land, mineral, and rubber concessions), and other metals have been discovered. Some districts are suitable for growing sugar, cotton, coffee, etc. The army consists of 15,776 natives commanded by European officers. The State has 11 steamboats on the Lower Congo and 36 on the Upper Congo, besides a small flotilla of sailing-boats. A railway some 250 miles long connects Matadi and Stanley Pool. Another line, from Stanleyville to Ponthierville in the Upper Congo, was opened in 1906. It is 127 kilometres in length. With the Congo River, and other lines to be built where the river is not navigable, a route is being opened between Boma and the Katanga district, on the confines of Rhodesia, connecting the Benguela, Congo and Rhodesian railways from Lobito Bay to Broken Hill.

A Frontier Commission sent out to survey the boundary between the Free State and British Territory completed its work in 1908. The survey revealed the fact that the 30th meridian, which under the 1894 Convention was to form the frontier, was in error placed 20 miles to the west of its true position. Thus a strip 20 miles wide and 120 miles long was said to be British instead of Congo territory. This was temporarily treated as a neutral zone. Had it become Congo territory it would have barred Great Britain from access to Lake Albert Edward. On May 14th, 1910, the representatives of Great Britain, Belgium, and Germany signed the protocol of an Agreement by which the frontier is based upon geographical features. Under this agreement Great Britain secures the eastern slopes of Ruwenzori, and access to Lake Albert Edward. The new frontier follows the river Pusizi and the shore of Lake Kivu, leaving the island of Kwijiwi in the lake to Belgium. Thence the line passes to the east of Goma across the summit of Mount Karissimbi to the summit of Mount Sabinio, where the British, Belgian, and German frontiers meet. From Mount Sabinio the frontier between the Congo and Uganda follows a straight line towards the summit of Mount Ngabua, and from that point to Lake Albert Edward along the course of the Isasa. After crossing the lake in a straight line the frontier runs towards the mouth of the Lubilika, following the course of this river to the source, afterwards passing over Marguerite Peak, leaving half of Mount Ruwenzori to Belgium, and descending by the course of the Lamia and the Semliki to Lake Albert. From the north of the Semliki the frontier crosses the middle of Lake Albert to a point opposite the Mahagi strip held on lease by Belgium. Belgium acquires all the territory situated to the north of the Semliki and on the western shore of Lake Albert.

The area is estimated at 900,000 sq. m., and the population at about 30,000,000. The European population in 1907 was 2760. The capital

is Boma, on the Lower Congo. Revenue (estimated), 1909, £1,443,760; expenditure, £1,780,700; imports, 1905, £803,000; 1906, £859,103; exports, 1905, £2,121,000; 1906, £2,331,113; public debt, £4,676,888.

British Consul at Boma (vacant).—Vice-Consuls, E. W. P. Thurstan, J. P. Armstrong, G. B. Beak, and G. Campbell.

Congo Reform Association: President, Lord Monkswell; Hon. Sec., Mr. E. D. Morel; Office 4, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

BOLIVIA.

Bolivia is bounded by Brazil on the north and east, by Paraguay on the south-east, by Argentina on the south, by Chile on the south-west, and by Peru on the west. Bolivia has no sea-coast, having lost her own to Chile during the war of 1875-80. A treaty with Chile was signed on Oct. 17th, 1904. Bolivia was given free transit through Chile to the Pacific ports, with Customs officers at Antofagasta and Arica. An arrangement that Chile should build a railway from Arica to La Paz, and transfer the Bolivian section to Bolivia 15 years after completion, and the concession of the most-favoured-nation treatment to Chile, were included in the treaty, together with a clause appointing Germany as arbitrator in any difficulties arising between the two countries. A boundary dispute with Peru was settled in 1909 by the acceptance of an award of the Argentine President.

The executive power is in the hands of a President, elected for four years, with a Congress of two Chambers, a Senate of 16 members, elected for six years, and a Chamber of 63 Deputies, elected for four years by universal suffrage, as is also the President. Prefects administer the 8 Departments into which the country is divided, and subordinate officers the 55 provinces and 437 cantons making up the Departments. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but liberty prevails. Education is free and obligatory, though the law is not strictly enforced. A reorganisation of the army was set on foot in 1907. There are 5 infantry battalions, a cavalry regiment, and a mountain artillery regiment (with Creuzot shielded guns), and another cavalry regiment and a field artillery regiment are to be raised. The peace strength of the standing army is about 3000 men, but reserves and a territorial guard bring up the possible fighting strength to over 88,000. It is a very rich country, abounding in minerals, especially copper, tin, and silver. It produces potatoes, barley, grapes, coffee, cacao, etc.; and exports wool, rubber, coffee, and minerals. But industry is wanting in the country, which offers a wide field to European labourers. Length of railways about 700 miles, but much construction is going on, including the Arica-La Paz line and several lines from Oruro.

The capital of Bolivia is La Paz, pop. 78,910; and other chief towns are Sucre, pop. 27,500, Cochabamba, pop. 30,000, and Oruro, pop. 20,670.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 703,400 sq. m.; pop. 1901, 1,744,568, estimated in 1906 at 2,180,710. Indians number 40 per cent. of the whole. Revenue, 1908, £1,282,030; expenditure, 1908, £1,330,280. Imports, 1907, £3,931,800; 1908, £3,394,385; exports,

1907, £4,026,520; 1908, £3,770,624. Internal debt, £300,000 (£1 = 12 Bols. 50 c.).

President, Dr. Elidoro Villazon.—*Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Macario Pinilla and Dr. Juan M. Saerchio.

Ministry: Foreign Affairs, Dr. Daniel S. Bustamante.—*Interior*, Dr. Angel Diez de Medina.—*Finance*, Don Alejandro Soruco.—*Justice and Public Instruction*, Dr. Bautista Saavedra.—*War*, Dr. Andres S. Muñoz.—*Colonies and Agriculture*, Don German Zagarra.

Minister in London (*Chargé d'Affaires*, Dr. Don Ismael Montes, 74, Compayne Gardens, West Hamstead); *Consul-General*, Col. Don Pedro Suárez.—*Consulate*: 12, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

British Minister and Consul-General, Cecil Gosling (resides at Lima). *Consul*: C. W. G. Gosling (La Paz). *Vice-Consuls*: Dr. J. R. Smith (Oruro), E. F. Moore (La Sucre).

BORNEO.

A large island of the Malay archipelago, divided into various states. Estimated total area 300,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 1,846,000. Holland claims as a possession 212,737 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti. On the north-west coast is Sarawak, to the north-east that of Brunei, and beyond that British North Borneo. Between British North Borneo and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of Sulu. The whole island is rich in valuable timber, woods, fruits, spices, drugs and gums, and has a varied fauna. **Minerals**: coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, etc. Soil exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. **Principal exports**: sago, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, rattans, gold, pepper, caoutchouc, gutta percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans and others, inhabit the interior.

BRAZIL.

President.

Marshal Hermes da Fonseca was elected by universal suffrage in the 20 federated States to serve from 1910 to 1914.

Government.

A republic on the east coast of Central South America, which, until 1889, was an empire under Emperor Pedro II., of the house of Braganza. A revolution then, however, broke out, and a new Constitution was adopted in Feb. '91. The chief feature of this was the establishment of the old provinces as twenty-one separate states, self-governed except for federal purposes, but with all fiscal matters, the maintenance of order, the defence of the country, the currency, reserved to the Federal Government. The executive authority is in the hands of the President, elected for four years only by the people directly. Legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress, composed of a Senate of 63 members, directly elected by the states for nine years, one-third retiring every three years, and a Chamber of

Deputies of 212 members directly elected, with minority representation, for three years. Deputies and senators are paid. The former must have been citizens for four and the latter for six years. All citizens, except soldiers, beggars, etc., possess the franchise.

Army and Navy.

The Brazilian Army is undergoing progressive reorganisation and development under a law which received the President's sanction in Jan. 1908. Obligatory service was introduced from 21 to 44—2 years with the colours and 7 in the Reserve, 7 in the second line, 4 in the National Guard, and 4 in its reserve. The permanent Army has 15 regiments (45 battalions), 12 regiments of light infantry, 15 machine-gun companies, regiments of cavalry, and 3 independent regiments, 10 squadrons for infantry brigades, scouting troops for cavalry, 45 4-gun field batteries, 5 6-gun howitzer batteries, 9 4-gun horse batteries, 6 4-gun mountain batteries, position batteries, 15 ammunition columns, engineering and transport. The peace strength is about 30,000. The rifle club movement has taken a strong hold in the country.

The Navy numbers about 8500 of all ranks. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 1 admiral, 4 vice-admirals, 8 rear-admirals, 120 captains, 40 commanders, 80 lieutenant-commanders, 175 lieutenants, and 160 sub-lieutenants. The ships built on Oct. 31st, 1910, were: first class battleships (*Dreadnought* type), 2; coast-defence battleships, 3; protected cruisers, 5; scouts, 2; torpedo vessels, 5; torpedo-boat destroyers, 10; torpedo boats, 9. **Building**: battleship, 1. Two battleships, two scout-cruisers, and three destroyers joined the Brazilian Navy in 1910, leaving only a battleship and scout-cruiser to complete the naval programme of 1907, which provided for three battleships of the largest type, three fast scouts, and ten torpedo-boat destroyers. The first battleship, *Minas Geraes*, was completed on the Tyne and left for Brazil on Feb. 5th; the second, *Sao Paulo*, left after completion at Barrow in September, and was present off Lisbon when the revolution occurred. Preparations were made for beginning the third battleship, to be called the *Rio de Janeiro*, at Elswick, and it was announced that the vessel would displace 32,000 tons and carry 12 guns of 14-in. calibre. The scout-cruisers completed were the *Bahia* and *Rio Grande do Sul*, both of which made over 27 knots on trial. All the ten destroyers were built on the Clyde by Messrs. Yarrow. The contract for a floating dock for the accommodation of these big battleships, which was placed with Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim in Aug. 1909, at a total cost of £182,700, was completed in July 1910, when the dock left Barrow in charge of two tugs for Rio de Janeiro. The dock has a lifting capacity of 22,000 tons. The Council of Admiralty consists of 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, and 8 rear-admirals. A Navy League was constituted on May 1st, 1907. The only important dockyard is situated at Rio de Janeiro, where there are three docks to take cruisers, and two smaller ones, in addition to the large floating dock. Besides this there are naval bases at Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Ladario de Matto Grosso.

Industries, etc.

There is no connection between Church and State, and all religions are tolerated, but the Roman Catholic prevails. Education is free,

but not compulsory, and illiteracy is very prevalent. The chief products are coffee, rubber, tobacco, sugar, maté, cocoa and cotton. There are inexhaustible mines of iron, and organised efforts are being made to develop them. Diamonds, gold, and manganese are also found, and there are immense forests. There are several flourishing German and Italian colonies in the southern states, and it is estimated that the amount of British capital invested in the Republic exceeds £100,000,000. There are (1909) 11,863 miles of railway open for traffic. A new port is being constructed at Para, which has a pop. of 140,000. Consult the "Brazilian Year-Book" (McCorquodale & Co., 40, Coleman Street, E.C.).

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 3,291,416 sq. m.; pop. 29,000,000. The population consists of whites, negroes, and Indians. Capital, Rio Janeiro, pop. (1906) 811,443. It is, however, an article of the Constitution that the capital of the Republic shall at some future time be built on the central plateau of Brazil; and a lofty plateau in the state of Goyaz has been suggested for the purpose. Sao Paulo, 332,000; Bahia, 230,000; Pernambuco, 120,000.

Boundary treaties were signed in 1909 with Peru and Uruguay.

Revenue, 1909, £32,069,000; expenditure, 1909, £30,875,524. Imports, 1908, £35,491,410; 1909, £37,139,354. Exports, 1908, £44,155,280 (coffee, £23,039,231; rubber, £11,221,984); 1909, £63,724,440. External funded debt, 1908, £79,913,957, excluding loans obtained by state governments and municipalities to the amount of £31,687,227; internal funded debt, £34,529,787; internal floating debt, £17,314,850.

President, Marshal Hermes da Fonseca.

Ministry: Foreign Affairs, Baron do Rio Branco.—Interior, Senhor Rivadavia Correa.—

Finance, Senhor Francisco Sales.—Industry and Public Works, Senhor Seabra.—Marine, Admiral Marques Leao.—War, General Dantas Barretto.—Agriculture, Senhor Pedro Toledo.

Minister in London, Senhor Regis de Oliveira, 11, Southwell Gardens, S.W.

Consul in London, F. A. Vieira, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.

British Minister to Brazil, Sir William H. D. Haggard, K.C.M.G., C.B.—Secretary, Milne Cheetham.—Consul-General, R. Casement, C.M.G., Rio de Janeiro.—Consuls: at Bahia, W. H. M. Sinclair; at Para, G. A. Pogson; at Pernambuco, C. L. M. Pearson; at Porto Alegre, A. Archer.

Steamship Lines to Rio de Janeiro: R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Lamport & Holt, 35, Lime Street. Fares: £8 to £33.

BULGARIA.

Rules.

Ferdinand I., Czar of the Bulgarians, was b. in Vienna, Feb. 26th, 1861, youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orleans, a daughter of Louis Philippe. He has served as an officer in the Austrian army, and possesses large estates in Hungary. After the deposition of Prince Alexander in Sept. '86, Prince Ferdinand was elected Prince of Bulgaria, and on Aug. 14th, '87, took the oath to the Bulgarian constitution at Tirnovo. His election was not formally recognised by the

Porte and the Powers until Feb. '96. In 1908 Bulgaria declared herself an independent kingdom, and Prince Ferdinand was proclaimed Tsar. His sovereignty was recognised by the Powers in April 1909. He married (April 20th, '93) Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Parma; and has two sons, of whom the eldest, Prince Boris, b. Jan. 30th, '94, was in '96 admitted to the Orthodox Greek Church. The Princess Marie Louise died Jan. 31st, '99, and the Czar married (Feb. 28th, 1908) Princess Eleanora, elder daughter of Prince Henry IV. of Reuss-Köstritz. In March 1905 he was made an Hon. G.C.B.

Government, Army and Navy.

The executive power in Bulgaria is vested in the King, assisted by a council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the Sobranje or National Assembly, elected for five years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 20,000 of the population. There is also a Great Sobranje, consisting of delegates selected in the proportion of 1 to 10,000 of the population, to which constitutional and other questions, such as a vacancy on the throne or the acquisition of territory, must be referred.

Within the last few years the Army has been brought to a high state of efficiency, and is an army ready for war, in organisation and system of training probably on a level with the best armies of the Continent, and in equipment and armament in a thoroughly efficient condition. There is a completely organised staff, and the officers are trained at the Sofia Military School. According to the reports of many experienced observers, the army has imbibed the spirit of modern war, and the men are skilful in the attack, taking full advantage of the ground, while the artillery are carefully trained, and are armed with the Schneider-Canet quick-firing gun, and with Krupp mountain guns. A good report is also given of the cavalry. The period of service with the colours is two years for the infantry and three for the cavalry and artillery, and the men are retained for 18 years in the reserve. About 80,000 young men become available each year, and some 24,000 are embodied, the peace strength being about 2500 officers and 53,000 men. The result of this system is to provide a large reserve, and it is believed that 380,000 officers and men can be put in the field on mobilisation with about 425 guns. The organisation is divisional, with the headquarters of the nine divisions at Sofia, Philippopolis, Sliven, Schumla, Rustchuk, Vratza, Dubnitsa, Eskizagora, and Plevna. Each division has 2 brigades (4 regiments), and generally 9 batteries. Six of the divisions have cavalry regiments, and the cavalry strength is being increased to 10 regiments. To each of the infantry regiments a machine-gun section has been attached. The administrative and technical troops are completely equipped, as is the transport service. The total establishment of the forces (1910) is 57,464, including 1024 for the naval service. The contingent embodied in Feb. 1910 was in round figures 24,000, of whom 18,000 were infantry (two years), 2000 cavalry, and 2300 artillery. The second contingent of 10,000 infantry (six months) was incorporated at the same date as the first contingent.

Until 1908 only one warship was owned by Bulgaria, the *Nadesda*, of 715 tons, built at Bordeaux in 1898. Provision was made in 1903

for the construction of a torpedo-boat flotilla, being part of a scheme for the defence of the coasts on the Black Sea, and contracts were awarded in 1904 and 1906 to the French firm of Schneider & Co., which constructed the *Nadiezda*. The contract also included the fitting up of a re-erecting yard at Varna, the headquarters of the fleet, as, owing to the Treaty of Berlin, the new vessels could not proceed under steam through the Dardanelles, and the industrial resources of Bulgaria did not allow of their being built on the spot. The port of Varna is closed by ice-floes during part of the winter, and provision has been therefore made for hauling up the boats from the river when the cold weather sets in. The new vessels, which are of 100 tons displacement, were completed in 1908, and exceeded on trial their designed speed of 26 knots. There are two armoured gunboats for service on the Danube.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The State religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, to which over 3,000,000 of the population belong, but its Government is independent of the Orthodox Communion, and is carried on by the Bulgarian Exarch and the national Synod of Bishops. There are 643,253 Mahometans amongst the inhabitants. Education is free and obligatory. Theoretically the State owns the land, but the practice is that the land is held on a perpetual lease by a multitude of small farmers, who pass it on to their heirs, and pay one-tenth of the produce as rent. All minerals belong to the State. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, and other agricultural and pastoral produce. The bulk of the trade is with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Great Britain, Turkey, and Germany. Railways (1072 miles) connect Sofia with Constantinople and Belgrade, Radomir with Kostendil, Levsky with Sistov, and Ruscukh with Varna.

Area, 37,189 sq. m.; pop. 4,035,646. Capital, Sofia, pop. 82,621. Revenue, 1907-8, £4,879,320; expenditure, 1907-8, £4,878,778. Imports, 1908, £5,206,000; exports, 1908, £4,494,000. Public Debt, 1907, £15,081,439.

Ministry: Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Malinoff.—Interior, M. Mouchanoff.—Justice, M. Slaveikoff.—Public Instruction, M. Molloff.—Commerce and Agriculture, Dr. Krasteff.—Public Works and Communications, M. Takeff.—Finance, M. Liaptcheff.—War, General Nikolaieff.

Chargé d'Affaires in London, M. Tzokoff, 51, Queen's Gate, S.W.

British Minister at Sofia, M. de C. Findlay, C.B., C.M.G. — First Secretary, the Hon. Francis Lindley. — Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. D. Napier. — Vice-Consul, B. Heard. — Consul at Philippopolis, A. Shipley; at Varna, H. C. Venables. — Consular Agent at Bourgas, A. Tacchella.

CHILE.

A republic on the west coast of South America, bounded by Peru on the north and Argentina on the east, which declared itself independent of Spain on Sept. 18th, 1810. Under the Constitution voted in '33 it is governed by a President who is elected for five years by delegates nominated by ballot, who is not re-eligible, and to whom the executive power is confided, and a Senate and Chamber of Deputies forming the legislature. The Senate, of

32 members, is elected by the provinces for six years; the Chamber, of 94 members, by the departments for three years, by electors over twenty-one, and able to read and write. The President receives a salary of £2250 and £1500 for expenses.

The republic is divided into 23 provinces, and these are subdivided into 74 departments and one territory. These figures include the provinces of Antofagasta ceded by Bolivia in '84, and of Tarapaca and Tacna ceded by Peru in '84. The province of Tacna was ceded originally for ten years, with the understanding that at the end of that period a plebiscite should decide whether it should remain Chilean or revert to Peru. That plebiscite has never taken place. (See PERU.)

President.

President Pedro Montt, who was elected in 1906, died while on a visit to Europe in August 1910. Señor Fernandez Albano then became acting President. He died, however, of heart failure on Sept. 6th, and was succeeded as acting President by Señor Emiliano Figueroa.

Army and Navy.

The establishment of the active army is about 18,000 men, and the formations are: 10 regiments of infantry, 8 of cavalry, 20 batteries of field artillery, 1 mountain battery, 2 battalions of mounted infantry, and a corps of engineers. The war strength is stated to be 150,000 men, including a part of the national guard, while the remainder of that force numbers about 350,000 men, who have received very little training.

The Navy is administered by a Minister of Marine, assisted by an Admiralty under the presidency of Admiral Montt, who is also Director-General of the Navy. The personnel is raised by conscription, but there is in addition a proportion of volunteers. The officers and men on the naval active list number about 6000. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st, 1910, was: battleship, 1; coast-defence ship, 1; armoured cruisers, 2; protected cruisers, 5 (including one serving as training-ship); torpedo gunboats, 2; torpedo-boat destroyers, 7; torpedo boats: 1st class, 5; 2nd class, 3. Augmentation of her naval strength has been practically forced upon the Chilean Republic by the policy of Argentina and Brazil in regard to new ships. Congress therefore voted in June 1910 a sum of £4,480,000 for increasing the national defences, and in October shipbuilding firms in America and four European countries were invited to tender for a battleship of 24,000 tons, four torpedo-boat destroyers, and two submarines. In the same month the Chilean Naval Commission placed a contract for a new graving dock at Talcahuano with a French firm, which will complete the work in four years. The cost will be £1,000,000, and the new dock will have a length of 856 ft., a width of 117 ft., and a depth over the sill of 36 ft.

An international naval review was held, to celebrate the centenary of Chilean independence, at Valparaiso in Sept. 1910; but as with the Argentine Centenary, no British vessels took part, on account of the national mourning for King Edward.

The principal dockyards are situated as follows: Talcahuano, one dock, takes large vessels; floating dock for small craft up to 1000 tons; one graving dock under construction, to be completed in 1914. Valparaiso, two small float-

ing docks, take cruisers. There is a small arsenal at Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan, but no docks, and only slips for small craft up to 1,000 tons.

Industries and Statistics.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but all others are tolerated; gratuitous education is given at the national charge, but is not compulsory. Wheat, wine, nitrate, copper, silver, iodine, etc., are the chief products of the country. Half the population are engaged in agriculture, but the mineral wealth of the country is considerable. The export of nitrate, in which industry a large amount of British capital is employed, in 1906 was 1,782,000 tons. There are 3288 miles of railway, of which 1698 belong to the State. The opening of the Trans-andine Railway has brought Santiago within 26 hours of Buenos Ayres. The capital is Santiago, pop. 389,000; and other chief towns are Valparaiso, 180,600; and Concepcion, 60,676. The Conversion Law of Feb. 11th, 95, provided for changing the currency from paper to gold, at the rate of 18*d.* per peso or dollar. The change was to take place on Jan. 1st, 1910, and funds were accumulated for the purpose. In 1909, however, the Legislature passed a Bill postponing the conversion until 1915.

Area, 307,620 sq. m.; pop. (1907) 3,871,000. Revenue, 1908 (estimated), \$238,000,000; expenditure, 1908 (estimated), \$198,000,000; debt, external, £20,365,000; internal, £180,000,000. Imports, 1908, £20,945,000; exports, 1908, £23,936,000.

Legation in London, 29, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.—*Minister Plenipotentiary*, Señor Augustin Edwards.—*Consul in London*, Vicente Echeverria, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

British Minister at Santiago, H. C. Lowther.—*Consul-General*, A. Finn, Valparaiso.—*Consuls*, A. C. Kerr, Santiago; G. Hewett, Antofagasta; G. L. Ansted, Coquimbo; E. F. Hudson, Iquique.

Steamship Lines to Valparaiso: R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Holder Bros. & Co., Ltd., 146, Leadenhall Street; Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch Street; Lampurt & Holt, Liverpool. Fares: £18 to £65.

CHINA.

The most populous, and, excluding Siberia, the largest empire in Asia. China Proper is remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world, having an area estimated by the Chinese Government in 1902 at 1,532,420 sq. m., with a pop. of 407,253,029. The rest of the empire includes the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Thibet, and Turkestan, which cover an area of about 2,744,750 sq. m., and contain about 26,300,000 souls.

Ruler.

The Emperor Hsuan-Tung succeeded to the throne Nov. 14th, 1908, on the death of his uncle, the Emperor Kwang-Hsu, having been nominated to the succession by the Empress Dowager Tze-Hsi, a few hours before her death, which occurred on the day after the death of her nephew Kwang-Hsu. The reigning Emperor, whose family name is Pu-yi, was born in 1903. His father Prince Chun, who is Regent of the Empire, is a grandson of the Emperor Tao-Kuang.

Government.

At the head of the Government is the Emperor, supreme priest and king, who wields an autocratic power. The chief advisory body is the Grand Council, consisting of six members. Under this is the Government Council, including the members of the Grand Council, the heads of the Boards mentioned below, and the chief members of the Grand Secretariat. The administration is carried on by the Wai-wu-pu or Board of Foreign Affairs, and ten other Boards—viz., Education, Civil Office, Commerce, Communications, Interior, Rites, Finance, War, Laws, Dependencies. By a decree of Nov. 7th, 1906, these Boards, which are practically Ministries, have only one President, instead of two as formerly, and no discrimination is shown between Manchus and Chinese. The Board of Censors is theoretically superior to the central administration, and in practice possesses considerable power, through the right of access to the sovereign which its members enjoy. The 18 provinces and 4 dependencies are administered by viceroys or governor-generals, who are assisted by governors of departments and districts, and by the "taotais" of the cities.

In Dec. 1905 Commissioners were sent to Great Britain, Germany, and Japan to study the constitutions of those countries. In Sept. 1906 an Edict was issued setting out that, while the supreme control would remain in the Throne, constitutional government would be inaugurated in a few years' time. A year later another Edict ordered the establishment of an Assembly of Ministers to prepare the foundations of constitutional government; and in October of the same year (1907) it was proclaimed that each prefecture and district was to organise a local elective Assembly. In July 1908 regulations for the provincial Assemblies, which were to be established within a year, were published. A month later (Aug. 27th) an Edict set forth the principles of the constitutional system to be inaugurated in 1917, and the steps to be taken towards it in each of the intervening years. The earliest of those steps were to be, in 1909, the creation of the provincial assemblies; in 1910 the taking of a census, the preparation of provincial budgets, and the promulgation of a new criminal code; and in 1911 the establishment of courts of justice. The scheme closely imitates the evolution of constitutional government in Japan; but so well qualified a critic as the late Prince Ito expressed the opinion that its success in China is doubtful, and that its failure would imperil peace in the Far East. Sir Robert Hart, on the other hand, has stated his confidence in the "wonderful future" in store for the awakened empire.

The opening passages of the programme have been duly carried out. Elections to the provincial Deliberative Assemblies were held at the beginning of Oct. 1909, and the Assemblies, 21 in number, held their first meetings immediately afterwards. An Imperial Decree, issued on May 9th, 1910, announced the names of the 91 nobles and scholars selected by the Throne to constitute the Senate, or Imperial Assembly, and ordered them to hold their first meeting in the following October. This body was opened by the Regent on the 2nd of that month. One of its first acts was to prepare a memorial praying for an acceleration of the reform scheme and an early convocation of a

full Parliament. The reply was an Imperial Edict announcing that an Upper and a Lower House of Parliament would be formed in three years' time.

Army and Navy.

Measures have for some time been on foot to reorganise the Chinese Army in accordance with an instruction drawn up by Yuan-Shi-Kai in 1902. A law of military reorganisation was promulgated in January 1905. The Chinese army is to be national, and no longer to be composed of heterogeneous forces under provincial viceroys. It is now taking its place among modern armies. There will be the active army, the first reserve, and the second reserve, of the Lu-chun or Imperial Land Forces. There will be infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and army service troops, and the organisation will be in divisions of all arms. It is intended to constitute 37 of these divisions, and, according to the scheme, the organisation should be complete in 1913, when the 37 divisions should number 28,000 officers and 430,000 men (380,000 combatants). So far not all the divisions have been completed, many of them being skeleton training forces. Each division numbers about 12,000 men, and comprises two infantry brigades (each constituted of two three-battalion regiments), a cavalry regiment, a regiment of artillery, battalions of pioneers and service troops, as well as machine-gun and ballooning sections. Much of the material is German, including the wireless telegraphy equipment. In war the infantry will be doubled from the first reserve, but cavalry and special troops are maintained on a war footing. Men are carefully selected, opium smokers being refused, and entry is for three years, with optional well-paid service in the first reserve (three years) and the second reserve (four years). The reserve service is popular, and probably 20,000 have passed into it. By 1912 the five Yang-tse provinces should be able to put progressively in line 10,000 fighting men each. The old troops are disappearing, but proposals are on foot for the reorganisation of various provincial organisations, such as the army on the Mongolian border. The training is directed by Japanese officers.

Some important steps towards naval development were taken in 1909. An Imperial Edict was issued in February, creating a naval department or commission, with Prince Su as chief and Prince Ching as adviser. Proposals for the preliminary reorganisation of the Navy were reported as having been passed in July. The system of departmental control under the separate Viceroys of Canton, Nanking, Foochow, and Tientsin was abandoned, and in its place a Naval and Military Advisory Board was constituted, being the first step to the creation of an Imperial Navy under one central control. The naval department was given control of the coast defence. Of the five dockyards and arsenals, only one was equipped for outside mercantile work, and it was decided that the other four—*i.e.* those at Foochow, Taku, Shanghai, and Whampoa—should be reorganised for a similar purpose. In the matter of training and education, four naval schools were advocated—that for navigation at Chefoo, for engineering at Whampoa, for naval artificers at Foochow, and a gunnery school aloft. A naval academy in Peking is to be established after the return from abroad of the parties of

cadets. In Oct. 1909 Prince Tsai-hün, brother of the Regent and uncle of the Emperor of China, accompanied by Admiral Sir Sah Chen-ping and Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, left China on a mission to study naval organisation in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, the United States, and other countries. The Commission was accorded an official welcome at all the places visited. The European tour was concluded in Feb. 1910, but it was not until six months later that the Naval Commission left Shanghai for America. It was reported in October that orders for two battleships had been placed with an American firm at Bethlehem, U.S.A., for cruisers with the English firms of Armstrong and Vickers, and for submarines with the Germania shipyard at Kiel. These reports were unconfirmed up to Oct. 31st.

The strength of the Navy on Oct. 31st, 1910, was: cruisers, 10; torpedo gunboats, 10; and torpedo boats, 24. It was understood that these vessels will undergo examination when the reorganisation of the fleet is begun, and if found unserviceable will be placed out of commission.

Industries, etc.

The three chief religions established in the country are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, the Buddhists largely preponderating. The State religion, however, is Confucian, and the worship of ancestors is everywhere practised. The Emperor is the sole high priest of the Empire in the worship of Heaven. Roman Catholic missions have about 1,000,000 professed followers, and Protestant missions have adherents estimated at about 150,000. Education is to a very large extent the monopoly of a special literary class of the population, and literary examinations are the chief gate to the public service, despite the Imperial Edict of Sept. 1905, which established a new system on more modern lines. Western education is spreading rapidly, and a large number of young Chinese are studying in Japan. The native Press has grown with remarkable rapidity in recent years, and every city of importance has its own newspaper.

Agricultural pursuits occupy the majority of the people, the chief products being tea, silk, indigo, cotton, cereals, rice, and sugar. About one-fourth of the world's supply of new silk comes from China. The land is freehold, and is held by families in small holdings, an annual land-tax of from 1s. to 6s. 6d. per acre being paid to the Government. There is much coal in all the provinces, and in the Lui-Yang district, in the province of Hu-nan, there is a vast coalfield, the area of which is about 21,000 sq. miles. The coal here is worked to some slight extent at present, and finds an outlet through Hankow, on the Yang-tse-Kiang. There are also large quantities of coal in the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Sze-Chuan, Shansi and Honan. Iron ore is also plentiful in Shansi. Copper ore is plentiful in Yunnan. The greater part of the country is only very partially developed, and much benefit will accrue to native and foreign trade when a proper system of railways is established. Many concessions have been granted, and in 1908 there were, including Manchuria, about 4000 miles open. Cotton and wool mills, flour and rice mills are important industries. For Opium, see article INDIA, CHINA, AND THE OPIUM TRADE, p. 219.

Various districts have been "leased" to other powers: e.g., Wei-hai-Wei, and the Kowlung district opposite Hong Kong, to Great Britain; Port Arthur and Talienwan to Russia, though Japan took these in 1905 (see JAPAN), and the Liao-tung Peninsula was leased to Japan in Dec. 1905; Kiao-Chau was leased to Germany; and the bay of Kwang-Chau-Wan, with two islands commanding the entrance to the bay, to France.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The capital of China is Peking, with a population of 700,000. Other chief towns with their populations are: Siangtan, 1,000,000; Singan, 1,000,000; Canton, 900,000; Hankow, 530,000; Tientsin, 750,000; Shanghai, 650,000; Fuchow, 620,000; Chungking, 700,000; Suchow, 500,000; Hangchow, 350,000; Nankin, 270,000; and Ningpo, 260,000.

The treaty ports, and other ports opened by China to foreign trade, number 64. About 19,000 Europeans reside in the treaty ports, of whom over 9250 are British subjects. Shanghai is the great foreign centre, with a foreign population of 11,497, including 1713 British and 2157 Japanese. The Imperial Customs dues on foreign trade are collected and the coast-lights are administered by the great service known as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, which in May 1906 was placed under the supreme control of two Chinese officials. Nearly 900 Europeans are engaged in its service, of whom about 500 are British.

The coinage used by the people is the "cash," made of copper and zinc, 40 of which go to 1*rd*. and 9600 to a £. The "tael," or "liang" as the Chinese call it, is a silver standard, the weight and the fineness of which differ in different towns, but the Haikwan tael is that in which duties are paid to the Imperial Maritime Customs, and this is a weight of 583.3 grains of pure silver 1000 fine, the value of which is about 2*s*. 7*d*. Several attempts have been made in recent years to reform the currency. The latest of these, put forward by Imperial decree in May 1910, ordered that the "yuan" or silver dollar should be the standard, and that after twelve months all payments to the Government must be made on this basis. A decree establishing a uniform system of weights and measures was issued in 1907.

The Imperial Maritime Customs is the only Government department in China that publishes intelligible statistics of revenue. The revenue of this department was in 1909 £4,627,593—a larger sum than in any previous year except 1906. An official Chinese estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year 1908, reduced to English currency, is as follows: Revenue, £29,787,500; expenditure, £31,248,750. Exports of native produce, 1908, £36,888,054; 1909, £44,139,689. Imports, 1908, £52,600,730; 1909, £54,447,665.

The imports from the United Kingdom and British Dominions were as follows:—

	£	1908.	1909.
United Kingdom . . .	9,674,786	8,884,087	
Hong Kong	20,033,640	19,592,608	
India	4,066,514	5,264,821	
Singapore, Straits, etc.	722,455	882,659	
Other British Domi- nions	266,616	262,606	
Total	34,764,011	34,886,781	

The foreign debt was as follows:—

	Amount	Redeemed Dec. 31st,	Outstand- ing Dec. 31st,
		1907	1907
1866	£	£	£
7% Loan	115,080	66,063	45,417
1894-5			
5 Foreign Loans	6,635,000	3,320,600	3,314,400
Japanese In- demnity Loans	47,820,000	6,682,612	41,137,388
Boxer Rising Indemnity	67,500,000	825,308	66,674,692
1905			
5% Loan	1,000,000	516,667	483,333
	123,070,080	11,411,850	111,658,230
Railway Govt. Loans	12,200,000	172,500	12,027,500
	135,270,080	11,584,350	123,685,730

Imperial Chinese Customs: *Inspector-General*, Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G. (on leave); *Deputy*, F. A. Aglen.

Minister Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Liu Yu-lin, 49, Portland Place, W.—*Councillor of Legation*, Sir John McLeavy Brown, C.M.G.—*Secretary*, Ivan Chen.—*Commercial Attaché*, Cheo Fong Kong.

British Minister at Peking, Sir John N. Jordan, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. — *Councillor of Legation*, W. G. Max Müller, M.V.O.—*Secretary*, C. W. Campbell, C.M.G.—*Commercial Attaché*, W. P. Ker.

British Consuls-General: Tientsin and Peking, Sir A. Hosie. — *Canton*, J. W. Jameson. — *Shanghai*, Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G. — *Hankow*, E. D. H. Fraser, C.M.G.—*Cheng-tu*, W. H. Wilkinson. — *Yun-nan-fu*, P. E. O'Brien-Butler. — *Mukden*, H. E. Fulford, C.M.G.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; Shire Line, 57, Moorgate Street. Fares to Hong Kong: £30 to £65.

History in 1910.

The progress of the Imperial scheme of developing constitutional government is summarised on p. 233, and the scheme of currency reform under "Statistics and Diplomatic." Reference should also be made to the articles on INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS IN 1910; INDIA, CHINA, AND THE OPIUM QUESTION; and TIBET.

Deplorable riots occurred in April at Changsha, the capital of the province of Hunan, which resulted in a considerable destruction of foreign property. The riots, which were provoked by a scarcity of rice, were marked by a violent demonstration of hostility to the foreign residents, who were compelled to fly from the district until order was restored. Compensation claims were subsequently presented by the British and Japanese Governments.

Naval and Military Commissions visited the chief countries of Europe and the United States in the course of the year, and were hospitably entertained by Western Governments and municipalities.

European schemes for the education of the Chinese continued to receive attention in 1910. The foundation stone of the Hong Kong University (see 1910 ANNUAL) was laid in March. Meetings were held in England and America in support of the scheme for the establishment of a Christian but undenominational University

in Central China. This scheme owes its inception to the Rev. Lord William Cecil, and is "essentially the product of Oxford and Cambridge." It has the support of the Chinese Emergency Appeal Committee, which was established with a view to discover what special means could be adopted, during the present crisis, for the promotion of Christian civilisation in China. It numbers among its members Sir Robert Hart (President), the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir George Wyatt Truscott, ex-Lord Mayor of London, and many others, including the leaders of the various religious bodies in Great Britain and statesmen and others interested in the welfare of China. Its policy, adopted after careful consideration and consultation with experts on Chinese affairs, is not to attempt to initiate new methods of work, but to endeavour to correlate the existing agencies in certain strategic centres by the establishment of joint colleges, medical and normal, and by assisting the societies which are engaged in the preparation of Christian literature. It is expected that Hostels will be opened in connection with these institutions, where denominational teaching will be given; but the central establishments, with which the Emergency Committee is concerned, will be conducted on general lines without any denominational bias. The Committee proposes to raise the sum of £100,000 for the carrying out of these objects. The following grants were made by the Committee in 1910: Union Medical College, Peking, £2000; Union Medical College, Hankow, £1000; Union Medical College, Mukden, £500; Union Normal Training College, Tsing-chau-fu, Shan-tung, £1500; Anglo-Chinese College, Tien-tsin, £1000; Christian Literature Society for China, £1700; China Medical Missionary Association for the Translation of Medical Literature, £300. Sec., Rev. Edward T. Reed. Offices, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Dependencies.

Manchuria (area 363,610 sq. m., pop. 16,000,000) lies between the province of Chih-li and the Amur river, and touches Korea on the east. It consists of three provinces, the capitals of which are Mukden (pop. 150,000), Kirin, and Helungkiang. Manchuria was occupied by the Russians at the time of the Boxer outbreak, and though it should have been evacuated under the terms of the Manchurian Convention, signed April 8th, 1902, it remained under Russian control. This was the immediate cause of hostilities between Russia and Japan, which ended in 1905 in the Treaty of Portsmouth. (For Russo-Japanese Agreement of 1910, see JAPAN.) The country is well supplied with railways. At Kharbin there is a connection with the Russian Trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostok.

Mongolia (area 1,367,600 sq. m., pop. 2,600,000) lies between Manchuria and Chinese Turkistan, and is bounded on the north by Siberia. It includes the desert of Gobi, and is inhabited by nomadic Mongols and Kalmucks. The chief town is Urga.

Chinese Turkistan (area 550,340 sq. m., pop. 1,200,000), to the north of Tibet, and to the east of the Pamirs, contains the important towns of Kashgar, Yarkand and Khotan. Chinese officials at Urumtsi administer the country. British and Russian representatives are

stationed at Kashgar, which is a large trading centre.

Tibet (area 463,200 sq. m., pop. variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 6,500,000) lies on the slopes of the Himalayas, between Kashmir and the Chinese province of Szechuan, with Chinese Turkistan on the north. The capital is Lhasa (estimated pop. 15,000). The country, by reason of its physical characteristics, its great mountains, and its height above the level of the sea, is of extreme interest, apart from the fact that it is the home of Buddhism. Gold is said to exist in considerable quantities. The Dalai Lama is the head of the Government, assisted by a Council composed of a Prime Minister and 9 councillors, of whom 5 are priests and 4 laymen. The country is divided into 4 "lings," each governed by a lama. There are two Ambans, or Chinese Residents, at Lhasa, who represent the Chinese Government, and Chinese troops are stationed at Lhasa, Shigatse, and Dingri. The three great monasteries outside Lhasa really govern the country, through the Tzongdu or Great Assembly. By the Anglo-Tibetan Conventions of '90 and '93, Yatung, in the Chumhi valley, on the Indian-Tibet frontier, was opened for trade. The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, metals, chinaware, indigo, matches, silk, and tobacco. The exports are mostly wool, musk and ponies being the only other items of note. A British mission under Col. Younghusband was despatched during 1903 by the Indian Government to secure the observance of these Conventions. After considerable fighting Lhasa was reached on Aug. 3rd, 1904, and a treaty was signed (Sept. 7th). Tibet agreed to establish markets at Gyantse and Gartok, in addition to Yatung, for British and Tibetan trade, with Tibetan and British officials stationed thereat. Tibet agreed to pay Great Britain an indemnity of £166,000 in three instalments. These have all been paid, and the consequent withdrawal of the British from the Chumhi valley followed in 1908. Tibet also agreed not to cede, sell, lease, or mortgage any Tibetan territory to any foreign Power, without the consent of Great Britain, and not to allow any foreign Power to intervene in Tibetan affairs, or to construct roads or railways or open mines in Tibet. By the Chinese Adhesion Agreement of April 1906, China declared her adhesion to the foregoing Convention. It was declared also that "the Government of Great Britain engages not to annex Tibetan territory or to interfere in the administration of Tibet. The Government of China also undertakes not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet." By the Anglo-Russian Convention, 1907, both parties agreed to respect the territorial integrity of Tibet and the suzerainty of China, and to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, though the terms of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of April 17th, 1906, were left unaffected. The two Governments undertook not to seek, on their own or their subjects' behalf, any railway, road, telegraph, or mining concessions or other rights in Tibet. By the Russo-Japanese Convention, signed July 30th, the two Governments agreed to recognise the independence and territorial integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in China. They pledged themselves to uphold the maintenance of the

status quo. A new agreement as to trade relations between Great Britain and Tibet was signed in April 1908, modifying the regulations of '93. The extra-territorial principle is to apply to British subjects so long as the same principle applies in China. Other clauses deal with the maintenance of telegraphs and posts and the rights of British officers and subjects, the police regulations at the marts and along the routes being left to the Chinese Government. The agreement remains in force for 10 years, and if not revised for a further 10 years. In Feb. 1910 some sensation was caused by the sudden departure of the Dalai Lama from Tibet on the ground that his power and security were menaced by the Chinese. He crossed the frontier into India, where he was received with due respect by the Government. After visiting Calcutta he went to Darjiling, where he remained for some months. On learning of his flight the Chinese Government deposed him by Imperial Edict. Tibetan bitterness against the Chinese increased in intensity, and in view of the possibility of disturbances, by which the safety of the British trading agencies might be imperilled, the Indian Government held troops in readiness to relieve them. [Consult Cd. 5240.]

COLOMBIA.

Colombia is a republic of South America, bounded on the east by Venezuela, on the south by Brazil and Ecuador, on the west by the Pacific, and on the north by the Caribbean Sea. It is divided into 16 departments (besides the capital district and various territories), the governors of which are nominated by the President of the Republic, whose term of office is four years—though the present President is to hold office till 1914. The legislature consists of a Senate of 48 members and a House of 67 Representatives, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage.

Panama (*q.v.*) on Nov. 3rd, 1903, proclaimed its independence of the Republic. The independence was recognised by Colombia in Jan. 1909, in a Treaty to which the United States was a party, Panama agreeing to pay to Colombia £500,000—her share in the Colombian public debt.

The national religion is Roman Catholicism, but other religions are tolerated. Primary education is free, but not compulsory. All able-bodied citizens are liable to military service, but the law is not applied, and the standing army only numbers about 10,000, with a war effective, partially trained, of 60,000. The industries are chiefly confined to agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Coffee is grown, the department of Cundinamarca producing the famous Bogota coffee. Cocoa and bananas are also cultivated. The great attraction of Colombia is its mineral wealth. Rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, etc., and emerald mines, which are the property of the Government, exist in the country. Railways, about 500 miles. Chief port, Barranquilla; pop. 40,115.

Area, 482,329 sq. miles: pop. estimated at about 4,100,000. Capital, Bogota (pop. 123,000). Revenue and expenditure, 1908, balanced at \$17,223,818 gold; 1909 (estimated), \$16,600,000. Imports, 1907, £3,029,521; exports, 1907, £3,447,860; foreign debt, 1909, £2,687,810, and guarantees £1,372,000; internal debt, 1909, \$3,182,623 gold.

President, General Ramon Gonzales Valencia, elected in Aug. 1909 in succession to General Rafael Reyes, who resigned after holding office for five years.

Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Señor Don Santiago Perez Friana, 42, Holland Rd., Kensington, W. — Consul-General, Francisco Becerra, Friars House, New Broad Street, E.C.

British Minister and Consul-General at Bogota, F. W. Stronge. Consul, J. Gillies, Barranquilla.

COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica is the southernmost republic of Central America, lying between Nicaragua on the north and Colombia on the south. Capital, San José, with a population of 25,000. It is governed by a President elected for four years and a Chamber of 32 representatives, elected for four years by the "respectable" inhabitants, half retiring every two years. Constitution promulgated in 1870. See HONDURAS as to Compulsory Arbitration Court set up in Dec. 1907. In principle all citizens are liable to serve, but the permanent force is a police organisation less than 1000 strong, with militia of about 12,000. Education compulsory and free. There were 386 primary schools, with 22,274 scholars, in 1905. All religions tolerated, but the Roman Catholic is the State religion. Chief exports coffee, cocoa, and bananas. Valuable metals exist in various parts of the country, and the gold mines are being steadily developed. Length of railways about 350 miles.

Area, 23,000 sq. m.; pop., 1908, 360,326. Revenue, 1906-7, £662,019; 1907-8, £757,557; expenditure, 1906-7, £675,762; 1907-8, £879,564. Foreign debt, reduced in 1885 to £2,000,000; interest in arrear to Oct. 1909, £1,050,000; internal debt, 1909, £1,020,600. Imports, 1908, £1,188,493; exports, 1908, £1,596,445.

President, Señor Ricardo Jimenes (elected 1910).

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, M. Telacheur, 58, Lombard St., E.C.

British Minister, Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (resides at Panama). Consul, F. N. Cox, at San José.

CRETE.

Crete is an island in the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Ægean Sea and Archipelago. Area about 3300 sq. m.; pop. (1908), 330,000. Chief cities, Candia (pop. 22,481); Canea (pop. 24,537); and Retimo (pop. 9704). There are about 33,500 Moslems and 269,800 Christians. The island was conquered by the Turks in 1669, but never really submitted, and continually rose in insurrection against them, and in '98 the Powers set up autonomy under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan. The Constitution of Feb. 1907, which superseded that of '99, provides for an Assembly of 65 deputies, elected for 3 years. The executive power rests in a High Commissioner and a Council of four members. The Powers decided in May 1908 gradually to withdraw the international troops from the island, holding that the native gendarmerie was able to maintain order. The first detachment of international troops was withdrawn in July 1908, the last in July 1909. Except for the withdrawal of troops the *status quo* remains, the question of the ultimate disposition of the

island being indefinitely postponed. (See INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS IN 1910, and editions of 1909 and 1910.)

Since '95 exploration has led to archaeological discoveries of surpassing interest at Knossos and Phaestos. The chief products are olive oil, fruits, tobacco, cotton, and silk, and trade is carried on chiefly with Greece and Turkey. Revenue and expenditure about £200,000. Imports, 1906, £770,802, 1907, £750,661, consisting chiefly of foodstuffs and textiles; exports, 1906, £695,640, 1907, £478,680, largely olives and olive oil. Public Debt, 1907, 5,317,226 fr. On Aug. 6th, 1901, the Ottoman Public Debt renounced all rights and privileges in the island in return for 1,500,000 fr. and the concession of the salt monopoly for twenty years.

The island has a native gendarmerie of 1200 officers and men, and a Militia of 1600 officers and men, as well as a reserve numbering 2000 in 1910 and increasing annually.

High Commissioner, M. Zaimis, formerly Prime Minister of Greece; b. Oct. 28th, 1855; appointed 1906.

British Consul-General at Canea, A. C. Wratishaw, C.M.G., C.B.

CUBA.

Cuba is considerably the largest of the West India Islands, and lies between Florida and the Caribbean Sea. It was a Spanish possession from the time of its discovery till, by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10th, '98, after a war with the United States, it was relinquished by Spain and became an independent State under American suzerainty. A Constitutional Convention assembled in Nov. 1900, and adopted a constitution providing for a republican form of government, with a President, Vice-President, Senate, and House of Representatives. Thereupon the United States Congress authorised the transfer of the government to the people of Cuba on condition that (1) No treaty should be made with any other foreign Power impairing the independence of Cuba or allowing military or naval occupation of the island; (2) the United States should have the right to intervene for the discharge of her obligations under the Treaty of Paris; (3) the United States should have certain naval stations (at Bahia Honda and Guantanamo). These conditions were included in the Law of Constitution, and confirmed in the permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States, which was signed in May 1903.

The formal transfer of the Government to the Cuban authorities took place on May 20th, 1902, but an insurrection broke out in August 1906, and led to American intervention and the appointment of Mr. C. E. Magoon as Provisional Governor. In 1907 fresh elections were held. In Jan. 1903 the United States troops were withdrawn, and the island entered upon its second attempt at self-government. Under the second American administration organic laws, prepared by an Advisory Commission, were enacted in reference to the Executive and Judicial Powers, the national Civil Service, the electoral system, and the Municipal and Provincial authorities.

Cuba is divided into six provinces. The capital is Havana, a splendid city (pop. 297,150). Other towns are Santiago, 45,470; Matanzas, 36,000; and Cienfuegos, 30,100. Education, neglected for years, was reorganised under the

American administration, and is now compulsory. The chief products are sugar and tobacco. Timber and fruits also are increasingly exported, and there are valuable iron, manganese, and copper mines. There are 2380 miles of railway.

The area is about 44,000 sq. miles, and the population (1908) 2,140,246, of whom less than one-third are mulattoes or negroes. Revenue, 1908-9, £6,128,159; expenditure, 1908-9, £5,059,438; imports, 1909, £18,903,911; exports, 1909, £25,931,463. A loan of \$35,000,000, redeemable in 30 years, was authorised by the House of Representatives (Aug. 14th, 1909), the issue price being 90 and the rate of interest 5 per cent. Another loan has been recently authorised by the American and Cuban administration for \$16,500,000, maturing in 1949, of 4½ per cent. bonds.

President (elected Nov. 14th, 1908; inaugurated Jan. 28th, 1909), General Jose M. Gomez; Vice-President, Dr. Alfredo Zayas.

British Minister and Consul-General, Stephen Lecch. Consul at Santiago, W. Mason.

Cuban Minister in London, Señor Rafael Montoro, 3, Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

Steamship Lines to Havana: Hamburg-America Line, 16, Cockspur Street. Fares: from £28.

DENMARK.

Ruler.

King Frederik VIII. was b. June 3rd, 1843, and succeeded his father King Christian IX. on the death of the latter, Jan. 29th, 1906. He married, July 28th, '60, Princess Louisa, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway, and has seven children. The heir-apparent is Prince Christian, b. Sept. 26th, '70, and married April 26th, '98, to Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg. The second son, Prince Karl, b. Aug. 3rd, '72, was married to H.R.H. Princess Maud of Great Britain, July 2nd, '96, and was in Nov. 1905 elected King of Norway as King Haakon VII. King Frederik is a brother of Queen Alexandra, of King George I. of Greece, and of the Dowager Empress of Russia. He has a Civil List of £55,555.

Government, Army, and Navy.

The kingdom of Denmark consists of Zealand, Funen, Laaland, and other islands in the Baltic, the peninsula of Jutland, and the Faeroe Islands or Sheep Islands in the North Atlantic. Under the constitution of 1849 (modified in '55, '63, '65, and '66), the executive power is vested in King and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet acting jointly with the sovereign. The Rigsdag is composed of the Landsting (or Upper House) of 66 members—12 Crown nominees appointed for life, and 54 indirectly elected by electoral bodies, in which large taxpayers are well represented, for eight years), and the Folkething (or House of Commons) of 114 members directly elected by universal suffrage for three years). Members of both houses are paid about 11s. a day while the Rigsdag is sitting and their travelling expenses. The Rigsdag must meet every October, and all money bills must be submitted first to the Folkething.

For local government the country is divided into 18 counties, each under a governor,

and these are subdivided into hundreds and parishes. The towns are administered by mayors.

The National Defence Bills passed both Houses of the Legislature (Aug. and Sept. 1909). The reorganised army will consist of two corps, and will be recruited by men entered for various periods, the maximum being 1 year in the artillery and 13 months in special technical troops. The period for the infantry will be 165 days. The force with the colours will be over 11,000 men. The formations will be as follows: 52 battalions of infantry (31 line and 21 reserve) instead of 44; 12 squadrons of cavalry (a reduction of 3); 24 field batteries (an increase of 8); 18 coast batteries (12 line and 6 reserve) as at present; 12 companies of engineers (an increase of 3). The seaward defences of Copenhagen are to be strengthened, and new forts built; but the existing land defences will remain until 1922. The total cost of the land defences and works, and the special vote for torpedo boats and submarines, will be £1,750,000, and the additional annual outlay £125,000. Military service is nominally obligatory on all able-bodied men who have reached the age of 22, the liability in the first line of the army being 8 years and in the second line 8 years. There are now about 830 officers and 13,000 men on a peace footing, and 1250 officers and 50,000 men on a war footing. It is estimated that in 1910 Denmark should be able to mobilise 83,000 men, of whom 58,500 will be infantry, 5000 cavalry, 6800 field artillery, and 8600 fortress artillery. The really effective force would be about 70,000. The reorganisation is progressive, and is yet in an early stage.

The defence scheme was passed by Parliament after many protracted discussions. A Parliamentary Committee of Defence, which sat for six years, had reported in July 1908 upon the methods best calculated to protect and defend the neutrality of Denmark, and this report was the means of making the national defence problem the most important political and national question of the day. M. N. Neergaard, the ex-Premier, attempted to secure the passage of his scheme of defence in May 1909; but it was eventually passed by Count Holstein-Ledreborg's Government by an agreement made with the two former Premiers, M. Neergaard and M. Christensen, who became respectively Ministers of Finance and Defence in the Holstein Cabinet. The scheme adopted provides for strong sea fortifications for Copenhagen, while the land defences of the 'eighties were to be maintained and somewhat strengthened by two new forts, officially known as sea forts. On the defence question as a whole there were two distinct standpoints—that of the Conservatives, who wished to act in accordance with the spirit of the Danish treaties with foreign countries, and therefore to defend the country; and that of the Socialists, who proclaimed a disarmament policy.

The Navy numbers about 4000 of all ranks. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 2 rear-admirals, 16 captains, 38 commanders, 63 lieutenants, 33 sub-lieutenants, and 23 midshipmen. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st, 1910, was: battleships, 2; coast-defence vessels, 3; protected cruisers, 5; torpedo boats, 16. The coast-defence vessel *Pedar Scram* (laid down 1904), was launched on May 2nd, 1908. The first Danish submarine, built at Spezia, was completed and delivered

in Aug. 1909, and is known as the *Dykkeren* (the Diver). It has a surface h.p. of 750, or 190 h.p. when submerged, and is to be used for training and trial purposes. In April 1910 orders for two more submarines were placed, after severe competition, with the Whitehead Co., of Fiume, where one of them will be built, the second being constructed at the arsenal at Copenhagen under the Whitehead firm's supervision. At Copenhagen there are three small docks. The 1910 Navy Estimates amounted to £481,000.

Industries, etc.

The State religion is Lutheran, and the King must be a member of that Church, but all others are tolerated, and there are no disabilities to dissenters. Education compulsory and free for children from 7 to 14 years of age, the public schools being maintained by communal rates. The chief newspapers are the *Radical Aftenbladet*, the *Conservative National Tidende*, the *Independent Berlingske Tidende*, the *Politiken* and the *Dannebrog*. Of the whole population 37·8 per cent. live by agriculture and forestry, 31·5 per cent. by manufactures, and 15 per cent. by commerce and transport. There appears to have been a steady increase of late years in the number of the population gaining a livelihood from industrial pursuits. About five-sixths of the land is possessed by small freeholders and peasants, the law forbidding the union of small farms into large estates. There are 21 agricultural or horticultural schools in the country, and a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen, to which the State makes an annual grant of £21,110. The export of butter and other dairy produce is now the main source of the wealth of Denmark. The 1909 figures were: pork, £5,811,000; butter, £10,016,700; eggs, £1,450,000. Length of railways 2083 miles.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 15,592 sq. m.; estimated pop. (1909), 2,659,000. Population of the capital, Copenhagen, with suburbs, 539,000 in 1909. Revenue, 1908-9, £5,472,220; 1909-10 (estimated), £5,225,236; expenditure 1908-9, £5,227,770; 1909-10 (estimated), £5,629,015; public debt, 1908, £14,218,511. Imports, 1908, £30,870,000; 1909, £31,438,000; exports, 1908, £24,490,010; 1909, £24,605,000.

Ministry: Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, K. Bernsten.—Finance, M. Neergaard.—Foreign Affairs, Count A. Laurvigsen.—Public Worship and Instruction, M. J. Appel.—Interior, M. J. Svendrup.—Agriculture, M. A. Nielsen.—Public Works, M. T. Larsen.—Justice, M. Bulow.—Commerce and Posts, M. Muns.

British Minister at Copenhagen, ————.

—1st Secretary, C. T. Vaughan, M.V.O.—Consuls: Copenhagen, Lionel C. Liddell, M.V.O.; Thorshavn, A. G. Coates, M.V.O.; Esbjerg, J. Nielsen.

Danish Minister in London, M. Constantine Brun, 6, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.—1st Secretary, M. A. Oldenburg.

History in 1910.

King Frederik visited England in May, and was present at the funeral of King Edward.

In June two ex-ministers, M. Christensen and M. Berg, were arraigned before a State tribunal on account of the official relations which they had from 1906 to 1908 with M.

Alberti, the then Minister of Justice, who was arrested in 1908 on charges of defalcations (see 1909 ANNUAL). M. Berg was sentenced to fines amounting to about £165, for not having investigated M. Alberti's affairs when suspicion in regard to his conduct first arose. M. Christensen was acquitted, but the Court expressed disapproval of his conduct while in office.

The Folkething was dissolved at the conclusion of its ordinary session by the Radical Government, who hoped that an appeal to the electors would give a majority sufficient to repeal or alter the Defence Law of 1909 (see 1910 ANNUAL). The elections took place in May, and resulted in the defeat of the Government. M. Zahle tendered his resignation, but, at the King's request, retained office until July 2nd, when M. Bernsten, a former Minister of the Interior, undertook the task of forming a Conservative Cabinet.

Dependencies.

Greenland is an extensive island lying north-east of America, extending into the Polar regions. The interior is all ice, but parts of the south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasturage, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. Principal exports: oil of seals and whales, fox, seal, and reindeer skins, eider-down, feathers, and cryolite. The chief trade is with Denmark. Area of the colonised portion, 46,740 sq. m.; pop. 11,895, of whom 309 are Europeans and the rest natives.

Iceland is a large island, 130 m. east of Greenland, and 850 m. west of Norway. Area, 39,756 sq. m.; pop. 80,000. Capital, Reykjavik (pop. 10,968). The Legislature, called the Althing, consists of 34 members elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the King of Denmark. Under laws adopted in 1903, a Minister for Iceland, nominated by the King, resides at Reykjavik, and is responsible for the administration. The King visited Reykjavik in 1907 and appointed a Joint Committee to prepare proposals for new legislation as to Iceland's constitutional place in the Danish Kingdom. Exports: wool, dried fish, mutton, ponies, and sheep. Manufactures domestic. Imports, 1904, £651,601; 1906, £880,398; 1907, £1,006,667; exports, 1904, £588,205; 1906, £639,504; 1907, £678,889.

Santa Cruz or St. Croix. A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. Capital, Christiansted. It is governed, in connection with St. Thomas and St. John, by an officer appointed by the Crown. The negroes who make up the bulk of the population are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of the sugarcane. Area, 118 sq. m.; pop. 35,156.

British Consul, G. Kellard, St. Thomas.

ECUADOR.

Ecuador is a republic of equatorial South America, constituted in 1830 by separation from the original republic of Colombia. Under the Constitution of '84, modified in '87 and '97, it is governed by a President directly elected by the people for four years, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a Senate of 32 members, elected for two years, representing the 16 provinces, and a Chamber of 42 Deputies, representing the people, which is elected every two years. The electors to both Chambers must be adults able to read and write. The

State Church is Roman Catholic, but by a law of 1904 the Church and its property are under the control of the State. Primary education is free and obligatory. The foreign commerce centres in Guayaquil. The chief products are cocoa, indiarubber, hides, coffee, sugar, and cotton. Ecuador is the largest cocoa-producing country. Panama hats are now made almost exclusively in Ecuador. Gold and other minerals exist in considerable quantities, but the country badly needs development. There is a railway from Duran to Quito (270 miles). Army about 4350 officers and men, with a National Guard which can be made up to 90,000.

Area (including the Galapagos Islands, which have an area of 2400 sq. m., pop. 400), 120,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,500,000, of whom nearly 900,000 are Indians. Capital, Quito, pop. 70,000; Guayaquil has a pop. of 80,000. Revenue, 1907, £1,272,457; 1908, £1,273,948; expenditure, 1907, £1,540,179; 1908, £1,274,456; foreign debt (purchased by the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Co., amount outstanding July 1909, \$13,259,000). Imports, 1909, £1,870,424; exports, 1909, £3,000,621.

President: General Eloy Alfaro, 1906-11.

Consul-General in London (and *Chargé d'Affaires ad int.*), Celso Nevares, 120, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

British Minister and Consul-General, C. L. des Graz (resident at Lima, Peru).—Consul at Quito, L. Söderström.—Consul at Guayaquil, Alfred Cartwright.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

Ruler.

Abbas Hilmi, eldest son of the late Tewfik Pasha, succeeded his father as the seventh Viceroy and third Khedive of Egypt Jan. 7th, 1902. He was b. July 14th, '74, and at the time of his father's death was studying at the Theresianum Academy at Vienna, where he had been for five years. He married Princess Ikbal Hanem, and has issue by her four daughters, a son and heir, Prince Mohammed Abdul Mouneim, born Feb. 20th, '99, and another son. His brother, Mohamed Ali, was born in '75. The Khedive has an annual allowance of £100,000.

Government.

Egypt is nominally dependent on Turkey. From '79 to '83 the country was under the dual control of France and Great Britain, but in the latter year Great Britain intervened after Arabi Pasha's rebellion, and since then has practically governed the country. The British occupation, at first regarded as temporary, has by force of circumstances become firmly established, and the predominant position of Great Britain was formally recognised by France by the Anglo-French Agreement (signed April 8th, 1904). The French, German, and other Governments also assented to very considerable modifications in the international arrangements established in Egypt for the protection of foreign bondholders, the modifications being contained in a draft Khedivial Decree annexed to the Agreement. H.M. Government gave an assurance to those Powers that their commerce with Egypt should enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment for thirty years.

There is a British Agent at Cairo, who has a seat in the Council of Ministers, in which, with the Khedive, rests the real legislative authority. There are, however, provincial

boards for local affairs, and a General Assembly and Legislative Council for national affairs, but with limited powers. An agitation has been promoted in recent years for the grant of full Parliamentary institutions. The General Assembly consists of the Ministry, the Legislative Council, and 46 popularly elected members; its consent is required to new taxes, and it must be summoned every two years. The Legislative Council consists of 30 members, of whom 14 are nominated, and its powers are chiefly consultative. The judicial system is somewhat complex. The Consular Courts try cases of crime brought against foreigners, and civil cases between foreigners of the same nationality; the Native Courts, instituted '84-9, are occupied with civil actions between natives, and crimes by natives; and there are also courts of religious law for Mohammedans. The Mixed Tribunals were instituted in '75 as a substitute for the Capitulations, under which each country transacted its legal business in its own Consulate. They deal with civil actions between persons of different nationalities, or between natives and foreigners, and to some extent with criminal offences of foreigners. They were set up for a period of five years, and ever since have been renewed periodically for periods of five years, the present term ending in 1910. The chief religion is that of Islam, the Moslems numbering over 9,000,000, but there are about 730,000 Christians, of whom 603,000 are Copts with the Patriarch of Alexandria at their head. In '07 only 5.8 per cent. of the population over 7 years of age could read and write. The remainder were illiterate, but progress is being made. In 1906 a Supreme Council of Education was reconstituted and a department of Agriculture and Technical Education established. There are many Government Coptic and Mohammedan schools.

Suez Canal.

This waterway is the property of an Egyptian company, authorised by the Viceroy in 1856, and confirmed by the Sultan ten years later, the concession having been granted to the late M. de Lesseps for 99 years from Nov. 1869. A proposal to extend the concession from 1969 to 2008 was put forward in 1910, but was rejected by the Egyptian National Assembly. The length of the waterway is 90 miles, of which 66 miles are canal and 24 miles natural lakes. The width of the canal is 120 feet, and the depth is sufficient for vessels drawing up to 23 feet. The general management is conducted from Paris, and the statutes are framed in accordance with French Company Law. In 1875 the British Government purchased the Khedive's shares for nearly £4,000,000 sterling. Their present value is more than £30,000,000. The affairs of the Canal are carried on by an Administrative Council of 32 members, of whom 10 are British, 3 of the latter being nominated by the Government. The report for 1909 recorded an increase in the traffic. The net tonnage was increased by 1,774,244 tons as compared with that of 1908, and by 679,093 tons as compared with that of 1907. The increase in the net tonnage had the effect of increasing the gross receipts, which amounted in 1909 to the highest sum ever reached—viz. 120,642,677*l.*, as against 108,452,235*l.* in 1908, and 116,000,036*l.* in 1907. The number of vessels which passed through the Canal was 4267 in 1907, 3795 in 1908, and 4239 in 1909,

of which 2651 in 1907, 2233 in 1908, and 2561 in 1909 carried the British flag. There was an increase of 1,289,585 tons last year as compared with 1908 in the tonnage of British vessels, which amounted to 9,495,868 tons in 1907, 8,302,802 tons in 1908, and 9,592,387 tons in 1909. During the same period the tonnage of German vessels increased from 2,253,651 tons in 1907 to 2,310,507 tons in 1908, and to 2,381,681 tons in 1909. The percentage of British vessels and their net tonnage increased in 1909 in comparison with 1908, being 60.4 and 62.3 respectively, as against 58.8 and 60.9 in 1908 and 62.1 and 64.5 in 1907. The percentage of German vessels and their net tonnage was 14.2 and 15.5 respectively, as compared with 15.4 and 16.9 in 1908, and 13.6 and 15.3 in 1907, while the percentage of net tonnage of the other maritime nations using the Canal in 1909 remained practically stationary as compared with the preceding year.

Army.

All male inhabitants are liable for service in the Egyptian army—6 years in the army, 5 in the police, and 4 in the reserve—and there are always about 150,000 young men on the rolls for conscription; but the burden is very light, and the men are all selected. The peace strength is about 9000 officers and men. The cavalry are recruited from the fellaheen of the Delta. The arm is the Martini-Henry. In the Soudanese battalions the service is voluntary. The artillery is the force that shows most markedly the impress of the European training. The horse battery has Syrian horses and light Krupp guns. The field batteries have Krupp mountain guns carried by mules, with a second line of camels. There is also a battalion of garrison artillery. The command of all the troops is vested in Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, with the title of Sirdar and Governor-General of the Soudan, and 188 British officers are attached to the Egyptian Army. The Intelligence Department reports the strength to be 18,273, including: cavalry, 789; camel corps, 629; Arab battalions, 206; artillery, 1258; infantry, 10,280.

The British forces in Egypt on the estimates of 1909-10 were 1 cavalry regiment, 1 horse battery, 1 garrison company, 1 company Royal Engineers, 4 infantry battalions, the 3rd battalion Coldstream Guards, and other details—total number of officers and men 6265. The British troops are under the command of Sir J. G. Maxwell. The Egyptian Government contributed £150,000 towards the maintenance of the British troops in 1910-11.

Industries, etc.

Principal products, cotton, sugar, and cereals, about two-thirds of the population being engaged in agriculture. The fellaheen, or small cultivators, receive advances from the Agricultural Bank up to £307 10*s.*, or in a few cases to £512 10*s.*, the loans being limited to 50 per cent. of the selling value of the land on which the advance is made. The Government guarantees interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on the Bank's capital, and the Bank charges 9 per cent. interest on its advances to the cultivators. The Bank takes all responsibility, but the Government through its tax-gatherers collects the money due to the Bank with the land tax. The development of the country's commerce and industry in recent years has been most

marked, and her prosperity is steadily increasing. But the cultivated area can never extend beyond the region which is capable of being watered by the Nile. There are 1412 miles of State railways, and 780 miles of light agricultural railways owned by companies.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area of Egypt (excluding the provinces reconquered in the Soudan), 400,000 sq. m., of which about 12,976 sq. m. are settled. **Pop.** (1907) 11,206,359. According to the 1907 census there were about 147,000 foreigners—63,000 Greeks, 35,000 Italians, 21,000 British, and 15,000 French. **Cairo** has a population of 654,000, and **Alexandria** of 370,000.

Revenue, 1908, £E15,522,000; 1909, £E15,402,000; **expenditure**, 1908, £E14,408,000; 1909, £E14,241,000. **Exports**, 1908, £E21,316,000; 1909, £E26,076,000; **imports**, 1908, £E25,100,000; 1909, £E22,230,500; **public debt**, £E95,315,780 (£E1 = £1 os. 6½d.). The United Kingdom's share of the import trade was in 1904 34 per cent., in 1905 32¼ per cent., in 1906 32½ per cent., in 1907 32½ per cent., in 1908 32½ per cent., and in 1909, 30½ per cent.

Ministry: *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior*, Mahomed Said Bey.—*Foreign Affairs*, Hussein Rushdi Pasha.—*Justice*, Saad Pasha Zagloul.—*Education*, Hishmet Pasha.—*Finance*, Sir Joseph Saba Pasha.—*Public Works and War*, Ismail Sirri Pasha.—*Public Instruction*, Ahmed Hichmet Pasha.

H.B.M. Agent and Consul-General, Sir Eldon Gorst, K.C.B.—*Councillor of Embassy*, (vacant).—*Consuls*, A. D. Alban, Cairo; D. A. Cameron, Alexandria; E. C. Blech, Port Said.

General Commanding Army of Occupation, Major-Gen. Sir J. G. Maxwell, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sirdar of Egyptian Army and Governor of the Soudan, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; Bibby Bros., 10, Mincing Lane; Kave, Son & Co., Ltd., 118, Fenchurch Street; Wescott & Laurance, Ingram Court; Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street; Gellatly & Co., Billiter Street. **Fares:** £10 to £20.

History in 1910.

As in India, so in Egypt, the unrest of a large section of the native population continued to cause grave anxiety to the rulers of the country. "One of those terrible and futile political crimes which from time to time disgrace the age in which we live" was perpetrated on Feb. 20th, when Boutros Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, was assassinated by a student named Ibrahim Wardany. "The motives of the crime," said Sir Eldon Gorst in his annual report (Cd. 5121), "were purely political. The murderer had no personal grudge against his victim, and was not acting under the influence of religious fanaticism, and in defence of his deed merely repeated the accusations which have, in season and out of season, been alleged against Boutros Pasha, in violent and threatening language, in the columns of the Nationalist Press. Though their wretched and misguided follower will pay the penalty, I have no hesitation in saying that the leaders of the Nationalist Party are morally responsible for the murder of Boutros Pasha. It is an example of the irony of fate that the

blow due to the criminal incitements of these self-styled patriots should have fallen upon the first genuine Egyptian who has risen to the highest position in the service of his country."

After some delay, during which numerous attempts were made to terrorise his judges, Wardany was brought to trial, condemned, and executed.

Sir Eldon Gorst stated that the Press Law (see 1910 ed.) had been applied "with great, perhaps too great, moderation." "It is possible," he said, "though not, I fear, probable, that those who have been engaged for the last few years in stirring up the evil passions of the ignorant and credulous may at last perceive that they are playing with fire, and endeavour to mend their ways. If this should not turn out to be the case, it will become necessary to apply the Press Law with greater severity than heretofore. No obligation of Government is more imperative than to protect efficiently the lives and reputations of those who devote themselves to the service of their country."

While taking a hopeful view of the future of the Legislative Council, Sir Eldon Gorst noted the weak points of the institution. Among them are the facts that "the majority of the members are easily led astray by the more turbulent spirits, and that the chief pre-occupation of all of them is to avoid being abused in the native Press for want of patriotism, which is the invariable result of any support, however mild or platonic, given to the proposals of the Government."

"You cannot use the Legislative Council or the General Assembly," said Sir Edward Grey in a speech delivered in the House of Commons on June 13th, "to improve the government of Egypt if they are to become, as they have lately shown a tendency to become, the mere instrument of what is called the national movement against the British occupation."

At the end of a journey through the length of the African continent, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt arrived at Cairo in March, and while in Egypt evinced considerable interest in affairs. On visiting London soon afterwards he was presented with the Freedom of the City (May 31st), and on this occasion made a speech which contained a notable reference to the position of England in Egypt. "In Egypt," said Mr. Roosevelt, "you are not only the guardians of your own interests; you are also the guardians of the interests of civilisation; and the present condition of affairs in Egypt is a grave menace to both your Empire and to civilisation. You have given Egypt the best government it has had for at least 2000 years—probably a better government than it has ever had before; for never in history has the poor man in Egypt, the tiller of the soil, the ordinary labourer, been treated with as much justice and mercy, under a rule as free from corruption and brutality, as during the last twenty-eight years. Yet recent events, and especially what has happened in connection with and following on the assassination of Boutros Pasha, have shown that, in certain vital points, you have erred; and it is for you to make good your error. It has been an error proceeding from the effort to do too much and not too little in the interests of the Egyptians themselves; but unfortunately it is necessary for all of us who have to do with uncivilised peoples, and especially with fanatical peoples, to remember that in such a situation as yours in Egypt, weakness, timidity,

and sentimentality may cause even more far-reaching harm than violence and injustice. Of all broken reeds, sentimentality is the most broken reed on which righteousness can lean. . . . Either you have the right to be in Egypt or you have not; either it is or it is not your duty to establish and keep order. If you feel that you have not the right to be in Egypt, if you do not wish to establish and to keep order there, why, then, by all means get out of Egypt. If, as I hope, you feel that your duty to civilised mankind and your fealty to your own great traditions alike bid you to stay, then make the fact and the name agree and show that you are ready to meet in very deep the responsibility which is yours." The speech attracted widespread attention. In reply to some of its critics who held that Mr. Roosevelt's frankness was discourteous to the country which was offering him hospitality, Sir Edward Grey stated (June 13th) that Mr. Roosevelt had communicated his views to him before making the speech, and that he "seldom listened to anything with greater pleasure." Mr. Balfour on the same occasion said: "I never heard a speech dealing with a British problem—and in that sense, I admit, the speaker skated over very thin ice—which was less deserving of the charge of being an insult to the country whose hospitality the speaker was at the time enjoying."

The Khedive made the pilgrimage to Mecca in January. In June His Highness visited the Sultan at Constantinople.

The Egyptian Nationalists arranged to meet in congress in Paris in September, but the meeting was prohibited by the French Government. The Congress was held in Brussels, where it welcomed among its guests Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P. The members desired to join in the public celebration, on the 23rd, of the anniversary of Belgian independence, but were prevented by the police.

The Anglo-Egyptian Soudan.

By the '96, '97, '98, and '99 campaigns the Government re-established its authority over the provinces in the Soudan, temporarily abandoned in '82 and '83, and during the rule of the Mahdi and the Khalifa. A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, settling the details for the administration of the Soudan, was signed (Jan. 19th, '99). The supreme military and civil command is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Khedive with the consent of H.M. Government. The importation and exportation of slaves is absolutely prohibited, and special attention is paid to the enforcement of the Brussels Act of '90 as to the import, sale and manufacture of firearms and distilled or spirituous liquors. Import duties on entering the Soudan are not payable on goods coming from Egyptian territory, and the duties on goods coming from other countries must not exceed those levied in Egypt. The Soudan has been divided into thirteen provinces—viz., Khartoum, Blue Nile, Dongola, Berber, Senaar, Kassala, Kordofan, White Nile, Bahr-el-Ghazal, Wady Halfa, Suakin, Upper Nile, and Mongalla—each under a Governor who is a British officer of the Egyptian Army. The provinces are divided into districts under Egyptian officers. Darfur is left under the rule of its Sultan. The civil and criminal codes in force are based on those of India, and a Judicial Commissioner sits at Khartoum, to whom an appeal lies

from the provincial tribunals. An educational system is being built up, and there are training colleges for teachers at Khartoum (Gordon Memorial College opened Nov. 1902), Omdurman, Suakin, and Rufaa. A railway runs from Cairo to Khartoum, and is being extended southwards. At the end of 1909, 110 miles of the extension had been laid. The Nile—Red Sea Railway, 331 miles long and 3½ ft. gauge, has been built from Port Sudan, 30 miles north of Suakin, to the mouth of the Atbara River, about 20 miles south of Berber, on the Nile. The Karima—Abu Hamed Railway, 138 miles in length, runs east from the Nile to Abu Hamed, where it joins the railway to Berber and Khartoum.

Area estimated at 950,000 sq. m., pop. at 2,000,000, including 3104 Europeans, and 9815 Abyssinians, Egyptians, and Indians. Khartoum has a population of 14,823 and Omdurman of 41,592. The revenue in 1909 was £E1,040,000; the expenditure £E1,153,000.

FRANCE.

France, since the overthrow of Napoleon III. in 1870, has been a Republic governed by a President and two Chambers under the constitution of '71, revised in '75, '84, '85, and '89.

President.

M. Armand Fallières, elected to the presidency Jan. 17th, 1906, in succession to M. Loubet, was b. at Meziu (Lot-et-Garonne), Nov. 6th, 1841. He is a man of simple habits, great *bonhomie*, and uprightness, and delights to supervise work on his vineyards, the Loupillon estate, in his native district. His father was a clerk of the peace at Mézin. The future President was called to the Bar at Nérac, of which he became Mayor and Deputy ('76) as a member of the Republican Left party. Re-elected in '77, he became Under-Secretary for the Interior ('80), Minister of the Interior ('82), Prime Minister (March 29th, '83), his Cabinet falling 11 months later, when the Senate rejected the Bill dealing with pretenders to the throne of France. After this he was twice Minister of Public Education, twice Minister of Justice, and again Minister of the Interior, until in '99 he succeeded M. Loubet as President of the Senate, having been elected a member of that assembly in '90. He visited England in 1908, and, with King Edward, attended the Franco-British Exhibition. He received the Royal Victorian Chain. M. Fallières is a man of culture and an orator. He loves books, and has written verse both in French and in the Languedocien dialect. He married Mlle Besson, daughter of a solicitor, and has two children—a son who is a barrister, and a daughter who was married to M. Jean Lanes, General Secretary of the Presidency of the Republic, Aug. 10th, 1908.

Government.

The legislature consists of the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz., the Senate of 300 members, indirectly elected for 9 years (one-third retiring every 3 years) by delegates chosen by the Municipal Councils and the Senators, Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the Departments (there are a number of Senators originally elected for life by the two Chambers, but as these die the vacancies are filled up by the election of Senators for a period of 9 years only); and the Chamber of Deputies of 584 members,

elected for 4 years by universal suffrage. The method of election is by *scrutin d'arrondissement*, but the Electoral Reform Bill now before the legislature proposes a return to the system of *scrutin de liste* with proportional representation. At present each Department is divided into *arrondissements* returning one Deputy, though where the population of the *arrondissement* exceeds 100,000, it is divided into two or more constituencies. Each elector votes for one Deputy only. Candidates are compelled to declare for which constituency they will stand. Voters are required to be over 21 and to have a 6-months' residential qualification. Both Houses can initiate and frame laws, except in the case of financial laws, which must first be presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. Deputies and Senators are both paid at the rate of 15,000 fr. a year. The Presidents of the two Chambers each receive in addition 72,000 fr. a year for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways on making a small annual payment.

The executive power is confided to the President, who is elected for seven years by the two Houses united in National Assembly, and receives 600,000 fr. a year, and a further allowance of 600,000 fr. for expenses. He appoints the Ministers and makes all civil and military appointments. War can be declared by the President only with consent of the two Houses, and his every act must be countersigned by a Minister.

The *Conseil d'Etat* is a special body, composed of Councillors, *Maitres de Requêtes* and Auditors, all appointed by the President, and presided over by the Minister of Justice. Its function is to give advice upon administrative points submitted to it by the Government.

The colonies are looked upon as being politically part of France, and are represented in the Senate by 4 Senators and in the Chamber by 10 Deputies.

The Army.

The French army is administered by the War Department, or Ministry of War, with Gen. Brun at its head, assisted by an Under-Secretary, a Military Cabinet, and the chiefs of various bureaux. Upon matters of high policy the Minister is advised by the Superior Council of the Army, which consists of the most experienced officers under the presidency of the Commander-in-Chief designate, Gen. Trémeau. The Chief of the General Staff of the army (Gen. Lafon de Ladébat) is responsible to the Minister in the matter of plans, manœuvres, and preparation for war, and controls the directors of infantry, cavalry, engineers, artillery, finance, etc.

The forces are organised in 20 army corps, exclusive of the Paris garrison and Tunis; their headquarters being at Lille, Amiens, Rouen, Le Mans, Orleans, Châlons-sur-Marne, Besançon, Bourges, Tours, Rennes, Nantes, Limoges, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Algiers, Nancy.

The army estimates for 1910 amounted to £34,372,198, being an increase of £2,881,198 upon the previous year; but the Budget Committee effected economies of £61,308. The increase is largely due to the effect of previous laws, the reorganisation of the Artillery, and increase of pay.

The establishment is 28,532 officers and 552,959 men for the active arms and the Saharan troops; and 677 officers and 24,135 men for the gendarmerie and the republican guard.

The Active Army is constituted as follows: about 590 battalions of Infantry, 30 battalions of Chasseurs, 12 Foreign, 24 Zouaves, 24 Algerian Tirailleurs, 1 Saharan Tirailleurs, and 5 African Light Infantry: total, about 685 battalions. Under the *loi des cadres* a reorganisation is contemplated affecting the number and constitution of regiments. The Cavalry form 31 regiments of Dragoons, 21 of Chasseurs, 14 of Hussars, 13 of Cuirassiers, 6 of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and 4 of Spahis (all of 5 squadrons); also 2 squadrons for the Sahara, and squadrons in Senegal, Indo-China, etc. The Artillery is being increased and reorganised under the law of July 24th, 1909. The four-gun battery is to be retained. The force will be as follows: 42 coast and 47 fortress batteries, 619 field batteries, 21 Rimailho 6-in field howitzer batteries, 14 mountain batteries, and 16 horse batteries. In addition, outside France and Corsica, 8 coast, 15 field, and 4 mountain batteries. This reorganisation is to be completed within two years. The number of new field batteries to be organised is 105, and officers are being transferred from the infantry. Of the new batteries 36 have been constituted by the transformation of the same number of horse batteries, 94 were new organisations, and 65 batteries were to be created. The reorganisation is expected to be completed early in 1911. The establishment, which is in course of modification, is: Field batteries, 433; Horse batteries, 52; Mountain batteries, 26; Foot (or Fortress) batteries, 109. The Engineers number 26 battalions, and 3 Railway companies with telegraphists, ballooning troops, etc.; and the Military Train has 20 squadrons (comprising 72 companies).

The strength by arms is:—

	France.	Algiers and Tunis.
Infantry	332,845	43,200
Cavalry	56,764	8,450
Artillery	76,936	3,875
Engineers	12,250	1,118
Train	10,560	1,850

In addition are 2200 non-commissioned officers and 12,000 men in the administrative troops, 4000 officers unattached, 420 officers and 3220 men in the military schools, and 2400 officers and 480 men supernumerary.

The Reserve comprises 245 three-battalion regiments of infantry (with a skeleton formation of officers and men), 30 battalions of Chasseurs, 40 regiments of cavalry, 41 squadrons, and 216 batteries. The Territorial Army has 145 infantry regiments, 7 battalions of Chasseurs, 42 squadrons, about 100 batteries, 20 battalions of engineers, and, in addition, the men of the customs and forest services, 14 battalions of Zouaves in Algeria, as well as other troops. For administration, training, and mobilisation, the units of the Reserve and the Territorial Army are attached to the corresponding units of the Active Army.

Personal service was introduced in 1877, and under the law of 1905, which reduced the colour service from 3 years, the men serve 2 years in the Active Army, 11 years in its reserve, 6 years in the Territorial Army, and 6 in its

reserve. Reservists and Territorial soldiers are called out for periodical training. The contingents of men averaged 215,000 in 1896-1905, and the contingent of 1908 was 210,000. In 1909 it fell to 207,000, and in 1912 is expected to have fallen to 204,000. This decline is due to the decreasing birth-rate, and promises to be progressive. It is estimated that in 10 years 34,000 men will have been lost to the army, and in 20 years the effective of 4 army corps on a war footing (62,000). A proposal is afoot to make good the deficiency by enrolling Algerian natives and black troops, and experimentally a battalion of Senegalese rifles was sent to Algeria in 1910.

The total effective of the French Army on a war footing is now estimated to be 2,350,000, but probably another million could be placed in the field.

The Navy.

The French Navy has for its head the Minister of Marine, who is assisted in regard to matters of routine and administrative work by an Under-Secretary of State, the present holders of these positions being Admiral Boué de Lapeyrière and M. Chéron, who were appointed when the Briand Ministry came into office in July 1909. As part of the reorganisation scheme introduced by the new Minister of Marine, the Superior Council of the Navy was reconstituted by a decree dated Oct. 1st, 1909, and now consists of the Chief of the General Staff of the Navy (Vice-Admiral Marin-Darbel), the Inspectors-General of Home Squadrons (Vice-Admiral L. A. Caillard), Submarine Defences (Vice-Admiral J. A. Philibert), Naval Materiel (Vice-Admiral R. J. Marquis), and Schools, Training Ships, and Seamen's Depots (Vice-Admiral P. Germinet), and officers of vice-admiral's rank who, during the previous two years, have relinquished command of a sea-going squadron. The Minister of Marine acts as President of this Superior Council, and can summon to a seat upon it, with a deliberative voice, the Inspectors-General of the Engineering, Commissariat, Medical, and Naval Works branches, when matters relating to their departments are under consideration. The directors and heads of the central administrative service can also be summoned to the Council under similar circumstances. The list of these officials includes:—

Comptroller, M. Serres.

Director of Construction, M. Louis.

Director of Ordnance, Col. Gausselin.

Ships under Trial, Rear-Admiral H. de Monferrand.

Ships in Commission, Rear-Admiral J. M. Neny.

Hydrographer, M. F. I. Hanusse.

Director of Navigation and Fisheries, E. L. I. Trefeu.

Chief of Medical Service, Inspector-General E. F. L. Bertrand.

The 1910 Naval Estimates amounted to £13,659,820, as against £13,353,824 for 1909. A sum of £4,918,202 was allotted to new construction, as compared with £4,641,501 in the previous year.

The general debate on the estimates in the Chamber of Deputies was opened on Feb. 23rd, when the Minister of Marine made a statement in regard to his new policy. Referring to the reorganisation of the fleets at sea, he said that

"this strengthening of our effective forces has been accomplished in two months without any additional budgetary expense." The extra men required had been recruited from ships which had been "superannuated" in accordance with the advice of the Superior Council. There had been introduced a system by which any fleet unit requiring repair would be temporarily replaced by a *bateau de remplacement*, the fleets being thereby always *au complet*. In remote waters the French naval division would equal that of foreign Powers. The arsenals, the Minister continued, were turning out one and a half times more ammunition than was the case three months previously. A proper organisation of gunnery training had been established, the former system by which officers were lent to the Navy by the War Department for this work having been abolished. Owing to the system of mines, protection was afforded "against the indiscreet curiosity of foreign fleets, while we are free ourselves to enter and to leave our naval ports in perfect safety. The new naval programme will complete our naval defence." The Minister concluded with a reference to the reforms accomplished in the central administration, reforms which were again dealt with during the next day's debate by the Under-Secretary, who assured the Chamber, amid loud cheers, that Admiral Boué de Lapeyrière was "not only a chief, but a great chief upon whom the country could repose the greatest hopes" (*Times*, Feb. 24-25th, 1910). A statement of the policy of his Government by the Prime Minister, M. Briand, in the Chamber on June 9th, 1910, included the following reference to foreign policy and national defence: "The Republic realised the necessity of international peace, but it felt that its material power must be maintained as the surest guarantee of its independence and dignity. It had contracted an alliance and friendships which it would take pains to strengthen, but these understandings implied that the Republic was able to maintain its position in the world. The value of its co-operation was commensurate with its power, and it was a matter of loyalty to its ally and its friends that it should keep this power intact. The Government must, therefore, ask the country to make whatever sacrifices were necessary, and in this connection he announced the early reconsideration of the naval programme which had been submitted to the last Legislature."

The programme referred to by M. Briand was a new organic law for the constitution of the French Navy, which was presented to the Council of Ministers by Admiral de Lapeyrière on Feb. 7th, 1910. The law provides that the battle fleet in home waters shall consist of 28 battleships, which are to be formed into 4 squadrons of 6 ships each, with the remaining 4 in reserve. To each squadron will be attached 2 scout cruisers and 12 destroyers; 2 cruisers and 4 destroyers are to be held in reserve, making a total of 10 cruisers and 52 destroyers. The foreign service fleet is to consist of 10 ships, with such smaller craft as may be required. The submarine flotilla will consist of 94 vessels, with 4 mine-laying ships, and such mine-raising vessels as may be required. The duration of life of ships for active service was fixed at twenty-five years for battleships, and for ships on foreign service whose keels have been laid

down before 1909; twenty years for all other vessels laid down before 1909; twenty years for scout cruisers; and seventeen years for destroyers and submarines. The prescribed establishment is to be reached by Jan. 1st, 1919, and as regards the new battleships to be laid down the following summary was given by the *Moniteur de la Flotte*: 1910, 1 new unit, and 1 to replace the *Brennus*; 1911, 2 new units; 1912, 2 units to replace the *Carnot* and *Charles Mariel*; 1913, 1 new unit, and 1 to replace the *Jauréguiberry*; 1914, 2 units to replace the *Bouvet* and *Massena*; 1915, 2 units to replace the *Charlemagne* and *St. Louis*; 1916, 2 new units; 1917, 1 unit to replace the *Gaulois*. The only battleships of the present Navy remaining under the age limit on Jan. 1st, 1919, will be the *Suffren* and the 12 vessels of the *Patrie* and *Danton* classes. In the preamble to the draft of the new organic law, which was published as a Parliamentary paper on Feb. 16th (see *Times*, Feb. 17th, 1910), its object was described as being fourfold—first, to create a battle fleet which shall be capable of vigorous action in any warlike emergency; secondly, to provide the ships which are indispensable for the political requirements of France abroad; thirdly, to organise a system of submarine defence for the protection of the fleet's bases of operations, and for the occupation of points which are of particular strategic importance; and, fourthly, to fix the rules which are essential for determining the number of effective units, together with their complements of men, and the stocks of stores and ammunition required by the fleet. In support of the principle of an organic law, which, as in the case of the German Navy Law, shall be methodical and elastic, it was finally urged that "it is the function of the Minister of Marine, in consultation with the Navy Council, to decide such technical questions as armament, protection, speed, and radius of action on the basis of the various categories of ships for which the law provides."

The new Navy Law has not (November 1910) been discussed by the Chamber or the Senate; but in the first week of April 1910 the Government Bill for the construction of the two battleships to be laid down in the summer and completed in 1913 was passed by both Houses. These vessels, the first of the new organic law, are referred to below.

The French Navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The Inscription Maritime, dating back to 1683, and owing its origin to J. B. Colbert, the Minister of Marine in Louis XIV.'s time, contains the names of all male individuals devoted to a seafaring life from the 18th to the 50th year of age. Young men liable to service in the Army may, however, volunteer for service in the Navy. In June 1909 the Minister of Marine submitted to the Chamber of Deputies the draft of an amending law, whereby any surplus of recruits on the registers of the Inscription Maritime would become available for service in the land forces, the system providing a surplus of approximately 58,000 men, for which the naval authorities would have no use whatever on mobilisation. For administrative purposes France is divided into five divisions maritimes, and subdivided into twelve arrondissement maritimes.

The number of officers and men on the

establishment is about 55,000, but it is believed that the actual *personnel* falls about 2000 short of this figure. The number in Reserve was 49,300. The executive officers are: 15 vice-admirals, 30 rear-admirals, 125 captains, 215 commanders, 754 lieutenants, 420 sub-lieutenants, 170 midshipmen.

The number of ships built, building, or projected for the French Navy on Oct. 31st, 1910, was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships	17	8	2
Armoured cruisers . .	21	1	—
Coast-defence ships . .	8	—	—
Protected cruisers—			
1st class	5	—	—
2nd class	9	—	—
3rd class	8	—	—
Torpedo vessels	10	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	60	17	8
Torpedo boats	246	—	—
Submarines	56	23	—

No battleships were added to the French Navy in 1910; and the scrapping of the obsolete battleship *Magenta* reduced the number of effective ships from 18 to 17. Five of the eight battleships building were launched in 1909—the *Voltaire* (Jan. 16th), the *Diderot* (April 19th), the *Condorcet* (April 20th), the *Danton* (July 4th, after an unsuccessful attempt at launching on May 22nd), and the *Mirabeau* (Oct. 28th). A sixth vessel, the *Vergniaud*, took the water on April 12th, 1910. These vessels are sister-ships of the 1906 programme, of 18,500 tons displacement, turbines of the Parsons type, and a speed of 19½ knots. Though contemporary with the British *Dreadnought*, they cannot be classed with that vessel, owing to their having a mixed armament (four 12-in. and twelve 9½-in.) instead of a uniform one of 12-in. guns only. The *Voltaire*, the first of the class, began her trials in October 1910, and it was announced in August that the Minister of Marine had taken steps to secure the commissioning of all 6 ships by the end of 1911. The 2 other battleships actually in hand were the *Jean Bart* and *Courbet*, which were authorised by the bill of April 5th, 1910. The *Courbet* was officially begun on Sept. 1st, and the *Jean Bart* on Nov. 10th, the beginning of both ships having been somewhat delayed. Considerable material had, however, been prepared for these vessels, and their machinery ordered. They will have a displacement of 23,457 tons, and will carry 12 12-in. and 22 5½-in. guns.

Of the destroyers in hand 7 were approaching completion. To reach the establishment fixed by the Navy Law, 20 vessels of this class will be built by 1919, being 8 additional boats, and 12 in replacement of obsolete craft. Three of the submarines under construction were completing afloat, the *Turquoise*, *Gay Lussac*, and *Charles Brin*; these and 6 other boats were to be completed by the end of the year.

One armoured cruiser was completed, the *Edgar Quinet*, and the construction of the *Waldeck-Rousseau* was continued. The last named should be completed during 1911. In August 1910 the *Edgar Quinet*, on trial at full power, developed a speed of 23½ knots with 39,803 horse-power.

The French Navy now occupies the fifth place among the naval powers of the world, having been overtaken in recent years by the fleets of the United States, Germany, and Japan.

The Government dockyards are situated as follows:—Cherbourg: two docks take battleships, six smaller. Brest: one dock takes battleships; others very small. Lorient: one large dock, to take any ship, under construction; one takes battleships, one small cruisers. Rochefort: three docks take small vessels only. Toulon: one dock able to take any ship, two battleships up to 14,000 tons, six others cruisers and torpedo craft. France has five docks able to take ships of the *Dreadnought* type.

Until Oct. 1909 the most powerful ships of the French Navy were concentrated in the Mediterranean, and known as the Mediterranean Squadron, a less powerful group constituting the Northern Squadron. In the month referred to a change was made in the distribution of ships with the object of making the fleet more elastic and efficient. The Mediterranean force was renamed the First Squadron, and that previously called the Northern Squadron became the Second Squadron. Each squadron was allotted six battleships, four armoured cruisers, one first-class protected cruiser, and a flotilla of twelve destroyers. A battleship and armoured cruiser, with half crews, were deputed to form a reserve for each squadron. A feature of the constitution of the First and Second Squadrons as described was that neither of them was permanently attached to one or other of the ports, as was formerly the case. They are intended to be interchanged in accordance with the requirements of the naval service and the exigencies of naval policy. The Commander-in-Chief of the First Squadron is Vice-Admiral de Jonquières, and of the Second Squadron Vice-Admiral M. J. Aubert. The last-named was visited in September 1910 by the President and the Prime Minister, accompanied by the Minister of Marine, the party embarking on the battleship *St. Louis* to witness gunnery practice and tactical evolutions.

On May 26th, 1910, the submersible *Pluviôse* was sunk off Calais by a mail steamer, with the loss of all her crew of 26. The boat was raised on June 12th, when unmistakable traces of fire were found in the hull, which suggested that a short circuit in her electrical apparatus made the boat unmanageable before the collision with the *Pas de Calais*.

Local Government, Education, etc.

As to local government, the unit is the commune, governed by a municipal council and a mayor. The 36,222 communes are combined into 2911 cantons, containing on an average 12 communes, and the cantons into 362 arrondissements, governed by elective arrondissement councils and sub-prefects, these arrondissements again forming the Departments, of which there are 86, each with a Departmental Council, besides the territory of Belfort. Prefects, with large powers, represent the Executive, and control the Departments, and Sub-Prefects the Arrondissements.

By a law passed on Dec. 9th, 1905, the Churches were separated from the State, which now recognises no religion officially; and the

adherents of all creeds were authorised to form associations for public worship. Formerly the Roman Catholic Church, the Reformed Church, the Augsburg Confession and the Jews were so recognised, and salaries were paid to ministers of the different Churches by the State. But save for pensions and grants made during the period of transition no salaries are now paid by the State. Buildings used for public worship may still be so used, under regulations specified by the Government. Roman Catholics form the large majority of the population.

Primary education, which was reorganised in '78 and '86, is free and obligatory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and admirably organised. All teachers are laymen, and are paid by the State, except in the towns which number more than 150,000 inhabitants. Secondary education is given in the State *lycées* and communal colleges, in private establishments, and in ecclesiastical seminaries; there are also facilities, including *lycées*, colleges, and courses of secondary instruction, for over 34,000 girls. Numerous technical and special schools, besides 15 universities, complete the educational system.

The legal system comprises for civil cases the Justices of the Peace, and above them the 26 Appeal Courts and the Courts of Cassation. Criminal cases, except petty offences which are dealt with at the Police Courts, come before the Police Correctional Courts, consisting of three judges, but no jury. An examining magistrate, the *juge d'instruction*, makes a preliminary inquiry, and may dismiss the case or send it for trial. Above these courts are the Assize Courts, assisted by twelve jurors, the Courts of Appeal and the Criminal Court of Cassation. Tribunals of commerce and councils of experts deal with commercial cases.

Newspapers.

The principal Parisian papers are the following:—

Matin, editor, M. Stéphane Lauzanne. *Petit Parisien*—largest circulation of any paper in the world; editor, M. Touchard. *Journal*; London correspondent, M. E. Palmié, 109, Fleet Street. *Petit Journal*, the circulation of which exceeds 1,000,000. *Echo de Paris*, which uses the *Daily Telegraph* service of news. *Petite République*. *Éclair*. In the case of the following, the small news value is balanced by political importance: *Radical*, *Aurore*, *Humanité*, *Lanterne*, *Siècle*, *République Française*, *Libre Parole*, *Soleil*, and *Univers*. *The Figaro* (editor, M. Gaston Calmette; London correspondent, M. J. Coudurier, 8, New Coventry Street, W.) and the *Gaulois* form a class apart, and may be described as society papers. Evening papers include the *Temps* (editor, M. Adrien Hébrard), which is certainly the most important and influential paper in France; *Journal des Débats* (editor, M. de Nalèche), founded more than a century ago; *Messidor Liberté*; *Intransigeant* (leader-writer, M. Henri Rochefort); *Presse*; and *Patrie*. The European edition of the *New York Herald* and the Continental edition of the *Daily Mail* (London) are both published in Paris. The number of illustrated papers is on the increase. The principal are the *Monde Illustré*, *Illustration*, and *Vie Illustrée*.

Some provincial papers have more than a local circulation and reputation. The *Dépêche de Toulouse* has great political influence.

Industries and Statistics.

At the end of 1907 there were 24,817 miles of first-class railways being worked, and 3,700 miles of local lines. Large advances, accounting for a considerable proportion of the public debt, have been made by the country to the railways, which will ultimately revert to the State. There were 302 miles of canals used for internal navigation, and 4665 miles of rivers similarly used. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, etc., leather, skins and furs, and small ware. Manufactures accounted for £118,500,000 of the exports in 1908, raw materials for £53,656,000, and food products for £29,872,000. The chief imports are wool, silk, coal, cotton, oil seeds, timber, hides, cereals, textiles, machinery, wine, food products. Raw materials accounted for £143,596,000 of the imports in 1908, food products for £37,388,000, and manufactures for £44,636,000. Agricultural operations engage nearly half the population, and include not only the growing of cereals, wheat principally, but roots, cattle, sugar, silk, wine, vegetables, and poultry and eggs. Coal and iron mines exist, and there is a considerable fishing industry, besides the ordinary manufacturing pursuits.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, is a French Department. Area, 3367 sq. m.; pop. 295,589. Chief town, Ajaccio. There is a French torpedo-station there. British Vice-Consul, Hon. H. C. C. Dundas.

Area, 207,218 sq. m.; pop., 1906, 39,252,267. The birth rate is very low, and consequently the rate of increase is practically stationary: births, 1904, 818,229; 1905, 807,292; 1906, 806,847; 1907, 773,969; deaths, 1904, 761,203; 1905, 770,171; 1907, 793,883; 1908, 794,712. The population of Paris is 2,763,393 (1907). Other principal towns are Marseilles (pop. 517,498), Lyons (472,114), Bordeaux (251,047), and Lille (205,602).

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1906 (estimated)	£ 148,369,660	£ 148,367,683
1907	" 153,368,890	" 153,353,013
1908	" 156,423,000	" 156,411,000
1909	" 160,217,800	" 160,208,987
1910	" 167,423,349	" 167,415,298

Of the total revenue in 1910 £23,317,930 came from direct taxes, and £113,664,922 from indirect taxes.

Public debt, 1909 (funded), £1,156,881,529; (floating), £69,528,981; total, £1,226,410,510.

The Departments' debts were £26,348,981 in 1905; and the Communes' debts were £166,648,051 in 1908 (of which Paris was responsible for £100,881,500).

	Imports.	Exports.
1905	£ 186,950,000	190,469,000
1906	" 225,080,000	210,600,000
1907	" 248,920,000	223,840,000
1908	" 225,620,000	202,078,000
1909	" 238,905,000	220,466,000
	From U.K.	To U.K.
1905	£ 23,700,000	50,248,000
1906	" 30,020,000	51,631,000
1907	" 35,323,000	54,752,000
1908	" 31,716,000	47,184,000
1909	" 35,460,000	50,452,000

Diplomatic.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Interior and of Public Worship, M. Briand.—Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon.—War, General Brun.—Marine, Admiral de Lapeyrière.—Finance, M.

Klotz.—Public Instruction, M. Faure.—Justice, M. Th. Girard.—Commerce, M. Jean Dupuy.—Colonies, M. Morel.—Agriculture, M. Raynaud.—Public Works, M. Puech.—Labour and Hygiene, M. Lafferre.

Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.—Counsellor of Embassy, M. Daeschner.—Commercial Attaché, M. Jean Périer.—Consul-General, M. A. L. de Zalande, 4, Christopher Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.

British Ambassador at Paris, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Leveson Bertie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Counsellor of Embassy, Hon. L. D. Carnegie, M.V.O.; Commercial Attaché, Sir H. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Military Attaché, Col. W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G., M.V.O.

British Consuls-General: Paris, A. Percy Inglis, M.V.O., I.S.O., 7, Rue d'Agnesseau; Havre, H. L. Churchill; Marseilles, M. C. Gurney, M.V.O. Consuls: Bordeaux, R. D. G. Macdonald; Calais, C. A. Payton, M.V.O.; Dunkirk, P. C. Sarell; Lyons, E. R. E. Vivars; Nice, J. W. Keogh; Rouen, C. B. C. Clipperton.

Political Parties.

A few years ago the two main groups in politics might have been roughly, but accurately, defined as Republicans and Reactionaries, the latter including the Royalists—followers of the Duc d'Orléans (*q.v.*), and Imperialists—(followers of Prince Napoleon Victor) (*q.v.*). Now, however, the main division is between the Government Republicans and the Opposition, an Opposition embracing the most diverse elements. At the general election on April 27th, 1902, the Progressists lost heavily, and the Nationalists gained ground only in Paris. After the election a new Cabinet under M. Combes succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Administration in June 1902, the latter having held office since June '99. In 1904 a split took place amongst the Radical Socialists, a large number of the group forming a new party called the Radical Socialist Left. In Feb. 1905 M. Rouvier succeeded as Prime Minister, and formed a Cabinet containing 6 Radicals and Radical Socialists, and 5 Republicans of the Left. M. Rouvier took up the greater part of the programme of his predecessor as to the Education question and the separation of Church and State, but declared that he would carry out the programme in a more conciliatory way. In June 1905 M. Delcassé resigned his post as Foreign Minister, the Moroccan affair being the apparent cause of his retirement, and M. Rouvier took over his portfolio himself. In March 1906 M. Sarrien became Prime Minister, and the General Election in May resulted in the return of the Bloc to power with a gain of 56 seats, the Bloc being a coalition between the various Radical Republican groups and the Socialists. There were returned 246 Radicals and Socialist Radicals, 77 Radical Republicans, 7 dissident Radicals, 22 Independent Socialists, 53 Unified Socialists, 64 Progressists or Mélinists, and 117 Royalists, Bonapartists and Nationalists. Only a minority of the Socialists favour the Collectivist programme. In Oct. 1906, M. Clemenceau succeeded M. Sarrien as Premier. M. Clemenceau remained in power until July 1909, when he was defeated after a heated controversy with M. Delcassé in the Chamber. He was succeeded by M. Briand. The general election of 1910 made little alteration in the relative strength of parties.

History in 1910.

Heavy falls of rain and snow resulted in floods which in January attained the proportion of a national disaster. Nearly all the great rivers of France overflowed their banks in places, isolating towns, overwhelming villages, and drowning cattle. In Paris, where the injury to property was greatest, extraordinary scenes were witnessed. Public buildings of historic importance were threatened at their foundations; some of the public offices were vacated, others were accessible only by boat; factories were closed; and hundreds of refugees pouring into the city from the inundated suburbs swelled the ranks of the homeless and unemployed. It was estimated that the losses in Paris and its neighbourhood alone amounted to £40,000,000. The calamity was met with courage and ability by the Government, and stirred the generous sympathy of the world, gifts for the relief of the sufferers pouring in from all parts of the globe. In November another rise of the Seine submerged large tracts of country and caused grave alarm in the capital.

The relationship of Church and State occupied a prominent place in public attention in the opening months of the year. Attacks by the Roman Catholic Bishops upon the instruction given in State schools provoked a counter-attack by the Radical Party upon the voluntary schools and two Government Bills regulating their supervision. A profound sensation was created in March by the arrest of M. Duez, one of the principal liquidators of the property of the religious orders. M. Duez confessed the embezzlement of large sums of national money. The incident formed the subject of an interpellation in the Chamber, but the Government successfully acquitted itself of responsibility for the circumstances which had rendered the defalcations possible.

The Budget for 1909-10 was finally adopted on April 8th, after a sharp conflict between the Chamber and the Senate upon the question of the right of the Senate to incorporate in the estimates items for which the Chamber had drawn up a special account. Ultimately the Senate yielded upon the constitutional question, the Chamber responding to its appeal to vote special grants for the items which had occasioned the dispute.

One of the last acts of the expiring Chamber of Deputies was to pass (March 31st) the Old Age Pensions Bill (see 1910 ANNUAL). The Finance Law of 1911 is to provide the necessary resources and to specify the date at which the scheme is to come into force.

The new tariff (see 1910 ANNUAL) came into force on April 1st.

The General Elections in April turned mainly upon the question of Electoral Reform, which had been placed in the front of the Government programme. Of the 577 Deputies, all but 129 urged the need of electoral reform, and 272 advocated the *scrutin de liste* with proportional representation (see p.). The result was to establish the position of the Government with a working majority of about 350, which was rather larger than its majority in the previous Chamber.

M. Briand set forth the policy of the Government in a statement which he read to the new Chamber on June 9th. Its proposals with regard to electoral reform comprised the re-estab-

lishment of the *scrutin de liste* in place of *scrutin d'arrondissement*, proportional representation in the interest of minorities, and the partial renewal of the Chamber every two years, each deputy holding his seat for a term of six years. A Bill embodying these proposals was introduced by M. Briand on June 30th.

The Budget for 1910-11, introduced on June 29th, showed a prospective deficit of 12,000,000 francs, which was met by a graduated system of receipt stamps. By this means revenue and expenditure were made to balance at £170,300,000. A supplementary estimate was presented in September, providing for expenditure in connection with the application of the old-age pensions law during the second half of the current financial year. M. Cochery said that the total amount of additional expenditure for which provision would have to be made was £1,908,000, and of this sum £1,812,000 was to be appropriated for the service of the pension fund from July 1st of this year.

Of the labour disputes of the year were a strike on the southern railways in June, and a general strike of the *Inscrits Maritimes* (April to June). In both cases the Government acted with vigour in prosecuting law-breakers and in taking measures to alleviate the dislocation of national trade. They were faced with a still more serious situation in October, when the servants of the Nord Railway struck work almost without warning. The strike began on Oct. 10th, and immediately extended to the Western and other railways. For some days railway communication between Paris and the north and west of France, as well as between Paris and England and Paris and Germany, was paralysed. The Government, however, acted with its customary boldness. Services of motor-cars were organised to carry mails. The ring-leaders of the strike were arrested and punished. Soldiers were engaged to act as engine-drivers, guards, and porters, and a mobilisation order summoned the rank and file of the strikers in their capacity of reservists to assist their military comrades in rendering the strike futile. In a week the strike was at an end. The vigorous action of the Government provoked strong protests from the Socialist Party in the Chamber. A debate, remarkable for its dramatic scenes and for the victory secured by the Government, took place on Oct. 29th. Amid noisy interruptions from the Socialist deputies M. Briand declared that *salus publica suprema lex* was the true doctrine of the French Revolution, and that the right of the community to exist was superior to the right of the workman to strike. A vote of confidence in the Government was carried by 329 votes to 183. M. Briand, however, thought it desirable to place the resignations of himself and his colleagues in the hands of the President. He was at once invited to form a new Cabinet, and, on Nov. 7th, he met the Chamber with a reconstituted Ministry and a programme which promised legislation to prevent the interference of labour disputes with the communications of the country.

Colonies and Dependencies.

The Minister of the Colonies controls the administration of all the Colonies, but Algiers is under the Minister of the Interior, and Tunis under the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Those colonies which are not directly repre-

sented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, by the 4 Senators and 10 Deputies sent from the colonies, are for the most part represented on the *Conseil Supérieur des Colonies*, which consists of colonial senators and deputies, colonial delegates, and other officials appointed to it.

Area of the colonies and dependencies about 4,000,000 sq. m.; pop. about 40,000,000.

The Colonial Army consisted (1908) of 58,000 men, 22,000 French and 36,000 natives.

The total trade of the Colonies in 1907 was—imports, £44,452,988; exports, £39,377,927.

Colonies in North Africa.

Algeria. One of the Barbary States of North Africa, now a French province, administered by a Governor-General assisted by a consultative Council. There is also a *Conseil Supérieur*, partly elected, which, with the Financial Delegations, representing the French Colonists, other French taxpayers, and the Mohammedan natives, considers the Budget annually. The country is divided into the three departments of Oran, Constantine, and Algiers, capital cities of same names, each sending one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly. There are 2375 miles of railway. The products of the country include esparto and halfa grass, barley, wine, oil, tobacco, wool, iron and zinc ores, etc. Workable beds of phosphates have lately been discovered in the region between Oran and Tunis. The French forces maintained in Algeria consist of an army corps numbering 54,600 men, and the expenditure for military and naval purposes is borne by France. The railways have a length of 1983 miles. Area, 184,474 sq. m.; pop. (1909), 5,231,805, including about 730,000 Europeans, and about 57,000 Jews. The population of Algiers is 145,280; of Oran 100,500. Revenue and expenditure, about £2,600,000. Exports, 1904, £10,887,900; 1905, £9,150,520; 1907, £14,632,000; imports, 1904, £16,014,500; 1905, £15,355,500; 1907, £19,039,920.

The Algerian Sahara was in 1905 reorganised in four territories. It is under the Governor-General in regard to civil affairs, but has a distinct Budget, and is financially aided by France. Its area is estimated at 193,500 sq. m., and population at 62,000.

Governor-General, M. Jonnart.

British Consul-General, Basil S. Cave, C.B.—*Vice-Consul*, L. G. C. Graham, Algiers.

Tunis lies east of Algeria, and is bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean, and on the south by the Sahara. Made a French protectorate '82. A French Resident-General, under the direction of the French Foreign Office, controls the administration, and the military maintained in the country number 20,362 men, the cost falling upon France. The Bey is Sidi Mohamed El Nasr, b. 1855, who succeeded May 12th, 1906. Chief products are wheat, barley, wine, olive oil, zinc ore, phosphate of lime, dates, and esparto grass. There are now 713 miles of railway and 3906 of telegraph. Area, 51,000 sq. miles; pop. 2,000,000, including 25,000 French (exclusive of the army of occupation), and 70,000 Italians, the majority being Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles. Capital, Tunis, pop. 205,000. Revenue, and expenditure, about £1,500,000; public debt, £9,287,260. Imports, 1906, £3,573,978; 1907, £4,114,408; exports, 1906, £3,223,805; 1907, £4,134,442.

Bey, H.H. Mohamed El Nasr.

French Resident-General, M. Gabriel Alapetite.

British Consul-General at Tunis, E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.—*Vice-Consuls*, P. Wilkinson and R. Schiembri.

French Somaliland, on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, includes the two ports of Obok and Jibutli, and the town of Tajura. It lies between the British Somali Coast Protectorate on the east and the Italian colony of Erythrea on the north-west. From Jibutli a railway has been built inland to Diré-Daouh, in order to open up trade with Abyssinia, and will be continued to Adis Abeba. Coffee, gold, ivory, musk, and skins are the chief exports. The country is administered by a Governor, and the capital is Jibutli (pop. 15,000). The area is about 46,000 sq. m., and population 208,061. Imports, 1907, £634,220; exports, 1907, £923,640.

Colonies in the Indian Ocean.

Madagascar. A French colony since '96. There are (1907) 3795 French troops in the island, and 8833 native troops. There is a Governor-General at Tananarive, with an Administrative Council. Education has been made obligatory on all children from 8 to 14. The Hovas, of Malay origin, are the predominant tribe. Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations. The island has rich deposits of gold, copper, iron and lead, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal is found in the north-west; rice, cattle, hides, gum, indiarubber, wax, cotton, sugar, vanilla, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Réunion, and Europe. British trade with the island has been greatly diminished by the operation of the tariff instituted in '97. Revenue, 1906, £958,800; expenditure, £790,264. Imports, 1906, £1,461,105; 1907, £1,012,930; exports, 1906, £1,127,553; 1907, £1,090,805. Area, 228,500 sq. m., pop. 2,701,081, including 15,524 Europeans. Capital, Tananarive, a striking and well-built town (pop. 70,000, or with district, 260,000) upon a lofty hill about two hundred miles inland. Ports are Tamatave, pop. 7026, on E.; Majunga, on N.W., pop. 8000. A railway has been built by the French authorities between Aniverano, which is accessible to boats of not more than 3 ft. 4 in. draught, and Tananarive, a distance of 180 miles. Nossi Bé, a small island on the N.W. coast, held by France since 1843, and a flourishing trade-port, is a dependency of Madagascar. St. Marie, a small island on the north coast, taken by France in 1643, and Diego-Suarez, a French colony since '85, are also dependencies. The Comoro Islands, a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, are a dependency of Madagascar. Area, 620 sq. m.; pop. 96,314. The group consists of four small elevated islands—Great Comoro (pop. 50,000), Mohilla, or Little Comoro (pop. 9000), Anjuan, erroneously called Johanna (pop. 12,000), and others. Mayotte (area 143 sq. m., pop. 11,640), is also a dependency. Sugar and vanilla are cultivated. Imports, 1907, £52,482; exports, £121,322. The people are Mohammedans, speak Arabic, and are akin to the mixed races of Zanzibar.

Governor-General, M. Augagneur (appointed 1905).

British Consuls: T. P. Porter, Antananarivo; A. Sauzier, Tamatave.

Réunion. An island 420 miles east of Madagascar, occupied by the French since 1638, under a Governor and a Council-General, elected by the inhabitants, and represented at Paris by a Senator and 2 Deputies. The capital and chief centre is St. Denis (pop. 32,850). Sugar is the staple product, but vanilla, rum, perfumes, and tapioca are also exported. **Imports, 1907, £579,640; exports, 1907, £559,076.** The bulk of the trade is with France. A railway connects the chief port, Pointe-des-Galets, with St. Benoit and St. Pierre. There is cable communication with Mauritius and Madagascar. **Area, 970 sq. m.; pop. (1907), 177,677.**

Governor, M. Rodier.

British Consul: E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.

Colonies in French Central Africa.

French Equatorial Africa is bounded on the north-west by the Cameroons, on the north by Wadai, one of the Central Soudan States, on the east by the Bahr-el-Ghazal, on the south-east by the Congo Free State, and on the west by the Atlantic. **Area about 667,000 sq. m.; population estimated at 5,000,000.** It is under the control of a Governor-General, assisted by a Council of Government. It was in 1906 divided into three colonies—viz. the Gabon Colony, capital Libreville (pop. 3000); the Middle Congo Colony, capital Brazzaville; and the Ubangi-Shari-Chad Colony, capital Fort de Possel. The Middle Congo Colony has an Administrator-in-Chief; the other Colonies have a Lieut.-Governor, and all three have Administrative Councils. The military forces number about 4000. The colony entails a heavy burden on the French Colonial Budget. A railway between Libreville and the Congo is projected, and a telegraph line to connect Brazzaville with Stanley Pool in the Congo State is being laid. The exports (ivory, ebony and other woods, rubber, and palm nuts and oil) were £811,920 in 1907, and the imports £626,100.

A Convention for the delimitation of the Congo-Cameroon frontier was signed April 18th, 1908.

The states of Bagirmi, Wadai, and Kanem were recognised as French by the Anglo-French agreement of March 21st, '99. Wadai, which extends from Darfur to Kanem, and from French Congo to the Sahara, is the strongest native state in the Soudan. It has an estimated area of about 150,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 2,000,000. The Mabas, a Mohammedan negro race, are the ruling tribe; but there are many Arabs also, and these carry on a wide commerce. The population profess adherence to the Mahdi-es-Senussi, the head of a sect which is by far the most powerful in Africa, and has its headquarters at the oasis of Kufrah, on the caravan route between Wadai and Benghazi. Kanem is a vassal state lying north-west of Wadai and north of Lake Chad, with an area of about 30,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 100,000. Bagirmi, which lies south-west of Wadai, and to the south-east of Lake Chad, has an area of about 65,000 sq. m., and a pop. of about 1,000,000 Mohammedan negroes. At the capital, Massenia, a French Resident is stationed.

British Consul, (vacant) (resides at Boma).

Colonies in French West Africa.

French West Africa includes Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, the Upper Senegal-Niger Colony, and the civil territory

of Mauritania, of which accounts are given separately. French territory stretches inland from the coast to the Upper and Middle Niger, thence eastwards to Barraua, on Lake Chad, north to Tunis and Algeria, and is bounded on the west by the Spanish Coast territory of Rio de Oro and Adrar. The supreme local power with regard to all French West African colonies is placed in the hands of a Governor-General, resident at Dakar, having as his auxiliary a Commandant-General of all the military forces in French West Africa, a Secretary-General, and a Council. Subordinate to him are the Lieut.-Governors of the Colonies. The cost of the services common to all the colonies is met out of funds provided by their customs and shipping dues. The military forces consist of about 8971 men, of whom 7000 are natives. A uniform system of education was established in 1903, and the Government have reorganised the administration of agriculture and are specially encouraging the production of rubber and cotton. **Area about 1,500,000 sq. m.; pop. (1906) 8,811,849. Revenue and expenditure, about £1,600,000. Imports, 1907, £3,880,408; exports, 1907, £3,217,204.**

Separate accounts of the constituent colonies of French West Africa are given below. There is also a Territory of Mauritania, including the districts of Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, and Guidimaka, on the right bank of the Senegal river, administered by a Commissioner. **Area, 343,750 sq. m.; pop. (1906) 223,920.**

British Consul-General at Dakar: C. B. Wallis.

Dahomey lies between Lagos and Northern Nigeria on the east and Togoland on the west, and extends inland to the Military Territories. It was taken by the French in '92, and is administered by a Lieut.-Governor with an Administrative Council. It is self-supporting, and receives no subsidy from the Home Government. The area of the country is about 40,000 sq. m., and the population (1906) 749,000. The capital is Porto Novo (pop. 50,000). The old capital was Abomey, 70 miles north of Whydah. The chief products of the country are palm oil and palm kernels, while various manufactures are also springing up. The chief port is Kotonou, and a railway runs inland to Paonignan (121 miles). **Imports, 1904, £427,250; 1907, £466,202; exports, 1904, £446,240; 1907, £386,803.** The bulk of the trade is with France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, the last having much the largest share.

French Guinea lies on the coast, between Portuguese Guinea, which forms the boundary on the north, and Sierra Leone on the south; but it extends inland to the Niger. The colony is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. **Area about 95,000 sq. m.; pop. (1906) 1,497,770.** The capital and only important centre is Konakry, which is said to be supplanting Sierra Leone in the West Coast trade. A road has been built from Konakry to the Niger, and a railway from Konakry to Kouroussa on the Upper Niger (350 miles) was completed in 1910. The colony is practically self-supporting. The chief products of the whole region are india-rubber, palm oil, sesame, and gum, but there has been a great decrease in the exports of rubber. **Imports, 1904, £680,333; 1907, £653,768; exports, 1904, £568,332; 1907, £639,589.**

Ivory Coast, The, was organised as a separate colony in 1893. It lies between Liberia and the Gold Coast, and towards the interior

adjoins the French Soudan. It is administered by a Lieut.-Governor, and is self-supporting. **Bingerville** is the capital, and **Grand Bassam** and **Aassinie** are the other chief towns. **Bondouku** is becoming a centre of trade between the French Soudan and the coast. **Area** 125,000 sq. m., and pop. (1906) 889,479. A railway has been built from **Abidjan** to **Ery Macougué** (42 miles), and is being continued to the **M'zi**. The chief exports are rubber, palm-oil, ivory, coffee, and mahogany. **Imports**, 1907, £572,570; **exports**, £436,420.

Senegal. The colony consists of the four municipal communes of **St. Louis**, **Dakar**, **Rufisque**, and **Gorce**; native territories directly administered; and the **Senegal protectorate**. It is represented at Paris by a deputy, elected by the four communes, but is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. **Area** 73,750 sq. m., pop. (1906) 393,945. **Capital**, **St. Louis** (pop. 24,000); **Dakar** has a pop. of 19,000. **Chief exports** (£1,754,354 in 1907, mainly to France) are gum, indiarubber, nuts, and skins; **imports**, 1907, £2,187,856. The **Senegal** is navigable 750 miles up. A railway 163 miles long connects **Dakar**, on the coast, **St. Louis**, at the mouth of the **Senegal** river, and **Rufisque**. Another line from **Thiès** to **Kayes** is being built.

Upper Senegal-Niger Colony, formed in 1904 from the **Senegambia** and **Niger Territories**. It extends on the north to the **French Algerian** territory, on the west to **French Guinea**, on the south by the **Ivory Coast**, **Gold Coast**, **Togoland**, and **Dahomey**, and on the east by a line running north from **Lake Chad**. It includes part of the **Sahara** and the upper **Senegal**. The Colony includes the **Military Territory of the Niger**, divided into two districts, **Timbuctoo** and **Zinder**, and administered by military authorities under the authority of the Lieut.-Governor, who resides at **Kayes** for the present. **Bamako**, on the **Niger**, has, however, been chosen as the capital. A railway 350 miles long has been built from **Kayes** to **Koulikoro** on the **Niger**. **Area**, 370,000 sq. m.; pop. (1906) 5,058,856.

Colonies in America and West Indies.

French Guiana is in **South America**, on the **Atlantic** coast, and is bounded by **Dutch Guiana** on the west and by **Brazil** on the south. **Area** about 34,500 sq. m., population 32,908, capital **Cayenne** (pop. 12,612). The colony is used as a penal settlement, the penal population in 1906 being about 9843; and is under a Governor with a Council-General of 16 members. It is represented at Paris by a deputy. The climate is unhealthy. Gold forms practically the sole export, though there are valuable forests in the interior. **Imports**, 1907, £60,522; **exports**, £422,094.

British Consul, J. R. W. Pigott, at **Paramaribo**, **Surinam**.

Guadeloupe consists of two islands, **Basse-terre** and **Grandeterre**, separated by a narrow salt-water river, with five smaller dependent islands, all situated in the **Leeward** group of the **Lesser Antilles**. **Capital**, **Basse-Terre** (pop. 8626); chief town, **Pointe-à-Pitre** (pop. 18,942). **Products**: sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, etc. The colony is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies, and has an area of about 680 sq. m., and a total population of 190,273. It is administered by a

Governor with an elected Council. **Imports**, 1907, £537,026; **exports**, £650,757.

Martinique is a **West Indian** island of the **Windward** group. It is administered by a Governor with a General Council. It is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies. **Area**, 390 sq. m.; pop. (1905) 182,024. **Fort Royal**, or **Fort de France** (pop. 27,069), is the seat of government. The chief products are sugar, logwood, and cocoa. **Imports** (mainly from France and America), 1907, £641,602; 1908, £614,822; **exports** (chiefly to France), 1907, £759,889; 1908, £831,404.

British Consul, H. J. Meagher.

St. Pierre and Miquelon are the chief islands of two groups near the south coast of **Newfoundland**, acquired by France in 1635. They are under an Administrator with a Consultative Council and municipal councils. **Capital** **St. Pierre**. The chief industry is codfishing. **Area** of groups, 93 sq. m.; pop. (1907) 4815. **Imports**, 1907, £201,277; **exports**, 1907, £256,643.

British Consul, V. Kesteli Cornish.

Colonies in Asia.

French India consists of **Pondicherry** and other towns, in a district the area of which is about 196 sq. miles, and the pop (1908) 267,402. **Population of Pondicherry** (1906) 46,887. The colony is divided into ten communes, with municipal government. A Governor, who is assisted by an elective general council, resides at **Pondicherry**, and a senator and a deputy represent the colony in Paris. The chief exports are oil seeds. **Imports**, 1907, £275,410; **exports**, 1907, £1,050,724.

British Consul, Lieut.-Col. A. de C. Rennick.

Indo-China is the name given to the French possessions in the **Annamese peninsula**—**Cochin China**, **Annam**, **Cambodia**, **Tonquin** and **Laos**—with the **Kwang-Chau-Wan** territory, and the islands ceded with it to France by China in '99 (area 400 sq. m.; pop. about 177,000). The Governor-General has his seat at **Hanoi**, in **Tonquin**. A Superior Council, consisting of the administrative heads of the subordinate colonies, with the military and naval commanders-in-chief and representatives of commerce and agriculture, etc., controls financial affairs, both general and local. The colony is one of the most prosperous of French colonies. The army consisted in 1908 of 14,309 French and 18,427 native soldiers. A strong naval force is stationed there also. Agriculture is the chief industry. The chief products exported are rice, pepper, cotton, coals, tea, sugar, silk, salt, copra, hides, etc. There are 790 miles of railway. **Area** about 308,900 sq. m.; population, 16,365,063, mostly **Annamese**. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1907 (est.), £4,809,479. **Imports**, 1906, £7,806,918; 1907, £9,099,201; 1908, £8,845,060; **exports**, 1906, £6,075,357; 1907, £8,873,759; 1908, £8,325,244. In both cases the transit trade is deducted.

British Consul, T. F. Carlisle, at **Hanoi**.

Annam became a French protectorate in '84. **Area**, 61,500 sq. m.; pop. 5,513,631. **Capital**, **Huế** (pop. 41,000), near the coast, garrisoned by French troops. Coal and iron have been discovered in abundance, and there are coal mines at **Turane**. The King, **Thanh-Tai**, abdicated in favour of his son **Duy-Tan**, in 1907, and a Council of Regency was appointed. The administration is under a French resident. The various peoples belong to the **Indo-Chinese**

race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism. Revenue, £247,435; expenditure, £232,480.

Cambodia has been a French protectorate since '63. Its area was increased in 1907 by the cession to it by Siam of the provinces of Battambang and Siamrap. Capital, Pnompenh (pop. 30,000), on the Mekong. The reigning sovereign is King Sisowath, but there is a French Resident at Pnompenh. The cotton industry is growing steadily. Area, 67,500 sq. m.; pop. 1,193,534. Revenue, £250,753; expenditure, £229,880.

Cochin-China comprises the whole of the Mekong delta. Area, 20,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,870,514. Capital, Saigon (pop. 189,000). The country is divided into 21 districts, each administered by a French officer, and is represented by one deputy at Paris. The French population numbers 13,960. The chief export is rice. Revenue, £495,241; expenditure, £467,328.

Tonquin was made a French colony in '84. It lies north of Annam, east of the Shan States of Burmah, and south of the Chinese province of Yunnan. Area, 46,400 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 5,896,510. Capital, Hanoi, on the Hanoi or Song-koi river (pop. 100,000). Principal port and chief seat of trade, Haiphong (pop. 20,000). The chief export is rice. At Hongay, near Hai-phong, and at Kebao, there are coal mines worked by French companies. Copper and iron are also mined. Revenue, £757,693; expenditure, £494,034.

The **Laos Territory**, taken from Siam in 1893, has an estimated area of 111,500 sq. m., with a pop. of 663,727. Capital, Vientiane. The Territory includes the three protected states of Luang Prabang, Bassac, and Muong Sing. The cost of administering the Laos territory is shared between all the colonies making up French Indo-China. Revenue, £32,942; expenditure, £76,344.

Colonies in Oceania.

New Caledonia is an island in the South Pacific, lying to the south-west of the New Hebrides. Area, 7650 sq. m.; pop. 55,886, including 13,000 free and 11,000 of convict origin, the rest being natives. The **Loyalty Islands** (area 800 sq. m., pop. 14,800) to the east of it are grouped with it as a dependency. Other dependencies are the Isle of Pines (area 58 sq. m., pop. 600), the Huon Islands, the Chesterfield Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago (area 40 sq. m., pop. 4500), north-east of Fiji. New Caledonia is governed by a Governor with an elective Council General. The capital is Noumea (pop. 7000). Ores and minerals (nickel, chrome and cobalt) are worked and exported. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are also carried on successfully, and coffee is an increasing export. Imports, 1907, £376,418; exports, 1907, £340,166.

British Consul at Noumea, W. J. Holmes.

Other Islands in Oceania belonging to France are the **Society Islands**, including Tahiti (area 600 sq. m., pop. 11,000, chief town, Papeete, imports, 1909, £184,500; exports, £200,057, consisting chiefly of copra, mother-of-pearl shell, and vanilla. Great expectations are formed as to the future from a discovery of valuable and vast phosphate deposits at Makatea and other islands); and Moorea (area 50 sq. m., pop. 1600); the Leeward Islands, the Tabuai, and

Raiavoë Islands (area 100 sq. m. pop. 1700); the Tuamotu Islands (pop. 5000); the Gambior (area 6 sq. m., pop. 600) and Marquesas (area 480 sq. m., pop. 4280) Islands. They are all administered by a Governor and an elective Council-General of 11 members. Total area about 1500 sq. m.; pop. about 30,000, nine-tenths of whom are natives.

British Consul at Tahiti, A. L. S. Rowley.

GERMANY.

Ruler.

William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, the eldest son of the late Emperor Frederick III. by Victoria, Princess Royal of England. He was b. Jan. 27th, 1859, and succeeded his father June 15th, '88, his mother, the Empress Frederick, surviving till 1901. Ed. at the gymnasium of Cassel and the University of Bonn. He married on his twenty-second birthday, in '81, the Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, b. Oct. 22nd, '58, and the silver wedding was celebrated on Feb. 27th, 1906. His eldest son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, the Crown Prince, came of age May 6th, 1900, having been born May 6th, 1882; and was married on June 6th, 1905, to H.H. the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who was b. Sept. 20th, 1886. Their son, Prince Wilhelm Friedrich Franz Joseph Christian Olaf, and grandson of the Kaiser, was b. July 4th, 1906. Another grandson, Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, was born Nov. 9th, 1907. The Emperor has five other sons—Princes Eitel Frederick, Adalbert, August, Oscar, and Joachim—and a daughter, Princess Victoria Louise. His Majesty's Civil List is about £770,554, irrespective of his castles and estates.

States of the Empire.

States.	Area Eng. sq. m.	Popula- tion.
Prussia	134,616	37,293,324
Bavaria	29,292	6,524,372
Württemberg	7,534	2,302,179
Baden	5,823	2,010,728
Saxony	5,789	4,508,601
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,068	625,045
Hesse	2,966	1,209,175
Oldenburg	2,482	438,856
Brunswick	1,418	485,958
Saxe-Weimar	1,307	383,095
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	103,451
Saxe-Meiningen	953	263,916
Anhalt	888	328,029
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	761	242,432
Saxe-Altenburg	511	206,508
Lippe	469	145,577
Waldeck	433	59,127
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	363	96,835
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	333	85,152
Reuss Junior Branch	319	144,534
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	44,992
Reuss Elder Branch	122	70,603
Hamburg	160	874,878
Lubeck	115	105,857
Bremen	99	263,440
Alsace-Lorraine	5,604	1,814,564
Total	208,780	60,641,278

Government.

According to the constitution of April 16th, 1871, all the states of Germany form an eternal union; the direction of political and

military affairs is vested in the Emperor, who may declare war, but if it is not defensive, the consent of the Bundesrat, or Federal Council, is required. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a Minister of War for each of the four kingdoms—Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg—the Prussian War Minister being also Minister for the smaller states. The legislative functions of the empire are vested jointly in the Reichstag and the Bundesrat, and the Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrat and the Reichstag, and to take effect must be promulgated by the Emperor. The Bundesrat, which represents the individual states of the empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, consists of 58 delegates, appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session. Of these, 17 sit for Prussia, 6 for Bavaria, 4 each for Württemberg and Saxony, 3 each for Baden and Hesse, 1 each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and 1 each for the remaining states, including Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. Alsace-Lorraine is represented by four Commissioners, who, however, may not vote. Of its functions, it may be said that the Bundesrat is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the Reichstag. It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exercises. Members of the Bundesrat have the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the state they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The Reichstag is composed of 397 members, elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of five years. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17. Members are now paid £150 per session with a deduction of £1 for each day's absence.

The Army.

The German Emperor is the head of the army, and is assisted by his Military Cabinet. The Prussian, Saxon, and Württemberg Ministries of War conduct the administration of the forces of these States, forming the Imperial Army, of which the command is exercised through the great general staff, by which the work of the army is prepared for in peace and moulded in war. There is constant interchange between regimental work and staff work, and between the latter locally and with the headquarters' staff in Berlin. Scarcely any regimental officer rises high in his corps without having been called to staff service; so that the ideas of the staff are based upon practical experience, and react upon the whole army, to which they come as a kind of tradition of duty and policy, sharpening and directing the life and work of the army. General von Heeringen is War Minister.

Under the **Army Law**, which came into force on April 1st, 1905, considerable additions have been made to the German army under a scheme covering five years. The object was to increase the annual strength on a peace footing until it reached the number of 505,839 men (exclusive

of one-year volunteers) during the financial year 1909, at which figure it was to be maintained up to March 31st, 1910.

The new quinquennium is to begin on April 1st, 1911, but the terms of it have not yet been disclosed. According to all anticipations, it will provide for a continued expansion of the army. The Budget of 1910 provided for two new cavalry regiments and the staffs of two cavalry brigades, an increase of artillery horses, and additional officers. The Budget voted in 1910 shows the following figures: Ordinary Budget, recurrent expenditure, £35,340,282; non-recurrent expenditure, £3,496,338; extraordinary Budget, £1,124,975; military law, £62,015; total decrease, £2,400,000. (The expenditure of the previous year had shown an increase of £2,113,000.) The Budget establishment is 25,722 officers, 85,259 non-commissioned officers, 504,446 men, and 7082 medical, veterinary, pay, and other officers and men.

The forces are organised in 23 army corps (including the Guard Corps, and the 3 Bavarian corps), and comprise in all 630 battalions of infantry and rifles, 498 squadrons of cavalry, 574 field batteries, 165 fortress (or garrison) companies, 16 machine-gun sections for use with cavalry and 74 with infantry, the latter forming the 13th companies of regiments, 165 companies of foot artillery, 153 companies of engineers, 68 squadrons of train, and battalions of railway troops, telegraphists and balloonists. The service in the standing army is as follows: 7 years to the Regular Army, during the 5 Every German fit to bear arms belongs for following years to the 1st Levy of the Landwehr, and then, up to March 31st of the year in which he completes his 39th year, to the 2nd Levy of the Landwehr. During their period of service in the Regular Army, men belonging to the cavalry and horse artillery spend 3 years without interruption with the colours; men of all other branches of the Service remain 2 years with the colours. Under the system of recruiting there are always more men than are necessary to keep up the army strength, the surplus constituting the Ersatz Reserve.

The field army on a war footing, embodying a reserve division in each of the 23 army corps, with 11 cavalry divisions, would comprise 962 battalions, 485 squadrons, 828 batteries, 16 machine-gun sections, 95 pioneer companies, and would have a fighting strength of about 984,000 rifles, 72,000 sabres, 4,968 guns, and 96 machine guns. The total war strength is approximately 1,330,000 men, including the field army and its reserve formations, the Landwehr, 1,800,000, trained men of the Landsturm, 800,000, and 30,000 trained men of the Ersatz Reserve.

The Navy.

The Navy of the German Empire is under the supreme command of the Emperor. There is a Naval Cabinet, with a flag officer at its head. All matters concerning the promotions, appointment of officers, etc., are dealt with by this Cabinet. There are three other central authorities ("Immediat Stellen"), two being ashore, one afloat. (1) "Reichsmarineamt." The Navy is represented in Parliament by the "Secretary of State for the Navy" ("Staatssekretär des Reichsmarineamts"), in whose office matters of organisation and administration are dealt with. This department consists of several branches, not unlike those in the

British Admiralty, such as: Constructive Department (Konstruktions Department), Ordnance Department, Hydrographical Department, Comptroller's Department, Work and Dockyard Department, Medical Department. (2) "Admiralstab der Marine." An "Admiral Staff" of the Navy has been established, of which all the officers on the staff of Admirals, whether ashore or afloat, are members, just as in the case of the General Staff of the Army. Plans of operations, studies of foreign navies, the political work of the Navy, all ships in foreign waters, are under the control of this department. (3) "Kommando der Hochseeflotte." Training of personnel and manœuvring of ships belonging to the command of the High Sea Fleet.

Minister of Marine, Admiral von Tirpitz; Comptroller, Vice-Admiral Capelle; Director of Works, Rear-Admiral Dick; Director of Construction, Vice-Admiral Rollmann; Director of Ordnance, Rear-Admiral Gerdes; Accountant-General, Captain zur See Daehnhardt; Chief of the Admiral Staff, Admiral von Fischel; Chief of the Naval Cabinet, Admiral von Mueller; Commander-in-Chief of the High Sea Fleet, Admiral von Holtzendorff.

The German Navy Estimates for the financial year 1910-11 (April-March) amounted to £21,235,090. Of this sum, £11,392,856 was devoted to new construction, including armaments. A comparison of these figures with those of the previous years may be made by referring to the official return of naval expenditure on page 194.

The total number of officers and men voted for the German Navy in 1910 was 57,353. It was reported by the *Tageblatt* in Oct. 1910 that the number would be raised to 60,000 in 1911. The following statement shows the increase of the personnel of the German Navy in recent years:

Year.	Total number officers and men.	Increase.
1891-2 . . .	17,083	—
1896-7 . . .	21,835	—
1901-2 . . .	31,157	—
1904-5 . . .	37,957	—
1905-6 . . .	40,672	2,715
1906-7 . . .	43,474	2,802
1907-8 . . .	46,913	3,439
1908-9 . . .	50,324	3,576
1909-10 . . .	53,760	3,446
1910-11 . . .	57,353	3,584

The executive officers of the fleet were distributed as follows in 1910-11, those voted in the previous year being given in brackets in each case: Admirals, 4; vice-admirals 8 (8); rear-admirals, 19 (17); captains, 84 (80); frigate or corvette-captains, 461 (434); captain-lieutenants and lieutenants, 1055 (1003).

The non-commissioned ranks in the German Navy are obtained from (a) conscripts, (b) one-year volunteers, (c) volunteers for three years or longer, and (d) boys. The first-named have to report themselves for conscription on Jan. 1st of the year in which they will become 20 years of age, and must continue to do so each year until they are taken or rejected. One-year volunteers are entered after the age of 18, and three-year volunteers before 20 years of age, after completing their 17th year. Boys are entered between the ages of 15 and 18 and engaged for a nine-years' term of service. The petty officers of the Navy are, as a rule, drawn from those who enter as boys.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1910, was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships . . .	35	6	3
Coast-defence vessels . .	7	—	—
Armoured cruisers . .	10	2	1
Protected cruisers—			
1st class . . .	—	—	—
2nd class . . .	26	4	2
3rd class . . .	12	—	—
Unprotected cruisers . .	10	—	—
Torpedo vessels . . .	1	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers .	93	12	12
Torpedo boats . . .	82	—	—
Submarines . . .	12	12	—

Except in regard to submarines, for which a sum of £500,000 was set apart in 1909, the ship-building programme of Germany during the year was fixed by the German Navy Law of 1907, quoted on page 195. Although the first two German *Dreadnoughts*, *Nassau* and *Westfalen*, were commissioned for trials on Oct. 1st and Nov. 16th, 1909, it was not until May 3rd, 1910, that they joined the fleet for service. On Sept. 20th the second pair of ships, the *Rheinland* and *Posen*, joined the sea-going fleet, after trials which lasted from four to five months. The one other armoured vessel added to the German Navy in 1910 was the large cruiser *Von der Tann*, which was commissioned for trials on April 24th and joined the fleet on Sept. 1st. On a series of six tests the *Von der Tann* made an average speed of 27.4 knots and a maximum speed of 28.12 knots. Three small protected cruisers were completed, the *Kolberg*, *Cohn*, and *Augsburg*. Owing to the more rapid construction of torpedo craft, 24 destroyers were added to the Navy in 1910, but four of this number were sold to the Turkish Government in February 1910 at a cost of £1400,000. Eight submarines were also completed.

Turning to vessels under construction, the list is headed by six battleships, the *Ostfriesland*, *Helgoland*, and *Thüringen* of the 1908 programme, all of which were launched in 1909; and the *Oldenburg*, *Ersatz-Heindall*, and *Ersatz-Hildebrand* of the 1909 programme, of which the first-named was launched on June 30th, 1910, and the remaining two are on the stocks. Preparations were made for the laying down of the three battleships of the 1910 programme, to replace the *Hagen*, *Odin*, and *Aegir*, the vessels being ordered in April, but the keels of the two former had not actually been placed in position on Oct. 31st. The two armoured cruisers building were the *Moltke*, which was launched on April 7th, 1910, and the vessel provisionally known as "H," which was laid down in July 1909, these ships belonging to the 1908 and 1909 programmes respectively. The cruiser of the 1910 programme, known as "J," had not been begun up to Oct. 31st, owing to the delay caused by the shipworkers' strike, which was most severely felt in the yards at Hamburg, where all the vessels of the later armoured-cruiser class have been ordered. There were four protected cruisers building, to replace the *Bussard*, *Falke*, *Cormoran*, and *Condor*, all four being on the stocks. The destroyers under construction belonged to the 1910-11 programme, and were numbered 186 to

197. There is some uncertainty as to the number of submarines building, owing to the secrecy observed in regard to them. Although the first German submarine was only launched at Kiel on Aug. 2nd, 1906, considerable progress in design has been reported, but it is doubtful if all the twelve boats completed could be of effective use. The submarine known as "U 5" was inspected by the Kaiser on his visit to Kiel dockyard on June 25th, 1910.

The German dockyards are situated as follows:—Kiel: two docks able to take *Dreadnoughts*; four able to take battleships up to 10,000 tons; two floating docks. A contract was placed with the Howaldt works at Kiel in Sept. for the construction of a large floating dock, capable of taking a vessel of 40,000 tons, to cost £400,000. Wilhelmshaven: three docks to take *Dreadnoughts* (two completed in 1909); one dock takes ships up to 10,000 tons; three floating docks. Danzig: two small floating docks, and one dock to take *Dreadnoughts* building. Brunsbüttel: two docks for *Dreadnoughts* building. To these five *Dreadnought* docks in existence, and three under construction, must be added four others owned by private firms: one, known as the Emperor dock, at Bremen, leased by the North-German Lloyd Co.; two belonging to Messrs. Blohm & Voss, of Hamburg; and one building on the Elbe by the Vulcan Co., of Stettin. On April 1st, 1910, the headquarters of the First Division of the High Sea Fleet were transferred from Kiel to Wilhelmshaven. Early in May the *Nassau* and *Westfalen* joined the Division, the latter as flagship of the Vice-Admiral commanding, and in September the *Rheinland* and *Posen* joined, completing the first homogeneous division of German *Dreadnoughts*. Three more *Dreadnoughts* will be added to the First Division in the summer of 1911. It was stated, early in September 1910, that the headquarters of the submarine division would be similarly transferred to Wilhelmshaven from Kiel, but the training of the officers and crews would continue to be carried out in the Baltic. The development of Wilhelmshaven includes the erection of shops for the building of turbines at a cost of £35,000. In February 1910 plans were completed of new works at Brunsbüttel, at the western end of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, which are to cost £1,500,000. The scheme includes a harbour with a turning basin capable of accommodating the largest ships, coal depôts at Blangenmoor, and a torpedo base at Ostermoor.

Religion, Education, etc.

Owing to its federal constitution, the relations of Church and State vary in different parts of the empire, but liberty of conscience prevails. The Jesuit Law of 1872 excludes from the Empire the Order of the Society of Jesus and kindred orders in their corporate capacity, though the clause giving power to expel individual members of these orders was repealed in 1904. The Protestants form 62·5 per cent. of the population, and Roman Catholics, with adherents of the Greek Church, 36·5 per cent., Jews making up 1 per cent. of the remainder. Education is general and compulsory throughout the empire for children of from 6 to 14 years. There are elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village; and besides the

elementary there is an admirable system of secondary education, including continuation schools for the working classes, middle schools for business life, gymnasia for the universities and learned professions, with modifications where necessary in favour of modern subjects and modern languages, and special schools for technical education. There are, besides, 21 universities in the empire. Uniform codes of civil, commercial, and criminal law prevail throughout the empire. The lowest courts are the *Amtsgerichte*, each with a single judge trying both civil and criminal cases. Above these are the *Landgerichte*, with a more extensive jurisdiction, including a criminal chamber with five judges and jury courts. The *Oberlandesgerichte* are the courts of second instance, and the supreme court (*Reichsgericht*), with 92 judges, appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrat, sits at Leipzig.

Newspapers.

The semi-official organ of the Government is the *Nordd. Allgemeine Zeitung*. In Berlin the other principal papers are, on the Conservative side: the *Kreuz Zeitung*, *Post*, and *Tägliche Rundschau*; on the Liberal side: the *Berliner Tageblatt*, *Vossische Zeitung*, *Lokal-Anzeiger*, and *Morgenpost*. In the provinces, the *Kölnische Zeitung* takes high rank, a National Liberal organ with friendly leanings to the Government. Of equal importance is the more advanced Liberal *Frankfurter Zeitung*. Other influential provincial journals are: the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, *Hamburger Correspondent*, *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten*, *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten*, *Dresdener Anzeiger*, *Schlesische Zeitung*, and *Magdeburger Zeitung*. The Socialists' principal daily paper is the *Vorwärts*. Amongst the leading illustrated journals are the *Leipziger Illustrierte Zeitung*, *Gartenlaube*, and *Woche*. Amongst the comics there are the old-established *Fliegende Blätter*, which is strictly non-political, *Kladderadatsch* and *Simplicissimus*.

Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is a very considerable industry, supporting about 19,000,000 of the population. Of the total inhabitants of the Empire, 46 per cent. live in the rural districts and 54 per cent. in the towns. The mining, metal works, textile (see TEXTILE INDUSTRIES) and other manufacturing industries employ and support more than 20,000,000, and the chief articles exported are iron and iron goods, groceries and food products, drugs and chemicals, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, anthracite coal and coke, instruments, machines and vehicles, earthen, ores, and precious metals, hardware, literary and art objects, fancy goods, clothing, silk and silk goods, etc. Forestry and mining are both industries of great importance. About 25 per cent. of the area of the Empire was estimated to be under forest in 1900. Mining is pursued chiefly in Prussia and Saxony. The industries of the country have been developed enormously in recent years, and in actual tonnage the shipping of Germany stands second in the world. (See MERCANTILE MARINE.) The chief imports are corn, groceries and food products, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, earthen, ores and precious metals, drugs and chemicals, wood, hides and skins, oils and fats, animals and animal products, silk and

silk ware, cattle, etc. The commerce of the country has since '88 been administered by the Zollverein or Customs League, which embraces the whole of the states with the exception of a few small districts, as well as Luxemburg. Import duties are levied, the country's policy having been strongly protectionist since 1870. For commercial purposes there are 145 districts, each with its Chamber of Commerce; and these chambers have done more towards building up German commerce than any other one factor.

Compulsory insurance against sickness, accidents, old age and infirmity, has been in operation for some years. Most of the railways, which traverse 35,235 miles, belong either to the Imperial or the State Governments. There are 8832 miles of canals and navigable rivers.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area (with Alsace-Lorraine), 208,830 sq. m.; pop., 1905, 60,641,278. Berlin has a population of 2,040,222 (including suburbs, 3,061,587 in 1905); Hamburg, 875,090; Munich, 538,393; Dresden, 516,096; Leipzig, 502,570; Breslau, 470,751; Cologne, 428,503; Frankfurt-on-Main, 334,978; Nürnberg, 294,426; Düsseldorf, 253,274; Hanover, 250,024; Stuttgart, 249,286.

The Imperial Revenue is derived from the Customs, Imperial taxes, railways, ports, and telegraphs, and administrative receipts, and is devoted to Imperial expenditure. If it does not suffice to meet this, the States are called upon for "matricular contributions" in proportion to population, any difference between the contributions and the expenditure being refunded at the end of the financial year. In consequence of recurring deficits fresh taxation was imposed in 1906, but failed to meet the expenditure. Fresh taxation to the estimated amount of £23,750,000 was provided for in the Finance Bill of 1909. See 1910 edition.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	£	£	£
1905-6 (ord.)	102,461,700	100,103,800	
" (extra.)	163,300	9,653,600	7,132,400
1906-7 (ord.)	105,593,350	107,867,650	
" (extra.)	318,400	11,757,500	13,713,200
1907-8 (ord.)	120,835,536	124,801,550	
" (extra.)	16,074,493	23,160,647	11,052,168
1908-9 (ord.)	123,618,178	123,618,178	
" (extra.)	225,020	12,998,104	12,773,084
1909-10 (ord.)	128,017,460	128,017,460	
" (extra.)	1,583,431	11,483,950	9,900,519

* Including a balance of £6,845,957.

The last two years' figures are those of the estimates.

In the original Estimates for 1910-11 Revenue and Expenditure were balanced, Ordinary at £130,228,118, and Extraordinary at £9,335,987.

The Imperial Funded and Unfunded Debt was on Oct. 1st, 1909, £222,883,000, including Treasury bonds, for the short term bonds issued to meet the chronic annual deficits have become Consols in all but name. It had risen to this figure from £3,534,200 in '77. The separate funded debts of the German States amounted on March 31st, 1906, to £609,500,400, that of Prussia being £360,921,000.

The value of the Imports and Exports (excluding coin and bullion) is as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1897 . . .	£234,035,000	£181,749,000
1900 . . .	288,281,000	230,569,000
1903 . . .	300,134,000	250,732,000
1906 . . .	392,527,000	306,250,000
1907 . . .	430,046,000	336,556,000
1908 . . .	376,813,000	314,598,000

Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg.

Secretaries of State: *Foreign Affairs*, Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter. — *Interior*, Herr Delbrück. — *War*, General von Heeringen. — *Admiralty*, Admiral von Tirpitz. — *Justice*, Herr W. G. Nieberding. — *Imperial Treasury*, Herr Wermuth. — *Posts and Telegraphs*, Herr Kraetke. — *Colonies*, Herr von Lindquist. — *President of the Board of Railways*, Dr. Schulz.

Ambassador in London, Count Paul Wolff-Meternich, G.C.V.O., 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. — *Consul-General*, Hermann Johannes, 49, Finsbury Square, E.C.

British Ambassador at Berlin, Right Hon. Sir W. E. Goschen, G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G. — *Councillor*, Count de Salis, C.V.O., C.M.G. — *Commercial Secretary*, H. J. Bruce, M.V.O.

Consuls-General: *At Berlin*, Harry Boyle; *at Düsseldorf*, Dr. F. P. Koenig; *at Frankfurt-on-Main*, Sir F. Oppenheimer; *at Leipzig*, Baron C. von Tauchnitz; *at Hamburg*, Sir W. Ward, C.V.O. — *Consuls*: A. Maclean (Dantzic), R. Bernal (Stettin), C. A. Niessen, C.V.O. (Cologne), H. Palmié (Dresden), P. Ladenburg (Mannheim), L. Buchmann (Munich), J. H. H. Gastrell (Stuttgart).

Political Parties.

The centre of political life in the German Empire is the Reichstag, the constitution of which is somewhat complex. The last four general elections have resulted as follows:—

Party.	General Elections.			
	1893.	1898.	1903.	1907.
Centre . . .	96	103	100	105
Conservatives . . .	98	74	73	83
National Liberals . . .	53	48	50	55
Social Democrats . . .	44	56	82	43
Radicals and Moderate Radicals . . .	48	43	35	51
Poles . . .	19	14	16	20
Anti-Semites . . .	17	12	9	30
Smaller parties * . . .	32	47	32	10
	337	397	397	397

* Alsatians, Guelphs, Danes, etc.

The transformation of parties which took place in the summer of 1909 was thus described by Prince Bulow on his retirement. "I determined," he said, "to retire because, in consequence of the attitude of the Conservative party, a political constellation was produced which, to the exclusion of the Liberal parties, including even the brothers-in-arms of the old Bismarckian Cartel (the National Liberals), brought the Conservatives into the closest alliance with the Centre and the Poles, and thereby made the Centre once again the controlling party." This combination between the Centre and the Conservatives is known as the

"blue-black" bloo. The Centre party has described itself as "fundamentally a political undenominational party, which guards indeed the civil rights of a Catholic minority, but takes its stand upon the Constitution in fulfilling its duty towards the Fatherland." The Radical parties of the Left, numbering about 50 members, united in 1910 under the name of the Progressive People's party.

History in 1910.

The Emperor came to England in May to attend the funeral of King Edward. In July he went for his annual cruise in Norwegian waters; in September he visited the Emperor Francis Joseph in Vienna; and in October he visited Brussels. In November he welcomed the Tsar at Potsdam.

The Crown Prince left Germany at the beginning of November for a tour in India.

The Reichstag during the first half of the year was occupied mainly with the discussion of questions arising out of the estimates. Among the Government measures introduced was an Increment Tax Bill, which proposed to tax transactions in landed property. Its produce was estimated at £1,000,000 a year, to be apportioned as follows: To the Empire 50 per cent., to local authorities 40 per cent., the remaining 10 per cent. being absorbed by the cost of collection.

During the discussions on the supplementary estimates for German South-West Africa the Centre party indulged in criticisms of the policy of Herr Dernburg, the Colonial Secretary, which were followed early in June by the resignation of that Minister. He was succeeded by Herr von Lindquist. Another ministerial change was announced three weeks later, when Baron von Schoen, the Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was appointed Ambassador to Paris, his place in the Cabinet being taken by Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter.

The progress in the Diet of a Bill for the Amendment of the Prussian Franchise awakened wide interest throughout Germany on account of its bearings upon the political parties of the Empire. It was the occasion in March of Socialist demonstrations in Berlin and other cities of the kingdom, and of some rioting. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg having failed to secure the support of the National Liberals for the measure, and being unwilling to carry it with the Centre and Conservatives alone, withdrew it on May 27th.

Considerable commotion was excited in June among German Protestants by an encyclical letter in which the Pope charged the Reformers with having "paved the way for the rebellion and the apostasy of modern times." The encyclical was the subject of questions in the Prussian Diet, the Dutch States-General, and the British Parliament; and the Prussian Government addressed a remonstrance to the Vatican. The Vatican replied that the passage complained of had been misunderstood, and promised that it should not be read in German pulpits.

Almost all the private shipbuilding yards were closed throughout August and September owing to a strike of the men employed. At the end of September a strike of 150 coal-porters in Berlin led to riots which necessitated the employment of more than 1000 police, and which were marked by sabre-charges and exchanges of revolver-shots.

See also INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS, p. 213.

Colonies and Dependencies.

The German Colonial possessions have an area of 1,000,000 sq. m., with a population of about 13,000,000, including about 12,500 Europeans, of whom 7500 are Germans, not counting the military forces, which number 4500 Germans and 3825 natives.

i. Colonies in Africa.

Cameroons. A territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884, with a coast-line of 200 miles. Inland it is bounded by Nigeria on the north-west and the French Congo on the south and west. An agreement delimiting the frontier between the Cameroons and the French Congo was signed (April 18th, 1908). It is administered by an Imperial Governor, with a Government Council of 3. The capital is Buéa. Cocoa and tobacco are grown, rubber and timber are exported, and a flourishing trade is carried on in ivory and palm-oil. A railway to the Mouenguba Mountains is being built. Area 191,130 sq. m., pop. 3,500,000, of whom 1010 are Europeans. Revenue and expenditure, 1908, £330,503, including £139,000 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1906, £665,275; exports, 1906, £497,295.

British Consul, W. F. W. Fosbery, C.M.G.

German East Africa lies immediately to the south of British East Africa, and has an estimated area of 384,180 sq. miles, with a population of 6,700,000, including 2845 Europeans, of whom 2014 are Germans. The chief ports are Dar-es-Salaam (pop. 24,000), Bagamoyo (pop. 5000), Kilwa (pop. 5000), and Tanga (pop. 6000). It is administered by a Governor, with a Government Council, and 9 district councils have been formed; military and police force number 4210. The chief products are hides, wax, copra, rubber, gum, fibre, coffee, and cotton. Gold has been found, and coal north-west of Lake Nyasa. Mica and garnets are found also. The Usambara railway runs from Tanga to Pongwe and Karagwe (54 miles), to Mombo (28 miles), and is being extended to the Pangani river. A line runs from Dar-es-Salaam to Mrogoro (132 miles), and is being carried on to Tabora. Revenue and expenditure, 1907, £566,000, including £313,000 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1907, £1,192,318; exports, 1907, £625,000.

British Consul-General, E. A. W. Clarke (resides at Zanzibar).

German South-West Africa has a coast-line extending from Cape Frio to the mouth of the Orange river, and is bounded inland by British territory. The area is estimated at 322,450 sq. miles, and the population at 200,000, including 8213 Europeans, of whom 4929 are Germans. Coast is infertile and desolate; inland are richer tracts. Amboaland is the name of the northern district, Damaraland of the middle, and Namaqualand of the south. The German South-Western Africa Colonial Company holds and works the coast lands. The discovery of diamonds in the protectorate led to some feverish speculation in Germany in 1909. The country is apparently rich in copper and in agricultural resources. The capital is Great Windhoek, 180 miles inland from Swakopmund, the northern port of the colony. A railway runs from Swakopmund to Windhoek, about 237 miles, another to Tsumeb and Grootfontein, about 400 miles, a third from Lüderitz Bay to Keetmanshoop, about 270 miles,

with a branch from Seehelm to Kulkfontein, about 135 miles. Revenue and expenditure, 1907, £3,430,360, including £3,253,546 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1908, £1,658,950; exports, 1908, £380,750.

British Consul, E. H. W. Müller.

Togoland lies between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and Dahomey on the east; proclaimed a protectorate in 1884. It is the smallest of German colonies, but the only one which exists without State aid. It includes Little Popo and Porto Seguro, and is administered by an Imperial Governor, assisted by a Government Council. The coast-line is only 32 miles long, but inland the protectorate widens considerably. Area 11,660 sq. m.; pop. 1,500,000, of whom only 330 are Europeans. The capital is Lome, but Popo is the chief native town, and has 5000 inhabitants. Imports, 1908, £425,460; exports, 1908, £344,666. Chief exports, palm oil, gum, and ivory. Cotton is being grown with very satisfactory results. A railway has been built connecting Lome with Little Popo, and has been joined by a line from Lome to Palime.

British Consul-General, C. B. Wallis (resides at Dankar).

II. Colonies in the Pacific, etc.

Kiao-Chau, a German protectorate in the Chinese province of Shantung, was occupied by Germany in Nov. '97, and formally ceded to her on a 99 years' lease by China in Jan. '98. The protectorate is administered under the German Navy department by a Governor. The territory conceded with the town stretches about 160 miles along the coast, and a neutral zone, with an area of about 2500 sq. miles and a population of about 1,200,000, surrounds the district and the bay. Area of the protectorate (exclusive of the bay) about 200 sq. miles; pop. about 33,000. A dock is being built, and the place is to be made a fortified coaling station, though for commercial purposes the port is free. Railways run inland from Tsintan to Fuli-tan-fu and T-chai, so as to serve the extensive coalfields of Wei-hsien and Poshan.

Samoa Islands. By an agreement made between Great Britain and Germany Nov. 9th, '99, and approved by the United States in Jan. 1900, Upolu (area 345 sq. m.), Savaii (area 660 sq. m.), Manono, and Apolonia were assigned absolutely to Germany; and Tutuila and the other islands to the United States. Equality as to freedom of trade was reserved to all three nations, which had previously jointly guaranteed the independence of the islands. The population is 35,000, of whom 455 are whites and 885 half-castes. The islands are administered by a Governor, with a native High Chief and Council. The seat of government is Apia, in Upolu. Chief exports, copra and cocoa-beans. Imports, 1909, £151,668.

British Consul, T. Frood.

The Governor of German New Guinea has his seat of government at Herbertshöhe, in the Bismark Archipelago, and administers the following:

Bismarck Archipelago. A group situated N. of the eastern part of New Guinea, including islands formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover, and the Solomon Islands, Bougainville and Buka (area 4200 sq. m., pop. 45,000). They have been a German pos-

session since '84. Area 27,200 sq. m.; pop. 250,000, including about 360 Europeans. Chief exports, copra and coconut fibre.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land is the German portion of New Guinea, and lies to the north of the British territory. Its area, with Long Island, Dampier Island, etc., is about 70,000 sq. m., and the population 100,000, including 182 Europeans. Capital Friedrich Wilhelmshafen. Tobacco, cotton, coffee, and the coco-palm are cultivated with much success, and there are rich forests.

British Consul, J. M. C. Forsyth (at Herbertshöhe).

Caroline and Marshall Islands. This group of islands, in the Pacific Ocean, lies to the north of German New Guinea. The Carolines were purchased from Spain by Germany in '99 for about £837,500. The chief islands in the Caroline group are Yap, Ponape, and Kusaie. Area, 560 sq. m.; pop. 50,000. The Pelew group, the most westerly of the groups, consists of 26 small islands, the largest of which is Babel-thuap. The pop. is about 10,000. The Ladroneas are divided into two groups, the northern and southern. The former are volcanic and uninhabited, and the latter have a population of about 10,000. Area of Ladroneas 250 sq. m.; pop., 2000. For administrative purposes there are three divisions: (1) the Eastern Carolines, capital Ponape; (2) the Western Carolines and Pelew Islands, and the Ladroneas, capital Yap; (3) the Marshall Islands, capital Jalut. There have been German since 1885. They include the Ratak and Ralik Islands. Area, 150 sq. m.; pop. 15,000.

GREECE.

Ruler.

King George I. (Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George) is a brother of the Dowager Empress of Russia, Queen Alexandra, and King Frederik of Denmark; b. 1845. Chosen King of Greece in '63, in succession to Otto I. King George married in '67 Princess Olga, daughter of the Russian Grand Duke Constantine, and has five sons and one daughter. An attempt to assassinate him was made in '98, but happily failed. The eldest son and heir-apparent is Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, b. Aug. 2nd, '68, who married Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of the Emperor William II., in '89. The second son, Prince George (b. '69), was High Commissioner in Crete '98-1906, and married Princess Marie, only child of Prince Roland Bonaparte, Nov. 21st, 1907. Another son, Prince Andrew, married Princess Alice, eldest daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg, in 1903. The present King is of the Lutheran faith, but by the constitution his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church. His income is about £52,000, and includes grants of £4000 each from the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia.

Government, Army and Navy.

This country gained its independence in the famous struggle of 1821-29, after centuries of subjection to Turkey, and was in '30 declared a kingdom under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Under the Constitution of '64 the executive is vested in the King and his responsible ministers. The legislative authority is in the hands of the Boule, a chamber of 165 representatives elected by

manhood suffrage for four years. The deputies are each paid about £72 per session. The Greek Orthodox Church, governed by a permanent council called the Holy Synod, is the State religion, but complete liberty of worship prevails.

In the war with Turkey, which arose in '97 out of Greek sympathy with Crete, Greece was defeated, and had to pay an indemnity of £14,000,000, and to submit to a strategic reconstruction of the frontier in Turkey's favour. She also had to accept international control in financial matters in the shape of a Financial Commission established at Athens, to which the revenues from specified duties and the State monopolies in salt, petroleum, matches, etc., are assigned for the payment of the interest on the external debt. The Financial Commission has entrusted the administration of the monopolies and the collection of the assigned revenues to a Greek Company, which acts under the control of the Commission.

Under the law of 1904, military service for all adult males lasts for 30 years, of which 14 months are with the colours, 10 years and 10 months in the reserve, 8 in the national guard, and 10 in the reserve of the latter. The regulations provide for an army of from 120,000 to 130,000 men on a war footing, but there are officers only for about 75,000. The peace establishment is fixed yearly, and in the Budget of 1910 the figures were: officers, 1186; N.C.O.'s, 3741; men, 19,899; total, 25,526. On Oct. 15th, 1910, 3321 recruits were to be added, making the contingent about 15,000 men. The expenditure in 1910 is nearly £1,000,000, being an increase of £80,000. The army is largely a skeleton organisation, and training is inefficient. Officers grow old in their ranks and have little experience. The 3 divisions on the peace establishment swell in war into 6, each containing 2 infantry brigades, 2 battalions of *chasseurs à pied*, 1 regiment of artillery, 1 of cavalry, 1 battalion of engineers, with military train, etc. Each infantry regiment consists of 3 battalions, each artillery regiment of 8 six-gun batteries, and in war each infantry division is joined by an artillery regiment of 4 batteries. There are 6 mountain and 3 heavy-gun batteries. The military situation is very unsatisfactory to the army, and bills were introduced into the Chamber for amending it, including one for removing the royal princes from the army. The measure, which has for its object the reorganisation of the army, proposes to make military service begin on the completion of the nineteenth year instead of the twenty-first as hitherto, and to allow no exemptions. Thus the army will be increased by two classes, and the first reserve will consist of 14 classes which it is estimated will furnish over 200,000 men. The second reserve and the national guard will give 250,000. The proposed service is: active army, 2 years; first reserve, 12 years; second reserve, 9 years; national guard, 7 years; national guard reserve, 7 years. The estimated annual cost is £920,000 (as compared with £720,000), and £140,000 for the national defence fund.

The Navy consists of 3 small battleships, of about 4800 tons displacement, and a few gunboats and torpedo craft of no large fighting value. Four torpedo-boat destroyers, built by Messrs. Yarrow, were delivered in 1908. There is a naval personnel of about 4000, conscripts for two years or voluntary enlistment. A small arsenal is situated at the Piræus. Partly with

the sum of money left by M. Giorgio Averoff, the Grecian Government early in 1910 purchased an armoured cruiser of 9956 tons, building in Italy. The vessel was launched on March 12th, 1910, and named the *Averoff*. She had been constructed on speculation by the firm of Orlando Bros., of Leghorn, and is a sister-ship to the Italian cruiser *Pisa*. Some twelve torpedo-boat destroyers are projected, of which it was reported that six would probably be constructed at Stettin, Germany.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 12, but illiteracy largely prevails. The chief industry is agriculture, carried on largely by peasant proprietors, and the chief exports are currants, ores, wines, fruit, and olive oil. There are 845 miles of railway open. There are large numbers of Greeks outside the limits of the kingdom. In Asia Minor there are probably about 2,000,000, in European Turkey about 4,000,000, and large numbers dwell in Crete, Cyprus, etc. The population of Athens was (1907), 167,479.

Area about 24,528 sq. m.; pop. 1907, 2,631,952. Revenue, 1908, £5,465,711; 1909, £5,104,914; 1910, £5,662,424; expenditure, 1908, £5,361,702; 1909, £5,019,066; 1910, £5,601,058 (£1 = 25 drs.). Public debt, 1900, £28,053,680 (gold) and £6,497,483 (paper). Imports, 1908, £7,626,445; 1909, £5,435,270; exports, 1908, £5,492,634; 1909, £4,056,508.

Ministry: *Premier, Minister of War and of Marine*, M. Venezelos—*Interior*, M. Repoulis.—*Finance*, M. Coromilas—*Justice*, M. Dimitracopoulos.—*Education*, M. Alexandris.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. Gryparis.—*Commerce and Agriculture*, E. Benakis.

Minister in London, G. Gennadius, 18, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Secretary*, J. Dragoumis, 72, Park Mansions, S.W.—*Consul-General*, T. Stavridis, 40, Old Broad Street, E.C.

British Minister at Athens, Sir Francis E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.—*Consuls*: George Raymond, M.V.O. (Corfu), F. B. Wood (Patras), E. MacDonell (Piræus), J. Saliba (Syra), and A. A. C. Merlin (Volo).

History in 1910.

The despotism of the Military League created a political crisis on the eve of the new year. On Dec. 20th Colonel Lapathiotis, Minister of War and nominee of the League, introduced a Bill for the reorganisation of the army, and in the course of his statement made some remarks which were regarded as offensive by the two Opposition parties of the Chamber. M. Theotokis and his followers demanded the resignation of the minister, and refused to support the Government while he remained a member of it. The Military League, on the other hand, insisted on his retention, and endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to persuade the King to accept a Cabinet of their own choice. A *coup d'état* appeared to be imminent, but the crisis ended as abruptly as it began, by the discovery that Colonel Lapathiotis had gazetted the promotion of a number of officers without the League's permission. The League thereupon demanded the minister's dismissal as vigorously as they had previously demanded his retention. The resignation of Colonel Lapathiotis checked the activities of the League for a few days only. On Jan. 2nd they presented a

sort of ultimatum to the leaders of the Opposition parties, demanding that the Budget and a number of other measures should be passed without delay, while of the Government they required the immediate recall of the diplomatic representatives of Greece at the Courts of Europe and the dismissal of the Minister of the Interior, M. Triantaphyllakos. The Prime Minister tendered his resignation to the King, but at his Majesty's earnest request agreed to continue in office. M. Triantaphyllakos was sacrificed, but the League were not satisfied. On Jan. 27th they announced their intention of installing a new Cabinet, which should be entirely in accord with their views, and which should proceed in due course to convoke a National Assembly for the revision of the Constitution. The scope of the Assembly was to be limited by a protocol drawn up by the various parties in conference, and the League nominated as their representative for negotiations with the party leaders M. Venezelos, the President of the Cretan Government. The leaders of the Opposition, Messrs. Theotokis and Ralli, agreed to this proposal on condition that the dissolution of the Military League immediately followed the publication of the Royal Proclamation sanctioning the convocation of the National Assembly, a condition to which the League agreed. The Ministry resigned, M. Dragoumis being entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet. On March 3rd an Act authorising the National Assembly was voted by the Chamber; on March 29th the Military League pronounced its own dissolution, and on the same day the Proclamation convening the National Assembly was read in the Chamber by King George.

The National Revisionary Assembly was opened by the King on Sept. 14th. The election of three Cretan politicians was declared invalid. M. Venezelos, who had been elected and who, as a Greek citizen, was qualified to sit, resigned his Cretan functions and was welcomed by the Athenian populace as the destined saviour of Greece. He was soon called upon to take the reigns of government. On Oct. 12th M. Dragoumis informed the Assembly that he had placed his resignation in the hands of the King. On Oct. 15th M. Venezelos was invited to form a Cabinet. On the 18th he had completed the task, and on the 21st he addressed to the Assembly a statement of policy which may be summed up in the words order and discipline at home and peace abroad. The Assembly was not sympathetic, but with the King and the country at his back the new premier felt strong enough to disregard the opposition of the politicians. He advised the King to dissolve the National Assembly. This step was taken on Oct. 25th, and was immediately followed by an alleviation of the domestic and foreign anxieties of the kingdom.

For Foreign Relations see article INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS in 1910, p. 213.

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala is the most northerly republic of Central America, bounded on the west and north by Mexico, on the east by British Honduras and Salvador, and on the south by the Pacific. It formerly formed part of the Confederation of Central America, but the Republic was established in 1848. Governed by a President, elected for six years. The legislative power is vested in a National

Assembly, elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years, and a Council of State of 13, part elected by the Assembly and part nominated by the President. Roman Catholicism is the chief religion, but liberty prevails. Education free and compulsory, and 1,300 schools have been established. The Army numbers about 7000 officers and men, with militia about 57,000. Chief products: coffee, rubber, hides, bananas, and sugar. Minerals are found, but are little worked. The trans-continental railway, from Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic to San José on the Pacific, was opened in 1908, and there are in all over 400 miles of line open.

Treaties were signed by Guatemala with Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador in Dec. 1907, setting up a High Court in Costa Rica (whose neutrality was guaranteed) for the settlement of all disputes between the countries named.

Area, 47,810 sq. m.; pop. 1,900,000, of whom 60 per cent. are pure Indians. Capital, Guatemala la Nueva, pop. 66,560. Revenue, 1908, \$37,335,957; expenditure, 1908, \$44,029,752. External debt, 1910, £2,135,232 (including interest unpaid to Dec. 31st, 1909, £652,432). The regular service of the loan has been suspended since '99. Imports, 1907, £1,463,314; 1908, £931,000; exports, 1907, £2,034,807; 1908, £1,351,000.

President, Don Manuel Estrada-Cabrera, elected in '98, re-elected 1904 for the period March 1905-11, and again in 1910 for the period 1911-17.

Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in England, Dr. Don Francisco de Arce, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

British Minister at Guatemala, Lionel Carden. —Consul, Quezaltenango, H. Fleischmann.

HAYTI.

Hayti, called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo, is the second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. Area, 28,249 sq. m.; pop. about 3,000,000. There are two states in the island. The larger is the Republic of San Domingo (*q.v.*).

The Republic of Hayti occupies the western portion of the island. Area, 10,204 sq. m.; pop. estimated (1910) at 2,500,000, 95 per cent. of whom are negroes and the remainder mulattoes. Capital, Port-au-Prince, pop. 100,000. It was originally a French colony, but was proclaimed independent in 1804, and is governed under a constitution drawn up in '89. The executive power is in the hands of a President, elected for seven years by the Senate and Chamber of Representatives, who receives a salary of £4800. The Chamber of 95 members is elected directly for three years by all male citizens, and the Senate of 39 indirectly for six years. The official religion is Roman Catholic, and elementary education is free. There is an army of about 7,000 imperfectly trained men, variously armed, and a navy of 4 small vessels. Agriculture is the main occupation of the country, but comparatively little is done to till the fertile soil. Consul-General Murray, in his report for 1908, wrote: "It is difficult for any one abroad to have any idea of the abject poverty of the bulk of the population, or of their power to do without what are generally considered the necessities of life. They rarely taste meat, and live chiefly on sweet potatoes, maize, fruit, and some rice. Few of them have

more than the clothes they stand up in, and these are rarely in a condition to cover them. There is a brisk demand for old condensed milk, preserve, butter, and lard tins, of which are made practically all the cooking and table utensils they use. Old condensed milk tins have a handle put to them and become drinking mugs. Cooking is done in old 5-lb. butter and lard tins. These latter are also the measures universally used for the sale of maize and other grains, syrup, etc. Petroleum, milk, and other liquids are sold by the bottle, an ordinary quart wine bottle being used. Old petroleum tins are used for carrying and storing water, and for cooking in larger quantities, and even a cook in a well-to-do family prefers, and as a rule employs, old tins for cooking purposes rather than saucepans or other kitchen utensils. The people buy cotton material for a dress or suit of clothes and wear it until the rags will hold together no longer, when, if they can afford it, they buy the material and have another made. Few are able to make their own clothes. . . . There is not, I believe, a plough in the country, and they are unable to make proper use of a spade as it hurts their bare feet. All they do, therefore, is to scratch the surface of the ground with a knife (machete), and it says much for the fertility of the soil that after 100 years of such cultivation the crops are so good." The only railway open to regular passenger and goods traffic is a line from Port-au-Prince to Lake Assuei (28 miles). Revenue, 1909-10, \$3,329,010 (gold), and \$8,254,324 (paper); expenditure, 1909-10, \$3,351,810 (gold), and \$8,300,581 (paper); imports, 1909, £1,176,135; exports, 1909 (coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, mahogany, gums, etc.), £407,721. Public debt, £5,669,902.

President, General Antoine Simon (elected Dec. 1908).

Legation: *Minister Resident*, M. Firmin, Artillery Mansions, 75, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Consul*, M. Maurice Erdmann, 32, Fenchurch St.

British Consul-General, Alexander P. Murray, Port-au-Prince.

HONDURAS.

Honduras is a Republic in Central America, established in 1839, just before the Confederation of Central America broke up. Governed by a President and Congress, elected by popular vote for four years. Religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution, but Roman Catholicism prevails. Education is free, compulsory from 7 to 15 years of age, and secular. Army about 2,000, and there is a militia of about 30,000. The country possesses great agricultural resources and much mineral wealth, but these have been neglected because of the lack of capital and transport. Agriculture, however, is now showing signs of development. The revenue is derived mainly from the customs and from government monopolies in spirit, powder, and tobacco. Chief products: bananas, tobacco, coffee, sugar, indigo, wheat, gold, silver, and cattle. Most of the foreign trade is with the United States.

Treaties were signed by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador in Dec. 1907, setting up a High Court in Costa Rica (whose neutrality was guaranteed) for the settlement of all disputes between the countries named.

Area, 43,000 sq. m.; pop. (1905) 500,136, the majority of whom are Indians. Capital,

Tegueigalpa, pop. 34,692. Revenue, 1907-8, £324,940; expenditure, £350,499; imports, 1905-6, £502,322; 1906-7, £466,307; 1907-8, £566,008; exports, 1905-6, £575,988; 1906-7, £425,456; 1907-8, £382,097; debt, £5,398,570. The loans were raised (1867-70) for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. A railway runs 56 miles inland from Puerto Cortes, but is out of repair. The arrears of interest to 1909 amount to £17,071,940.

President, General Miguel R. Davila.

Consul-General in London, M. J. Kelly, 8, Idol Lane, E.C.

British Minister (at Guatemala), Lionel E. G. Carden.

British Consuls, A. E. Melhado (Truxillo), Robert Motz (Amapala), and W. J. Bain (Puerto Cortes).

ITALY.

Ruler.

Italy is governed by Victor Emmanuel III., the third constitutional king. The first was Victor Emmanuel II., King of Sardinia, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, who was declared King of Italy on March 17th, 1861, by the first Italian Parliament, which assembled in Feb. '61, though it was not until '70 that the province of Rome was occupied by the Italian army and annexed to the kingdom. The second was King Humbert I., who on July 29th, 1907, was assassinated at Monza by the Anarchist Bresci. Victor Emmanuel III. was b. Nov. 11th, '69, and in Oct. '96 was married to Princess Hélène of Montenegro. As Crown Prince of Naples, he visited Queen Victoria with his Princess in '97, and took part in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. He earned the respect and confidence of the people over whom he rules before he ascended the throne, and his kindness of nature and rectitude of purpose are universally acknowledged. The heir to the throne is Umberto Nicola Tommaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15th, 1904. Other children are Yolanda Margherita, b. June 1st, 1901; Mafalda, b. Nov. 19th, 1902; and Giovanna, b. Nov. 13th, 1907. The annual allowance for the King's Civil List is about £600,000.

Government.

Under the Constitution of 1848, as subsequently modified and expanded, the Executive is vested in the King, and exercised through his Ministers. The legislative authority is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Senate of about 365 members (composed of the Princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members selected by the Ministry and nominated by the King for life, who have rendered eminent services to the country, are upwards of forty years of age, and pay taxes to an annual amount of £120); and a Chamber of 508 Deputies, elected by conditional universal suffrage for a period of five years, though the King can dissolve the Chamber at any time. Electors must be over 21, and qualified by a certain standard of education, by payment of at least 19'80 lire in direct taxation, or if farmers of at least 500 lire of rent, or, if in business, of an annual rent varying from 150 to 400 lire, according to the communes in which they live; professors, soldiers who have served under arms for 2 years, and others are qualified to vote. All money bills must be initiated in

the Chamber. Senators and deputies are unpaid, but travel free.

The Army.

The Minister of War presides over a Council created in 1908, which comprises the Under-Secretary of State, the Chief of the Staff, generals appointed to command, and others called in for consultations. The army consists of the Active Army, the Mobile Militia, and the Territorial Militia. There are 12 army corps, each having 2 infantry divisions, except that in the district of Rome there are 3. A Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry, having made an exhaustive examination of the military situation of the country, and presented three remarkable reports, a new law was passed reorganising the army from Oct. 1st, 1909, though many of the formations cannot be completed until later. The organisation of the permanent army will henceforth therefore comprise 96 regiments of line infantry, 12 regiments of bersaglieri (together 318 battalions), and 8 Alpine regiments (26 battalions). There will be 29 regiments of cavalry (145 squadrons), and 24 regiments of field artillery, with 186 6-gun batteries, but in peace time the battery has only 4 guns. The army also comprises 1 regiment of horse artillery (6 batteries), 2 of mountain artillery (24 batteries), 3 regiments of coast artillery and a brigade in Sardinia, 2 regiments of fortress artillery and 5 of engineers, comprising 60 companies of the various branches. The strength varies considerably, the company having upon a peace strength a maximum of 100 and a minimum of 60, with a mean of 80, known as the *forza bilanciata*. The Commission proposed a permanent effective of 96. Emigration and other causes have rendered the contingent insufficient to supply the army, and in 1908 a modification of the law was introduced increasing the liability of many who were exempted. This has brought a larger contingent, and the result has been the introduction of two years' service in the infantry, this measure being only partially applied to the other arms. The *forza bilanciata* in 1910-11 is 225,000 men, being 85 per cent. of the organic force. The latter is 278,466 men, and the average difference throughout the year is 53,466 men. The infantry make up the larger part of the force, and number 40,155 men (*forza bilanciata*). The total expenditure in 1910-11 is £14,277,860. There is an apparent increase of over £2,000,000, but the actual increase is £264,420.

The mean peace effective is about 13,600 officers and 236,000 men.

The total war strength of the forces is given as follows, but it must be remarked that the men of the territorial militia are almost untrained:—

With the colours, officers and men	248,111
On unlimited leave	486,290
Mobile Militia	320,170
Territorial Militia	2,275,631
Total on a war footing	3,380,202

The Navy.

The Navy is administered by a Minister of Marine, responsible to Parliament, with an Under-Secretary of State, relieving the Minister of many of his executive duties. Attached to the Under-Secretary of State's office are four bureaux, dealing respectively with the Person-

nel, Shipbuilding, Artillery, and the Mercantile Marine. There are also two consultative bodies to assist the Minister, one of which, presided over by the Under-Secretary of State, deals with general questions, and the other is practically a committee on designs. There are three Naval Districts, each administered by a flag-officer. Seamen for the Italian Fleet are recruited by conscription; all men following a seafaring life of 20 years of age must serve at sea for 18 months or more. Actually the whole draft is not required, and the part which is taken for service remains afloat for 4 years. There are also training-schools for boys.

Minister of Marine, Rear-Admiral Leonardi-Cattolica. Chief Constructor, Francesco Viterbo. President of the Superior Council, Vice-Admiral F. Grenet.

The fleet commands are: Mediterranean Fleet, Vice-Admiral De Oresti; Spezia, Vice-Admiral Moreno; Naples, Vice-Admiral —; Venice, Vice-Admiral Viotti; Maddalena, Rear-Admiral Faravelli; Taranto, Vice-Admiral Gagliardi.

The 1910-11 Estimates amounted to £7,349,766, including expenses for the mercantile navy, as against £6,537,118 proposed for 1909-10. The sum allotted to new construction was £2,181,200.

The personnel was increased under the 1908-9 estimates from 28,000 to 30,599, of which number about one-third are volunteers and the remainder conscript. The executive officers are divided thus: 1 admiral, 7 vice-admirals, 15 rear-admirals, 56 captains, 75 commanders, 85 lieutenant-commanders, 420 lieutenants, and 340 sub-lieutenants.

The number of ships built, building, and projected on Oct. 31st, 1910, was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships	10	2	2
Armoured cruisers	9	1	—
Protected cruisers:			
2nd class	3	—	—
3rd class	11	3	—
Torpedo vessels	5	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	23	12	—
Torpedo boats	96	—	—
Submarines	7	12	—

The Government dockyards are at Spezia, Naples, Venice, and Taranto. At the first-named there are six docks, two of which are able to take the largest warships afloat, and two large building slips. Venice has two docks which take cruisers, a dock for battleships being under construction; while at Taranto there is one dock able to take any warship, and a large building slip. There is a building yard at Castellamare. In Sept. 1909 Brindisi was made the headquarters and base of the torpedo flotilla, and, with a view to strengthening Italy's resources on the Adriatic coastline, Ancona was selected as the site of a new naval base.

The private establishments for warship building and equipment are adequate and well situated, and include the Ansaldo Company, which was amalgamated with the British firm of Armstrong, Whitworth in 1903, with engineering works near Genoa and a shipyard at Sestri Ponente; the Terni combination, with gun and steel works at Terni and shipyards at La Focce (Genoa) and Leghorn; and various establishments for torpedo craft at Naples.

Upon the intentions of Austria in regard to the building of new ships becoming known in the spring of 1909, the Italian Minister of Marine, Admiral Mirabello, succeeded in persuading his Government to agree to a considerable addition to the naval programme, and accordingly four battleships of the largest type were authorised, instead of two, the number provided for in the law of June 2nd, 1905. Two vessels of the scout class, and a number of torpedo boats and submarines, were also projected. The additional two battleships had not been laid down on Oct. 31st, 1910; it was announced that they would be put in hand at an early date at Sestri Ponente and La Foce, at the yards of the Ansaldo and Odero firms respectively. They were named *Giulio Cesare* and *Leonardo da Vinci*. Good progress was made with the two under construction, known as the *Dante Alighieri* and the *Conte di Cavour*. The first named was begun at Castellamare on June 6, 1909, and was launched in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy on Aug. 20th, 1910, the Queen performing the naming ceremony. The second vessel was laid down at Spezia on Aug. 10th, 1910.

In addition to the battleships, one armoured cruiser, the *San Marco*, was under construction, this vessel having been launched on Dec. 20th, 1908. Three smaller cruisers for scouting work were also building, the *Quarto*, at Venice, and the *Marsala* and *Nino Bixio* at Castellamare. The twelve new destroyers will be of 500-600 tons, four being built at Naples and eight at Sestri Ponente; while the submarines, also twelve in number, will be larger than the three boats of the *Foca* type, the last to be completed.

The vessels which joined the fleet in 1910 were the armoured cruiser *San Giorgio* and six destroyers. The *San Giorgio* on trial in the early part of the year made a mean speed of 23·4 knots, surpassing the record of her two sister-ships completed in 1909.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 69 provinces administered by provincial councils, and subdivided into 8298 communes. Each commune is presided over by a syndic (who in the larger communes is elected, in the smaller appointed by the King), and has a council of from 30 to 50 members according to the population. The Roman Catholic is the nominal State religion, and the religion of the vast majority of the people; but the Government has passed many acts so framed as to make the civil government supreme, and to secure complete freedom for all creeds. The officials of the Church are appointed by the Pope, but the royal assent is necessary in the case either of a bishop or an archbishop. Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of six and nine (or six and twelve in some communes where facilities exist) in all parts of the country, but the law is not rigorously enforced. Religious instruction must be given to those children whose parents desire it. Secondary and higher instruction is also provided by the State, and there are 21 universities. The chief newspapers are the *Tribuna* of Rome, the Government organ, the *Secolo* of Milan (liberal), the *Corriere della Sera*, which circulates throughout the north of Italy, and the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ.

Industries, Railways, etc.

Agriculture is the occupation of over one-third of the population, wheat, maize and other grains being largely produced. Poultry and dairy farming for export are making great progress. Wine, silk and oil are among the other products, and sulphur, zinc, lead and iron are mined. There has been a very marked and rapid industrial development in recent years. The chief industries are the textile—silk, cotton, flax, hemp and jute—mechanical and metal industries. Electricity is very largely used for motive power and for lighting and traction. The chief exports are silk, wine, oil, cotton, sulphur, hemp and flax, skins, ores, and cattle. The total length of the State railways is 8324 miles.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 110,646 sq. m.; pop., 1908, 33,911,000. Rome has a pop. of 489,965, Naples 563,540, Milan 520,600, Turin 335,656, Palermo 309,694, Genoa 234,710, and Florence 205,589. Revenue, 1907-8, £90,069,890; 1908-9, £100,815,325; 1909-10 (estimated), £91,977,415; expenditure, 1907-8, £87,594,816; 1908-9, £97,570,072; 1909-10 (est.), £91,091,373; public debt, 1909, £539,336,737. Imports, 1905, £83,135,200; 1906, £102,660,000; 1907, £110,420,000; 1908, £116,530,980; exports, 1905, £68,294,720; 1906, £77,179,000; 1907, £74,000,000; 1908, £69,170,534.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Interior, Signor Luzzatti.—Foreign Affairs, Marquis di San Giuliano.—War, General Spingardi.—Marine, Signor Cattolica.—Justice, Signor Fani.—Treasury, Signor Tedesco.—Finance, Signor Facta.—Public Works, Signor Sacchi.—Public Instruction, Signor Credaro.—Agriculture, Signor Raineri.—Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Cinfelli.

Ambassador in London, Marquis Imperiali, 20, Grosvenor Square, W.—Councillor, Carlo Sforza.

British Ambassador to Rome, Rt. Hon. Sir T. Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.—Councillor of Embassy, Percy C. H. Wyndham.

British Consuls-General: Florence, Major W. P. Chapman; Genoa, W. Keene.—Consuls: Naples, S. J. Churchill, M.V.O.; Milan, J. H. Towsey; Palermo, R. Macbean, M.V.O.; Rome, C. C. Morgan; Brindisi, S. G. Cocoto, M.V.O.; Cagliari, R. H. Pernis; Venice, E. de Zuccato; Leghorn, M. Carmichael; Savona, S. Guattari.

Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry Del Val.

Political Parties.

Italian political parties formerly consisted of a Right and a Left, the former being the party of Cavour, the monarchical and Conservative party, and the latter consisting of the followers of Mazzini, the Liberal and democratic if not Republican party. These two parties, however, are now split up into many different combinations. Signor Crispi, after a long tenure of power, resigned in '91, but the disastrous state of the country's finances led to his recall in '94, and he remained in office until the disasters in Erythrea in the early part of '06. He was succeeded by the Marquis di Rudini, who found himself to a large extent dependent upon the support of the extreme Radicals, led by Signor Cavallotti, and after the general election in March '97 gave Signor Zanardelli and two

other Radicals places in the Ministry (Dec. '97). General Pelloux succeeded him with a Liberal Ministry, including adherents of Giolitti, Zanardelli and Crispi, June 29th, '98, but was compelled to resign in May '99, and formed a new administration, consisting, for the most part, of Conservatives, a curious change. Baron Sonnino, though not in the Ministry, lent it his support. After the general election of June 1900 General Pelloux resigned, and a Cabinet of a Moderate Liberal type, under Signor Saracco, succeeded to office. On this falling, in Feb. 1901, an administration was formed by Signor Zanardelli, but in Oct. 1903 he had to retire owing to bad health. M. Giolitti then formed a new Ministry, with Signor Luzzatti as Finance Minister and Signor Tittoni as Foreign Minister. In Sept. 1904 serious strike riots broke out, at the instigation of the Socialists, and the Premier seized the opportunity to dissolve. The general election followed in November. The alarm felt at the reign of terror during the riots led to the defeat of the Extreme Left, who only secured 91 seats (including 30 Socialists), as compared with 106 seats before the dissolution. More than four-fifths of the members elected pledged themselves to support the Constitution against Socialist attacks; this four-fifths including the Constitutional Liberals and the Constitutional Opposition under Baron Sonnino. In March 1905 Signor Fortis succeeded M. Giolitti as Premier. Baron Sonnino took office with a Cabinet of the Centre and Left in Feb. 1906, but in May of the same year was succeeded by Signor Giolitti. Signor Giolitti resigned in Dec. 1909. He was followed by Baron Sonnino, who retained office until the following March, when Signor Luzzatti came into power with a Cabinet in which the Radical element predominated.

Colonies.

Erythrea. The Italian possessions on the Red Sea were combined under this name by various decrees from '90 to 1901. The colony extends from Cape Kasar about 670 miles along the coast of the Red Sea to a point on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It has the control of its own administration and finance, under a civil Governor appointed by the King. Italy, Abyssinia, and Great Britain agreed to a modification of the frontiers between the colony, Abyssinia, and the Soudan (May 15th, 1902), and the annexation of Raheita to the colony was announced (19th). Area about 88,500 sq. m., population, which is nomadic, about 450,000. Asmara is the seat of government. Massowah has about 8000 inhabitants. Gold mines exist near Asmara, and pearl fishing is carried on at Massowah by the Italian Pearl Fishery Company. A railway from Massowah to Asmara is open as far as Ghinda.

Italian Somaliland, in North-East Africa, is separated by the river Juba from the East Africa Protectorate (British), and has a coast-line extending from the Juba to Cape Guardafui, and then along the coast of the Gulf of Aden to the Somali Coast Protectorate, also British. Area 100,000 sq. m., population about 400,000. It is divided into three parts for administrative purposes: (1) The Benadir Coast Colony, with a coast-line from the Juba to Meregh. In Jan. 1905 Italy assumed sovereign rights over this territory, paying the Sultan of Zanzibar £144,000 therefor, and undertaking the administration

instead of the Benadir Co. Great Britain also leased to Italy five acres of land at Kismayu, with a frontage on the shore, to facilitate trade with Benadir. A Convention with Abyssinia delimiting the boundary was signed in 1907. There is a military force of 3000 troops, and a police corps. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established for inland and coastal communication. Cotton growing promises well. (2) The Sultanate of Obbia under Sultan Yusuf Ali, on the eastern coast. (3) The Sultanate of the Mijertain, covering the Horn of Africa, the capital of which is Bandar Aula.

History in 1910.

The Giolitti Cabinet, which had held office since May 1906, resigned on Dec. 2nd, 1909. The amended Shipping Subsidies Bill (see 1910 ed.) was favourably reported on by a committee of the Chamber and appeared likely to pass by a sufficient if small majority, but meanwhile a new crisis arose over the financial proposals of the Government. A scheme to reduce the tax and the duties on sugar, and to make good the loss by increases in the death duties and the income taxes was attacked by some of its critics as an electioneering dodge and by others as bad finance. The committee elected by the Chamber to consider the scheme were unfavourable to it, and Signor Giolitti resigned. A new Cabinet was formed by Baron Sonnino. It contained representatives of the Right, the Centre, and the Moderate Left, the only member of the old Cabinet who was retained being General Spingardi, the Minister of War. The new Ministry was well received, and its first steps were attended with complete success. It was not destined, however, to a long life. On the reassembling of the Chamber on Feb. 10th, after the Christmas recess, the discussion of the Shipping Subsidies Bill was resumed. This measure, as amended, provided for an annual subsidy of £560,000 for fifteen years to a group of five companies to be associated under the style of "the Italian Society for carrying on marine subsidised services." The Bill was favourably reported on by Committee, but it soon became evident that a majority of the Chamber were bent upon its rejection, and on March 21st, Baron Sonnino resigned. His place was taken by Signor Luzzatti, who met the Chamber with a new Cabinet on April 28th. The Shipping Subsidies question was postponed for the consideration of a new Commission, a Bill being introduced to entrust the services temporarily to a joint-stock company. This temporary measure was adopted on May 29th by a large majority.

A calamity befel the island of Ischid on Oct. 24th. Between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning a "cloudburst" swept down the mountain slopes, tearing up huge masses of earth and stone and destroying houses and villages in its way. About 300 lives were lost and many of the survivors were injured. The King visited the stricken islands and superintended the administration of relief.

JAPAN.

Ruler.

Mutsu Hito, b. Nov. 3rd, 1852. Ascended the throne in '68, and married Princess Haruko in '69. His children are Prince Yoshihito (b. Aug. 31st, '79, proclaimed Crown Prince in

'89, and married in 1900 to Princess Sadako, b. June 25th, 1884, and four Princesses. A son and heir, Prince Hirohito, was b. to the Crown Prince on April 29th, 1901, and he has two other sons, Prince Yasuhito (b. June 25th, 1902), and Prince Nobuhito (b. Jan. 3rd, 1905). The Emperor's reign has been marked by great reforms; and the feudal system, which had impeded the general progress of the country, was abolished in '71. Under the rule of the present Emperor, Japan has entered upon an unprecedented era of prosperity. Civilisation has made rapid progress, and the introduction of Western arts and ideas has secured for Japan a foremost place amongst the Asiatic nations. He has given the Japanese a Parliamentary constitution based on European principles. His direction of the operations in the war with China was marked in Dec. '98 by the Diet by a vote of £200,000 from the war indemnity paid by China. The Emperor's Civil List is fixed at £300,000.

Government.

The history of Japan is almost as ancient as that of China, the present Emperor, Mutsu Hito, being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since B.C. 660. The country was, prior to '89, an absolute monarchy, but in that year a new Constitution was promulgated. In the Emperor are vested the executive power with the advice of his Ministers, whom he appoints, and who are responsible to him; and the legislative power with the consent of the Diet. The Privy Council is an advisory body which is consulted by the Emperor on all important State matters. The Diet is composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The House of Peers numbers about 370, and consists of (a) Peers elected for life, including: (1) male members of the Imperial family above 20 years of age; (2) princes and marquises above 25 years of age; (3) persons nominated by the Emperor for State services or for their learning; and (b) Peers elected for 7 years, including: (1) counts, viscounts, and barons above 25, to the number of one-fifth of each order, elected by the respective orders; (2) persons elected indirectly by the residents in the various districts who pay the highest taxes. In the House of Representatives there are 379 members, elected for 4 years by male citizens over 25 paying land tax or other direct taxes of not less than 10 yen per annum who have resided in their districts for one year at least. Elected and nominated members of both Houses are paid 2000 yen (about £200) for each session, with travelling expenses.

The Army.

The Emperor is supreme head of the army, and military affairs are directed through the War Minister and the Chief of the General Staff by the Superior War Council. In order to insure unity of action between the various branches and the Navy, there is a Council consisting of the War Minister, the Naval Minister, the chiefs of the General Staff and the Naval Staff, and the Director-General of Military Training.

The military forces are the Active Army, with the first and second reserves, the National Army and its reserve, some special forces, and the Militia of certain of the islands. The Active Army is available for foreign service, the National Army for home defence, and the

Militia for auxiliary operations in more distant parts of the country; but in the war Japan put forth a vast reserve of military strength, and the mobilisation of the reserves enabled her to despatch a force which was estimated at 800,000 men to Manchuria.

Owing to the demands of the war, it became imperatively necessary to expand considerably the numbers of the Active Army, and therefore in April 1905 an Imperial Ordinance declared that the first line of the National Army (Kokumin) and certain other troops should be made eligible to fill vacancies in the Yobi. A Japanese is liable for military service between the ages of 17 and 40, but is not embodied until he is 20. Under the law of 1905 the period is 2 years for the infantry and 3 years for other arms, with the colours (Geneki), a total period of 7½ years being completed in the first reserve (Yobi), except that special classes pass 7½ years in the Hoju or recruiting reserve—a category that is likely to be suppressed. The 7½ years is followed by 10 years with the second reserve (Kobi), making 17½ years in all. The period of liability to serve is completed in the National Army (Kokumin), and, under normal circumstances, will be nominal. The scheme of organisation of the Active Army brought the establishment in 1905 to 560,000; and, if the expansion provided for by the special ordinances of 1904 and 1905 are added, it will be seen that Japan can place at least 1,500,000 men in the field, with every facility for maintaining them there. Four new divisions added to the army during the war are retained, and 2 others have been formed, whereby the divisions of the Active Army and the Guard are increased to 19, six more than at the beginning of the war. The cavalry are being increased, two additional brigades, the 3rd and 4th, having been formed at Moriska and Toyshashi, which were to be completed to 1200 men each in 1910. Two heavy field artillery brigades were to be created. The infantry are armed with the Arisaka, 1905, rifle, and the artillery with a Krupp pattern 12-pr., manufactured at Osaka. The heavy field artillery are to have 4-in. guns and 4½-in. and 6-in. howitzers. Very important manœuvres were to take place in Nov. 1910, with five divisions and a reserve brigade participating, under the direction of General Oku, Chief of the Staff. General Akiyama directed cavalry manœuvres.

The Navy.

The Navy is under the control of a Minister of Marine and a Vice-Minister. There are also ten Departments: the Bureau of General Affairs, the Minister's Secretariat, the Bureau of Military Affairs, the Bureau of Personnel, a Medical Bureau, an Accountant Bureau (which also includes supplies), a Bureau of Justice, a Bureau of Naval Education, a Central Department for the Matériel of the Navy, the Hydrographical Office, the Department of Works, the Legal Department (concerned with courts-martial), and the Board of Admirals. The last-named is a Committee of Advice. The Naval General Staff is divided into three sections, including the Intelligence Department.

Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Baron Makoto Saito.

Vice-Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Tomosaburo Kato.

President of the Naval General Staff, Admiral Baron Goro Ijima.

Vice-President of the Naval General Staff, Vice-Admiral Baron Sotaro Misu.

Chief of Central Department for Matériel of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Wa Matsumoto.

Chief of the Department of Naval Education, Vice-Admiral Baron Toshiatsu Sakamoto.

The Navy Estimates for the financial year 1910-11 (April-March) amounted to £7,590,362, and included £2,692,260 for new construction and armaments. Comparisons with the estimates of previous years may be obtained by reference to the official return of naval expenditure on p. 194.

The number of officers and men available for active service is over 40,000. There is also a small reserve of some 4,000. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 6 admirals, 21 vice-admirals, 41 rear-admirals, 96 captains, 177 commanders, 189 lieutenant-commanders, 528 lieutenants, 600 sub-lieutenants, and 268 midshipmen.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1910, was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships	15	2	—
Armoured cruisers	13	—	—
Protected cruisers:			
1st class	2	—	—
2nd class	11	3	—
3rd class	6	—	—
Unprotected cruisers (scouts) 6	—	—	—
Torpedo vessels	2	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	57	3	—
Torpedo boats	69	—	—
Submarines	9	3	—

The battleship total includes two vessels of the *Dreadnought* type, the *Salsuma* and *Aki*, completed for sea in 1909 and 1910 respectively. Japan has 2 battleships building of about 20,800 tons displacement, 20½ knots speed, with turbines, and reputed to carry twelve 12-in. and ten 6-in. guns. These ships were begun on Jan. 18th and April 1st, 1909, respectively, at Kure and Yokosuka, and were given the names of *Setsu* and *Kawachi*.

The *Kawachi* was launched at Yokosuka on Oct. 15th, 1910, the Emperor attending the ceremony. Three scout-cruisers of an improved design to the *Tone*, which was completed in 1910, are building, to be called the *Yasaku*, *Hirado*, and *Chikoma*. More remarkable are the three destroyers in hand, the *Uinkaze*, *Yamakaze*, and *Kaifu*, which with their displacement of 1150 tons are the largest vessels of their type in the world except only the British destroyer *Swift*. The nine submarines completed include the boat known as No. 6, which sank on April 15th with the loss of her crew. The vessel was afterwards raised.

The Japanese cruiser *Ikoma* arrived at Gravesend on July 18th, 1910, on a visit to England in connection with the Japan-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush. The vessel also visited Sheerness, Chatham, and Portsmouth, remaining a week at each of the two last-named ports.

The Government Dockyards in Japan are situated as follows:—Yokosuka: one dock takes any ship; two smaller. Kuré: one dock able to take any warship; one dock takes cruisers. Sasebo: two docks take any ship.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For local administration the country (except Yesso, which has a governor and a special administration, and Formosa, for which see

below) is divided into 47 prefectures, each with a governor and an elected assembly. The prefectures are subdivided into 63 municipalities and 660 counties or rural districts, and the counties again into 1138 towns and 11,301 villages, each with its chief magistrate, council and assembly. In religious matters absolute freedom is allowed, subject to the preservation of peace and order. The chief forms of religion, however, are Shintoism and Buddhism. The strength of ancestor worship amongst all classes was made very evident during the Russo-Japanese war. In every Japanese home there are shrines or places devoted to ancestor worship, not only of the family ancestors, but of the clan deities and of the Imperial ancestors. The Temple at Ise is dedicated to the worship of the first Imperial ancestor. Elementary education is compulsory for children of from 6 to 14 years of age. There are over 27,000 elementary schools, and about 5,400,000 pupils, while high schools and technical schools are rapidly increasing in number. For the administration of justice there are 310 sub-district courts of first instance, the district courts, which number 49, 7 courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court or Court of Cassation at Tokio.

The chief Tokio journals are the *Fiji Shinpo*, which has been called the *Times* of Tokio, *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, *Asahi Shinbun*, the *Keizai Zasshi*, and the *Kokumin*.

Industries, Commerce, etc.

The land is largely held by peasant proprietors, and agriculture is the occupation of more than 60 per cent. of the population. The chief products are rice and cereals, tea, sugar, and silk, while textile and other manufactures are improving and increasing. There are about 1,300,000,000 tons of workable coal in the empire, one-half of which is found in Yesso, which island also contains large deposits of sulphur. Copper, iron, gold, and silver are also mined. Forests occupy 60 per cent. of the total area of the country, and one-third are State forests.

The length of railways was (1909) 5069 miles, of which 3377 miles were owned by the State.

A gold standard was adopted in October '97, the unit of value being the yen = 0.75 gramme of pure gold. By treaties concluded with Great Britain and other European Powers in '94, the right of the Japanese to frame their own Customs policy was acknowledged, though provisional arrangements were made for a period of twelve years. Foreign jurisdiction in the treaty ports was abolished in '99, and in return the country was thrown open to European traders, instead of only the treaty ports. Great Britain enjoys "most-favoured-nation" treatment.

Colonies and Dependencies.

Cho-sen (known before 1910 to foreigners as Korea) embraces the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. Until '94 China was the suzerain of Korea, but on the conclusion of the war in '95, China relinquished her suzerainty, and the independence of Korea was acknowledged. Then began the struggle with Russia, which culminated in the Russo-Japanese War, and by the Peace Treaty between Russia and Japan, 1905, the paramount interest of the latter country in Korea was acknowledged. Five years later, in Aug. 1910, Korea was formally annexed by Japan, and named

Cho-sen. Rice, millet, cotton, hemp, and tobacco are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The worship of ancestors is carefully observed, and some educational work is done at Seoul. A strong movement towards Christianity is going on in the country, and Christian missions there are extraordinarily successful. Gold mining is carried on by an American company, which is working the Wonsan deposits, by British subjects near there, and by German, Japanese, and Russian concessionaires. Copper, iron, and coal are also found in abundance. There are 642 miles of railways working, all being the property of the Japanese Government, and other lines are under construction. The area of Cho-sen is about 71,000 sq. m., and population 9,781,671. The Japanese numbered over 100,000 in 1907. Capital, Seoul, pop. 218,027. Revenue, 1908, £2,327,323; 1909, £2,143,472; expenditure, 1908, £2,335,285; 1909, £2,226,865. Imports, 1908, £4,102,552; exports, 1908, £1,411,331 (both exclusive of bullion). The chief exports are rice, beans, and live stock.

The island of Formosa lies off the Chinese coast. A Governor-General (M. Sakuma) administers the island, which is divided into twenty districts, each under a chief magistrate. Area 13,944 sq. m., pop. (1909) 3,132,100, mostly Chinese. The chief towns are Taihoku, Tamsui and Kelung at the north end and Tainan at the south. The chief products are coal, tea, sugar, rice, and camphor. The camphor industry has been carried on by a British firm under contract with the Government, but this is to be discontinued, and the Government will enter the foreign markets direct or through a Japanese firm. There are 271 miles of railways, and good roads have been also made in all directions. Revenue and expenditure, 1908-9, £3,387,132; 1909-10, £2,995,144. Imports, 1907, £3,161,634; exports, £2,794,435.

The Pescadores have an area of 85 sq. miles and a pop. of 55,222.

The island of Sakhalin, south of the 50th degree N. lat., was ceded to Japan at the conclusion of the war with Russia by the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5th, 1905. The island is separated from Japan by the narrow strait of Soya. Its fisheries are valuable, and there are abundant forests. Russia engaged to grant to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk, and Behring Seas. Area, 12,582 sq. m. Pop. (1908) 24,106 Japanese and 2286 natives, etc., total, 26,392. Revenue and expenditure, 1908-9, £167,786; 1909-10, £188,190.

By the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5th, 1905, Russia transferred to Japan, with the consent of China, the lease, which expires in 1923, of the Kwantung Province, including Port Arthur and Dairen, and all rights, privileges, and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and all public works and properties in the territory, Japan undertaking that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects should be respected. Russia agreed to transfer to Japan, with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Chang-chun (Kwang-cheng-tsze) and Port Arthur and all its branches, as well as all coal mines in the said region, belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway. Area, 1219 sq. m. Pop. (1908) 427,117, including 29,773 Japanese civilians.

Dairen has been made a free port. Revenue and expenditure, 1909-10, £101,035.

Statistics, etc.

Area (excluding Cho-sen, Formosa, the Pescadores, and Sakhalin) is about 147,655 sq. m.; pop. (1900) 49,769,704. The population of the capital, Tokio, is 1,818,655, of Osaka, 995,945, and of Kioto, 380,568. Yokohama (pop. 326,025) and Kobe (pop. 285,002) are the two chief ports, and the chief centres of foreign trade.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1901-2 . .	27,435,904	26,685,682
1904-5 . .	32,746,693	27,705,568
1905-6 . .	53,525,630	42,074,120
1906-7 . .	53,044,775	46,427,558
1907-8 . .	63,590,418	63,588,989
1908-9 . .	61,979,767	61,979,767
1909-10 . .	54,363,000	54,363,000
1910-11 . .	53,300,000	53,300,000

The yen is taken at 2s. The figures for the last three years are those of the Budget Estimates.

The public debt outstanding on March 31st, 1909, was officially stated to be as follows:

	£
Internal loans . .	108,460,559
Foreign loans . .	116,570,122
Total . .	<u>£225,030,681</u>

	Imports.	Exports.
1902 . .	£27,739,232	£26,368,320
1904 . .	£37,902,567	£32,591,216
1906 . .	£42,750,878	£43,258,312
1907 . .	£50,476,875	£44,142,147
1908 . .	£43,625,746	£37,824,567
1909 . .	£40,241,131	£42,171,902

The imports were contributed by the chief countries as follows:—

	Brit. Empire.	U.S.	China.	Germany.
	£	£	£	£
1902	10,818,438	4,966,643	4,143,650	2,635,069
1905	22,137,000	10,646,000	5,371,000	4,347,000
1907	20,800,204	8,237,856	6,041,534	4,366,082
1908	16,505,402	7,927,264	5,096,688	4,627,861
1909	16,275,603	5,516,907	4,786,333	4,105,540

The exports were distributed as follows, in the case of the same countries:—

1902	6,452,214	8,190,433	4,781,434	483,571
1905	5,400,000	9,597,000	10,074,000	445,000
1907	7,589,005	13,383,228	8,740,296	1,149,011
1908	7,144,181	12,435,529	6,050,699	797,581
1909	8,015,910	13,423,770	7,461,055	812,079

India sent £6,651,453 of imports in 1909. Consult the "Financial and Economic Annual of Japan," published by the Government in Tokyo.

Diplomatic.

Ministry: Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Marquis Katsura.—Foreign Affairs, Baron Komura.—Marine, Admiral Baron Saito.—Justice, Viscount Okabe.—Education, E. Komatsubara.—Interior, Baron Hirata.—Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Ohura.—Communications, Baron Goto.

Ambassador in London, T. Kato, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—Councillor, Enjiro Yamaza. Consul-General in London.—Juiro Sakata, 1, Broad Street Place, E.C., and 72, Kensington Park Road, W.

British Ambassador at Tokio, Sir Claude McDonald, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. — **Councillor,** H. M. Rumbold, M.V.O. — **Consuls-General:** *Yokohama*, J. C. Hall, I.S.O.; *Kobe*, R. de B. M. Layard; *Seoul*, *Cho-sen*, H. A. C. Bonar. — **Consuls:** A. M. Chalmers (Nagasaki), E. A. Griffiths (Shimonoseki), J. B. Rentiers (Tamsui, Formosa), A. H. Lay (Chempulpo).

Steamship Lines.—P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; R.M.S. P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Shire Line, 57, Moorgate Street; Keller Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; Hamburg Amerika Line, 16, Cockspur Street; Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 4, Lloyds Avenue, E.C. Fares: £30 to £60.

Political Parties.

The chief party is known as the Seiyu-Kai, or Constitutional Political Association. It was formed in 1900 by the Marquis Ito, and has ever since been numerically the strongest party in the Lower House. The Marquis Saionji, Premier since Jan. 1906, succeeded the Marquis Ito in the leadership in July 1903, on the appointment of the latter as President of the Privy Council. In 1907 the Seiyu-Kai commanded 172 votes in the Chamber and was the main support of the Saionji Cabinet. The Progressists, at one time led by Count Okuma, who was Premier in '98, advocate the principle of party government, but the old lines of clan division have been too strong for them. Whether nominally in power or not, the Seiyu-Kai have always commanded the situation in the last resort. The Daido or Conservative party was formed by Count Katsura. The position of parties at the beginning of 1908 was as follows: Seiyu-Kai, 192; Progressists, 67; Boshin (Commercial party), 42; Yushin-Kai (Independents), 44; Daido (Conservative party), 34. In 1910 the Progressists and the Boshin combined to form the Rikken Kokumin-To, or Constitutional Popular Party. The position of parties after this rearrangement was as follows: Seiyu-Kai, 204; Rikken Kokumin-To, 92; Central Club, 50; Independents, 33.

Treaties with Western Powers.

An Agreement between the United Kingdom and Japan was signed at London by Lord Lansdowne and Viscount Hayashi (August 12th, 1905). Its object was: (a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India; (b) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China; (c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions. If the rights and interests referred to above are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly as to the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests, and will act in common in case of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers. Japan's paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, and Great Britain's special interest in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, are mutually recognised.

The Agreement remains in force for ten years from Aug. 12th, 1905, and unless denounced twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years, it will remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded. For full text of Agreement, see 1906 ed.

By the Franco-Japanese Agreement, signed June 10th, 1907, and the Russo-Japanese Convention, signed July 30th, 1907, the independence and territorial integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in the said Empire, were recognised.

An exchange of notes formulating a common policy in the Far East took place in November 1908, between the Japanese and United States Governments. The identical paragraphs of the note were as follows:

"1. It is the wish of the two Governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean.

"2. The policy of both Governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the region above mentioned and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in China.

"3. They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in the said region.

"4. They are also determined to preserve the common interests of all Powers in China by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire.

"5. Should any event occur threatening the *status* as above described, or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two Governments to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it as useful to take."

A Convention with Russia, signed on July 4th, 1910, guarantees the maintenance of the *status quo* in Manchuria as defined in all the treaties concluded up to that date between Japan and Russia, and between either of those Powers and China.

History in 1910.

Korea was formally annexed in August. A treaty with the Emperor of Korea arranging the terms of the annexation was signed on the 22nd, and promulgated on the 29th. Viscount Terauchi, who was appointed resident-general of the new province, stated that "it is the wish and command of the Japanese Emperor that every effort shall be made to make the Koreans feel that there is no humiliation, but rather a relief in annexation." Treaties concluded with Korea by other Powers became void with the annexation, but Japan undertook for a period of ten years not to interfere in any way with the commercial rights enjoyed by foreigners in the peninsula. For this period the Korean tariff is to be applied indiscriminately to Japanese and foreign goods. On the

other hand, the right of consular jurisdiction came to an end with the incorporation of Korea in the Japanese empire. The fact of the annexation was accepted by all the Powers without any question of its expediency.

The announcement by Japan of a new commercial tariff, to come into force on July 1st, 1911, created some anxiety among British traders. A translation of the new tariff was published as a Blue-book [Cd. 5150]. The Japanese Government strenuously disclaimed any intention of discriminating against Great Britain, but British critics of the tariff contended that the average increase of duty upon British goods was 66 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 50 per cent. on the goods of all countries.

In March a Bill was passed enabling foreigners, with certain restrictions, to own land in Japan, except in Saghalien, Formosa, Hokkaido, and fortified zones.

The Budget for 1910-11, introduced by the Marquis Katsura on Jan. 22nd, estimated the ordinary revenue at £43,800,000, the extraordinary revenue at £4,500,000, the ordinary expenditure at £42,000,000, and the extraordinary expenditure at £11,300,000. He proposed to increase official salaries by 30 per cent., at a cost £1,250,000, £375,000 of which would be saved by reorganisation. These proposals were somewhat modified in their progress through the House of Representatives, the increase of official salaries being reduced to 25 per cent., and a reduction being granted on the land-tax.

In January a large loan was authorised to enable the South Manchurian Railway to proceed with the development of Antung-Mukden line and the improvement of Port Arthur.

A Naval Commission visited England in June.

Disastrous floods occurred in August, the losses to agriculturists being officially estimated at £6,000,000.

See also article on INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS (p. 215), and "Treaties with Western Powers," above.

LIBERIA.

Liberia is a negro republic on the coast of West Africa, lying between the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east and Sierra Leone on the west, and between the French possessions in the interior and the sea. The Franco-Liberian boundary was settled in 1907. Liberia was founded in 1822 by American philanthropists for the settlement of freed slaves. It was declared independent in '47, was recognised as a sovereign state by Great Britain in '48, and by the United States in '62. The constitution is on the model of that of the United States. The President is elected for four years, the House of Representatives (14 members) for two years, and the Senate (9 members) for six.

The Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States have expressed special interests in the welfare of the Republic. The British Government has lent officials to re-organise the customs and the police. In reply to an inquiry (June 20th, 1908) from the United States Government as to how they could best co-operate, Sir Edward Grey indicated the desirability of introducing reforms into the Liberian judiciary. "It appears to His Majesty's Government," he said, "that the

main risk to the people of Liberia arises from the inefficiency of Liberian administration of their own affairs, especially in matters of finance, and any suggestion which the United States might see fit to give them to follow the advice of such foreigners as they have themselves engaged to help in their administration would have a beneficial effect." In April 1909 the United States Government sent out a Commission of three members, who reported in March 1910. The Commissioners animadverted strongly upon alleged frontier encroachment by Britain and France, and made some uncomplimentary observations upon England's efforts to reform the administration. They recommended that the United States Government should make itself directly responsible for the welfare of the country. This recommendation was not favourably entertained in Europe, and though supported by Mr. Knox, it was rejected by the Senate. It was agreed, however, that a loan of about £300,000 should be advanced in equal portions by British, American, French, and German bankers with the object of paying off existing debts and so enabling the republic to make a fresh start.

The development of the country is hindered by the laws prohibiting any but Liberian subjects from holding land. Until 1909 foreigners were prohibited from trading in the interior or anywhere except at the official ports of entry. There are magnificent forests in the interior, and much mineral wealth exists, some of which is being prospected by the Liberian Development Chartered Company. The chief products are palm oil, coffee, rubber, and ivory. Cotton is indigenous, but is not cultivated to any extent.

The Liberian Development Chartered Co. (British) in 1906 advanced £100,000 to the Government, with which a Government Bank was founded, roads were built, other public works were commenced, and a Military Constabulary force was established.

Area about 43,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,500,000, including about 3,000 Americo-Liberians, and 5,000 British natives, the rest being aborigines, Krus and Mandingoes chiefly. Capital, Monrovia, pop. 8,000.

Revenue and expenditure, about £75,000. Imports, 1908, £201,172; exports, 1908, £187,410. In '71 a debt of £100,000 was contracted, and in 1908 £74,550 was outstanding, the service of the debt being secured by the export duty on rubber, and one-half of the duties on tobacco and powder. A further Customs' loan of £100,000 at 6 per cent. was issued in 1908, secured as to principal and interest by a first charge, subject to the service of the above debt, on the whole of the Customs' revenue of the Republic, the collection of which is supervised by two British inspectors recommended by H.M. Government. The total outstanding indebtedness to the end of 1909 was £186,697.

President, Arthur Barclay (elected May 1903; re-elected May 1907 for four years from Jan. 1908).

British Consul, Major Baldwin, at Monrovia.

Minister-Plenipotentiary, J. P. Crommelin, 13, Eaton Place, S.W.

Consul-General in London, Cecil Higgins, 8, Crosby Square, E.C. - Consul, J. T. Grein, 29, Mincing Lane, E.C.

LUXEMBURG.

The reigning Grand Duke is Wilhelm, b. April 22nd, 1852, who married in '93 Marie Anne, daughter of Miguel, Duke of Braganza, and succeeded Nov. 10th, 1905. He has six daughters, the eldest being Princess Marie, b. June 14th, '94, but no son. In July 1907 it was settled that the succession should devolve on the Grand Duke's daughters and their descendants in order of birth. By the Treaty of London, '67, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory. For commercial purposes the Grand Duchy is included in the German Zollverein. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 45 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years (half retiring every three years). Area, 998 sq. m.; pop. 246,455 (with the exception of about 3500 individuals all Roman Catholic). Capital, Luxemburg, pop. 21,000. Revenue and expenditure, £570,000; industries, chiefly mining (iron and steel) and agriculture. There is also a province of Luxemburg, belonging to Belgium, of which it forms the south-eastern corner; capital, Arlon.

British Minister, the British Minister to the Netherlands.

British Consul, N. le Gallais.

MEXICO.**President.**

General D. Porfirio Diaz was b. in 1828, and has governed the country ever since '75, when he assumed office as a military dictator. Since '76 he has been the legally elected President, except for the period '80-84. The original constitution of '57 laid it down that the President should be elected for only four years, so during the period '80-84 a nominee of his was President; but he was elected again in '84, and in '87 an amendment *ad hoc* provided that the President might be elected for consecutive terms. His seventh term of office expired Nov. 30th, 1910, but he was again elected. In 1906 he was appointed an Hon. G.C.B. His powers of organisation are shown by the wonderful advance made by the country under his rule, although that rule is decidedly autocratic.

Government and Army.

Mexico is a country forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the United States; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. The country, by the constitution of 1857 with subsequent modifications, is divided into 27 states, 3 territories, and the Federal district, and these are governed as a Republic by a President, elected by the people for a term of six years. There is a Senate of 56 members, each state electing two members, and a House of Representatives elected for two years by universal suffrage, one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. Members of both Houses are paid \$3000 per annum. Each state has its own popularly elected governor and legislature, and manages its own local affairs. There is a small fleet, which is being strengthened.

An increase of the military establishment is being made. The army at present consists, in peace, of 3500 officers and 31,000 men, but under the reorganisation now in progress it is intended to create a force capable of easy mobilisation of about 7000 officers and 186,000

men. In case of need this total can be increased to 250,000. On a peace footing the infantry consists of 30 battalions, 2 skeleton battalions, the cavalry of 14 regiments and four half-regiments, and the artillery of 8 field batteries, 4 mountain batteries, 4 batteries of horse artillery, 1 machine-gun company, and 1 squadron of 16 quick-firing guns of small calibre. The engineers consist of 6 companies, the transport squadron of 2 companies, and a medical service of 1 company. The army is recruited by voluntary enlistments, though general service exists in principle, the maximum term being five years, with extra inducements to those who re-enlist for an additional period of four years.

Industries, etc.

Prevailing religion Roman Catholic; but there is no State establishment, and all sects are tolerated. Primary education free and compulsory, and great progress is being made. There are 14,000 schools, with an attendance of over 1,000,000. Industries comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals (which employs about 100,000), cotton factories, agriculture, and cattle-herding. The mineral wealth is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. Mexico is one of the two largest silver-producing countries in the world. The other chief products are copper, gold, and fibres; coffee and tobacco are cultivated very largely. There were in 1907 13,995 miles of railway.

Diplomatic and Statistics.

Area, 767,060 sq. m.; pop. (1909) 15,000,000, of whom about 35 per cent. are Indians and about 38 per cent. of mixed race, about 27 per cent. being white. Capital, Mexico, pop. 400,000.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900-1	£6,290,880	£5,942,301
1902-3	7,602,341	6,822,252
1906-7	11,428,612	8,507,664
1907-8	11,181,093	9,319,745
1908-9 (estimated) .	10,338,500	10,320,382
1909-10 (estimated)	9,726,100	9,693,540

External debt, 1909, £30,582,454.

	Imports.	Exports.
1906-7	£23,222,958	£24,801,801
1907-8	22,615,309	24,779,597
1908-9	15,976,495	23,591,641

Vice-President, Don Ramon Corral.

Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Miguel Covarrubias, 87, Cromwell Road, S.W.

—First Secretary, Señor D. Luis Ricoy.

Consul in London, Don Adolfo Bulle, Broad Street House, E.C.

British Minister at Mexico, R. T. Tower, C.V.O.

British Consul-General: C. E. W. Stringer (Mexico).

Consuls: A. Peirce (Progreso), W. S. Buchanan (Salina Cruz), H. W. Wilson (Tampico), L. J. Nunn (Vera Cruz), D. G. C. MacNeill (Colima).

Steamship Lines: R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Hamburg-America Line, 16, Cockspur Street, S.W.; F. Leyland & Co., Liverpool; T. & J. Harrison, Liverpool. Fares: £20 to £40.

MONACO.

Monaco is a principality, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes Maritimes, except to the south, where it borders on the sea. Area, 8 sq. m.; pop. 15,180. Consists

mainly of the towns of Monte Carlo, pop. 3794; Monaco, 3292; and Condamine, 6218. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually under French control. The present ruler of the principality is Prince Albert of Monaco, b. Nov. 13th, 1848, succeeded Sept. 10th, '89. He has a son by his first wife (marriage annulled '80), Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, Prince Louis, b. July 12th, '70. The Prince married as his second wife, Alice, Dowager Duchess de Richelieu. There is a Governor-General and a Council of State, but a Constitution was granted in Oct. 1910. The Roman Catholic is the only Church allowed in the Principality. The first stone of the Casino at Monte Carlo was laid in '58. The Société Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco, whose capital is £1,200,000 in 60,000 shares, holds a contract which will expire at the end of 1947. It has practically to bear the cost of spiritual and temporal government for the Principality, and in addition pays £70,000 annually to the Prince for the concession, increasing the amount every ten years from 1907 by £10,000.

British Consul, A. McMillan (Nice).

Consul-General in London, T. Lumley, 37, Conduit Street, W.

MONTENEGRO.

Montenegro is a kingdom, lying between Northern Albania on the south and Herzegovina on the north, under the rule of Nicholas I. (who in Dec. 1900 assumed the title of Royal Highness, and in Aug. 1910 that of King), b. Oct. 7th, 1841. He succeeded his uncle, Prince Danilo, who was assassinated, Aug. '60. He married, in the same year, Princess Milena, the daughter of the Voyvod Peter Voucotich, and has three sons and six daughters. The heir-apparent is Prince Danilo, b. June 20th, '71, who married the Duchess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in July '99. A daughter, Princess Helena, is married to King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy.

The executive vests in the King, and the legislative authority in a Council of State (consisting of the Crown Prince, the Metropolitan Bishop, all Ministers and Councillors appointed by the King), and a Skupschtina created by an edict of Nov. 1905, and consisting of 76 members, 56 elected by the military districts and 6 by the chief towns, 14 being ex-officio members, the religious and official heads of the State, including 3 military officers nominated by the King. The members are elected by manhood suffrage and the ballot for 4 years.

The country is divided into 5 districts, under governors; the districts are subdivided in 56 "capitanats," which are again divided into communes. For 400 years the principality maintained its independence against Turkey, and in '78 this independence was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. The waters of Montenegro were by the Treaty closed to the ships of war of all nations, Austria administering the maritime and sanitary police on the Montenegrin coast; but as the result of subsequent negotiations between the Powers the limitations placed upon Montenegro have been modified, so as to open the Port of Antivari to ships of war. The erection of forts there or along the River Boyana remains prohibited. Russian financial help is given

in regard to military and educational matters. The Montenegrins belong to the Serbian branch of the Slav race. Prevailing religion, Greek Church. Education compulsory and free. A large portion of the kingdom is uncultivable, consisting of forest and mountain pasture, and bare limestone. Large herds of cattle are reared, and some small crops are grown. The first railway in the country was opened in Dec. 1908. It runs from Antivari to the Lake of Scutari, and is only 21 miles in length.

The Army is on a Militia basis. Every Montenegrin subject is liable to military service from Jan. 1st of the year in which he completes the 18th to Dec. 31st of that in which he completes the 62nd year of his age—i.e. for a total period of 45 years. This period is divided into two years in the recruits class, with a maximum of six months' training each year, 33 years in the active army, and 10 years in the reserve. There are four divisions, three of three brigades and one of two brigades, with a total of 57 battalions. The permanent troops are four nucleus battalions at Cetinje, Podgoritz, Niksitch, and Kolashine. Total war strength estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 men.

Area (including town and district of Dulcigno, ceded by Turkey in 1880), 3630 sq. m.; pop. 225,000. Capital, Cetinje (pop. 4500). Other towns are Podgoritz, pop. 10,000; Dulcigno, pop. 5000; and Antivari, pop. 2514. Revenue and expenditure, 1908, about £130,000; public debt, 1910, £250,000. Imports, 1907, £261,000; exports, £56,000.

Council of State: Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice, M. Tomanovitch.

British Chargé d'Affaires, H. H. D. Beaumont.

Consul-General in London, Sir J. R. Parkinson.

MOROCCO.

Morocco is the westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Sns, Draha, and Taflet. There are three capitals: Fez (pop. 100,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 24,000). Chief ports are Mogador, Dar-al-Beida (or Casablanca), Mazagan, and Tangier, Saffi, Rabat, and Tetuan (Port Marten). Tangier has a pop. of about 45,000. Taflet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara.

Morocco is ruled by a Sultan. Mulai Hafid was proclaimed Sultan at Marahesh on Aug. 25th, 1907, in place of his brother Mulai Abdul Aziz, whose forces he had defeated. In 1908 he was recognised by the Powers, Mulai Abdul Aziz retiring into private life at Tangier, where he enjoys a pension of £7,000 a year. The Sultan is head of religion (the Malakite sect of the Sunnite Mohammedans) as well as of the state. He has six ministers, from whom he receives advice, and through whom he carries on the government. There is no permanent army. The Sultan's forces comprise about 30,000 men of all arms, the mounted troops being the most valuable. There are said to be 17 batteries, of which 10 are provided with modern guns. The infantry arm is the Mauser.

By the Anglo-French Agreement, April 8th, 1904, the French Government declared that they had no intention of altering the political status of Morocco, and the British Government recognised that it appertained to France to

preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which it may require, provided that the treaty rights of Great Britain, including the right of coasting trade between the ports of Morocco enjoyed by British vessels since 1901, were left intact; and that British commerce, including goods in transit through French territory and destined for the Moorish market, were treated on a footing of absolute equality with that of France. In order to secure the free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar, the two Governments agreed not to permit, nor to undertake, the construction of fortifications on the Moorish coast between Melilla and the River Sebon, excepting the places occupied by Spain. The two Governments took into special consideration the interests of Spain in Morocco, and the French Government undertook to come to an understanding with the Spanish Government in regard to them, and to communicate such agreement to the British Government. The Agreement was made binding for 30 years, with provision for the extension of the period for 5 years at a time. Spain concluded a similar Agreement with France in Oct. 1904. In consequence of Germany's dissatisfaction with these agreements, to which she was not a party, a strained situation arose, and finally an International Conference met at Algeiras (Jan. 16th, 1906), and an Agreement was signed (April 7th), which included—(1) a declaration relating to the organisation of a police force of 2000 to 2500, which was to be recruited by the Maghzen from among Moorish Mussulmans, commanded by Kaid, and distributed among the eight ports; Spanish and French instructors, officers and non-commissioned officers were to assist the Sultan in the organisation for five years, subject to the control of an Inspector-General selected from the Swiss Army by the Swiss Federal Government. The instructors and officers were to be Spanish at Tetuan and Larache, mixed at Tangier and Casablanca, and French at Rabat and the other ports. (2) A declaration as to the suppression of the contraband trade in arms; (3) a concession for a State Bank for 40 years, worked by censors appointed by the Banks of France, England and Spain, and the Imperial Bank of Germany; (4) a scheme for improved collection of taxes and the creation of new sources of revenue by means of specified duties; (5) regulations as to Customs duties, etc., with a proviso that on the frontier of Algeria the regulation should be the exclusive affair of France and Morocco, and similarly of Spain and Morocco in the Rif country; (6) a recognition of the principle of economic freedom and the non-alienation of public services and public works. The Agreement came into force Dec. 31st, 1906.

In Feb. 1909 an Agreement was signed between France and Germany reproducing the essence of clauses 2 and 4 of the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904. The Franco-German Agreement set forth that the Government of the French Republic, wholly attached to the maintenance of the integrity and of the independence of the Sherrefian Empire, decided to safeguard economic equality there, and accordingly not to impede German commercial and industrial interests, and the German Imperial Government, pursuing only economic interests in Morocco, recognising at the same time that the special political interests of France are closely bound up in that country with the con-

solidation of order and of internal peace, and resolved not to impede those interests, declare that they will not prosecute or encourage any measure calculated to create in their favour or in favour of any Power whatsoever an economic privilege, and that they will endeavour to associate their nationals in business for which these may be able to obtain contracts.

Trade is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany (see details below), but is much hampered by the political situation. Morocco is a fine wheat-growing country, ridged with many ranges of mountains, and rich in minerals; but the barbarous form of government prevents the development of the country's resources. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, skins, almonds, olive oil, wool, cattle, etc.

Area estimated at about 220,000 sq. miles. Population roughly estimated at about 5,000,000, including Berbers, Tuaregs, and Arabs. There were about 16,000 Europeans in the country in 1909. Imperial revenue about £400,000 per annum. Imports, 1907, £2,742,602; 1908, £3,683,468; 1909, £3,900,609; exports, 1907, £1,958,435; 1908, £2,481,670; 1909, £2,233,906. Great Britain sent 55.3 % of the imports in 1901, 57.7 % in 1902, 51 % in 1903, 50.8 % in 1904, 36.4 % in 1905, 40.4 % in 1906, and 44.4 % in 1908. The share of France was 43.7 % in 1905, 40.4 % in 1906, and 37 % in 1908, and of Germany 7.1 % in 1905, 7.2 % in 1906, and 6 % in 1908.

British Minister at Tangier, Hon. R. Lister, C.V.O.

British Consuls: *Consul-General for Morocco*, H. E. White, C.M.G. *Consuls*, A. M. Madden, C.M.G. (Dar-al-Beida), J. MacLeod (Fez).

History in 1910.

The Spanish campaign against the Riffs ended in January with the submission of the tribesmen. Spain retained a considerable force at Melilla with the view of developing the region.

The French Government continued to experience difficulty in obtaining respect for their engagements with Mulai Hafid. In January M. Pichon concluded agreements on the subject of the Shawia, the Algero-Moroccan frontier, and the loan which was to be raised in order to liquidate the obligations contracted by the Maghzen. These agreements were signed by the Moroccan envoys in Paris, and were transmitted to Fez for ratification. Mulai Hafid, however, was reluctant to sign them, and the Moorish Court made no secret of its annoyance with the French. On Feb. 20 the French Government despatched an ultimatum to the Sultan, requiring him to sign the agreements within 48 hours. Before the ultimatum arrived the Sultan intimated that he had sent to the chief of his embassy in Paris a ratification of the agreements. It turned out, however, that the ratification was qualified by a number of reservations, and it was not until the French Consul at Fez intimated that the 48 hours mentioned in the ultimatum having expired, he was about to take his departure, that Mulai Hafid gave way. As a result of the agreement a 5 per cent. loan for £3,250,000 was issued in France in May for the purpose of satisfying the creditors of the Moorish Government.

A number of revolutionary movements were suppressed by the Moorish Government. Complaints of the Sultan's cruelties to his prisoners formed the subject of diplomatic remonstrances,

which were met by Mulai Hafid with the protest that he had been grossly maligned.

(See also INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS, p. 214.)

NETHERLANDS, THE.

Ruler.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, Queen of the Netherlands, was b. Aug. 31st, 1880. She is the daughter of William III. of the Netherlands, by his second wife, the Princess Emma, sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, and daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne on the decease of her father, on Nov. 23rd, '90, but her mother acted as Queen-Regent till the young Queen came of age (Aug. 31st, '98). Her marriage with Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin took place on Feb. 7th, 1901. Prince Henry, who was b. in '76, is a son of the late Grand Duke Frederick Francis II., who held a high military command in the Franco-German war. Heir, H.R.H. Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange and Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, b. April 30th, 1909. The succession to the throne is in the direct male line, or failing males, females. If there is no legal heir, Sovereign and Parliament (or if the Sovereign is dead, Parliament alone), with its numbers doubled for the occasion, designate a successor.

Government.

The Constitution of 1848, revised in '87, vests the executive in the sovereign, and the legislative authority in the Sovereign and the States-General, the latter sitting in two chambers: the First, consisting of 50 members, elected for nine years (one-third retiring every three years) by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants and from among a number of specified officials; the Second, of 100 members, elected for 4 years by all male citizens of 25 years or more who pay a direct tax to the State, or are householders or own boats of not less than 24 tons, or receive a minimum wage or salary of about £23, or give other evidence of their ability to support themselves and their families. The last General Election to the Lower House took place in 1909. The Government and the Second Chamber alone possess the initiative in legislation; the Upper House having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. Alterations in constitution are made by a two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General. Members of the First Chamber are paid 16s. 8d. a day during the Session, and those of the Second Chamber £166 per annum and travelling expenses. A State Council of 14 members appointed by the Sovereign is consulted on all legislative and on most executive matters.

Army and Navy.

Under the Militia Law of 1901 every citizen is liable to 15 years' service—8 in the Militia and 7 in the Landwehr, the annual contingents being about 17,500, with variable periods from 4 to 18 months. The militiamen are drawn by lot. The main object of the new law consists in calling out the Militia at different seasons of the year for variable periods. This system will ensure a constant covering force in case of

mobilisation, and a saving of £20,000 is promised. The field army comprises 4 divisions of all arms, each division consisting of 423 officers, and 18,333 non-commissioned officers and men, with 2544 horses and 561 wagons. The estimates for 1910-11 amounted to £2,386,424, the peace establishment being fixed at 2852 officers and 160,902 men, including the active army, the reserve *cadres*, and the Landwehr. Two additional cyclist companies will be formed, as well as two machine-gun detachments, which are to be allotted to the 1st and 2nd Divisions. The war strength is estimated at 108,000 men.

The Army of the Dutch East Indies is a distinct force. The estimated expenditure in 1910-11 was £2,882,678 for an effective strength of 36,695 officers and men, including 13,472 Europeans. This sum includes home charges to the amount of £552,574. Recruiting is voluntary. The feudatory chiefs are under obligations to supply auxiliary troops, and there is a territorial militia of small value. A plan of mobilisation for war has recently been adopted.

The 1910 Naval Estimates amounted to £1,711,644, being an increase of £33,562 over those of 1909. The total of officers and men enlisted for the Navy reaches 11,000, but this figure includes the marine infantry.

The strength in ships built, building, and projected on Oct. 31st, 1910, was:—

	Built.	Building.	Projected.
Coast-defence battleships	9	—	—
Unprotected cruisers	7	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	—	4	—
Torpedo boats	38	—	—
Submarines	1	1	1

The battleship *Zeven Provinciën* was completed in 1910. Four destroyers for service in the Dutch East Indies are under construction, the first of which was launched at Flushing, where the boats are building under the supervision of the British firm of Yarrow & Co., on Sept. 17th, 1910. The two first boats have been named *Fret* and *Wolf*, and were to be completed by the end of the year. They displace 415 tons, and have a speed of 30 knots, with a range of action at economical speed of 2600 miles. One submarine was building at Flushing, at the Schelde yard, and a further vessel was ordered from the Whitehead Co. of Fiume, in June 1910, which was to be of the same type and to be built at the Schelde establishment also. The submarine already in existence, the *Luctor-et-Emergo*, was launched in 1905, and is of the "Holland" type.

A Dutch naval squadron, consisting of the battleships *De Ruijter*, *Koninken Regentes*, and *Hertog Hendrik*, visited Sydney on Sept. 16th, 1910, and remained ten days, afterwards proceeding to Melbourne.

The principal dockyards are situated as follows:—Helder: two docks take cruisers. Hellevoetsluis: one dock, takes small battleships. Amsterdam: two floating docks take cruisers. Rotterdam: three floating docks take small cruisers.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For local government the country is divided into 11 provinces and 1123 communes, each province having its own representative body, which has the power of making ordinances subject to the

approval of the Sovereign; and each commune having its council elected for 6 years, with a mayor and aldermen. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. Over 2,500,000 belong to the Dutch Reformed Church, but there are over 1,800,000 Roman Catholics, and the State pays certain fixed allowances to the different Churches. Education is compulsory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and is well organised, and practically free as to the primary schools. Great importance is attached to the teaching of modern languages and to technical and scientific education. The judicial system includes 106 cantonal courts, 23 district tribunals, 5 Courts of Appeal, and the High Court. Trial by jury does not exist. Length of railways 2180 miles. Length of canals about 2000 miles, and of other navigable waterways about 3000 miles. The chief newspapers are the *Liberal Algemeen Handelsblad*, the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, and the *Standaard*.

The chief imports are cereals and flour, iron and steel, textiles, and raw materials and food products generally. The chief exports are food products, drugs, iron, steel, textiles, sugar, etc. The few duties that are levied are not for purposes of protection. Practically free trade prevails. The chief towns are Amsterdam (pop. 564,186), Rotterdam (390,364), and The Hague (248,995).

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 12,648 sq. m.; pop. 5,672,237. Revenue, 1910 (estimated), £16,000,000; expenditure, 1910 (estimated), £17,016,500; debt, 1909, £94,014,941. Imports, 1906, £210,289,007; 1907, £224,341,563; 1908, £222,641,541; 1909, £235,311,668; exports, 1906, £173,662,141; 1907, £184,336,753; 1908, £184,345,087; 1909, £181,754,738.

Ministry: Interior, Dr. Th. Heemskerk.—Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen.—Justice, Dr. A. P. L. Nelissen.—Marine, Vice-Admiral J. Wentholt.—Finance, Dr. M. J. C. M. Kolkman.—War, Major-Gen. W. Cool.—Public Works, Dr. L. H. W. Regout.—Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, A. S. Talina.—Colonies, de W. Malefyt.

Minister in London, Baron Gericke van Herwijnen, 8, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—Counsellor of the Legation, A. van der Goes.—Consul-General, H. S. J. Maas, 12, Blomfield Street, E.C.

British Minister at The Hague, The Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O.

British Consuls: Rotterdam, H. Turing; Amsterdam, W. A. Churchill.

History in 1910.

The Royal Commission for the Revision of the Constitution promised in the Speech from the Throne in Sept. 1909 was constituted in March.

A motion brought forward in March for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the conditions of national defence, "in order to impress upon the population the necessity for pecuniary and personal sacrifices in the defence of their country," was carried unanimously in the Second Chamber.

Some allegations of corruption against Dr. Kuyper, the ex-Premier, in connection with the granting of decorations during his tenure of office were inquired into, at his instance, by a court of honour, which declared the charges to be unsubstantiated.

The Queen's Speech at the opening of the States-General on Sept. 20th indicated measures for the revision of the customs tariff, the introduction of a general income-tax, and insurance for workers against illness and old age.

Dutch East Indies.

The Dutch possessions in the Asiatic Archipelago include (1) Java, with Madura, area 50,554 sq. m., population about 29,000,000; and (2) what are called the Outposts, viz., Sumatra, part of Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, part of New Guinea, and the Sunda and other islands, which have an estimated area of about 686,000 sq. m., and an estimated population of about 7,500,000, and are administered by Governors, Residents, etc., according to their status. The administrative and executive authority for the whole of Dutch East India is in the hands of a Governor-General, assisted by a Council, with partly legislative and partly advisory functions, consisting of five members. Under him the administration is carried on by Residents and subordinate officers. The army, which is purely colonial, numbers about 12,150 Europeans and 24,000 natives. The cost of the navy is borne partly by the colony and partly by the Government of the Netherlands. There is complete religious liberty, and education is well looked after. There are 2930 miles of railroad (2460 in Java and 490 in Sumatra) opened for traffic. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, indigo, and tobacco. The number of Europeans is about 76,000, the bulk of whom are Dutch. There are about 550,000 Chinese, and a number of Arabs, etc. Revenue, about £14,000,000; expenditure, £13,865,465; average imports, £15,000,000; average exports, £17,000,000.

Java is the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. Capital, Batavia, pop. 149,006. Other chief towns are Samarang (pop. 89,236) and Sourabaya (pop. 146,944). Land is Government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease to individuals, or to villages in the case of communal holdings. Most of the coffee plantations are directly under Government management, the natives cultivating coffee instead of paying taxes. This system still obtains in part, but a poll tax of one florin was in '82 substituted for the performance of enforced services.

British Consul at Batavia, J. W. Stewart.

Borneo. Of the estimated total area of 300,000 sq. m., estimated pop. 1,846,000, Holland claims as a possession 212,000 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjar massin, and Koti.

Celebes has an area of 72,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. Besides the towns of Menado, Port Rotterdam, and Vlaardingen or Macassar, there are a number of native states, which, however, recognise the authority of the Dutch.

Dutch New Guinea, lying to the west of the British possessions in New Guinea, covers an area of 151,790 sq. m., and has a population of about 200,000. It is administered by a Resident at Ternate, Molucca Islands.

Dutch West Indies.

Curaçao, an island in the Caribbeian Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, is the chief of Holland's West Indian possessions. The colony of Curaçao includes the islands of Curaçao, Buen Ayre or Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustache, and Saba, with part of the island of St. Martin. The total area is 403 sq. in., and the population (1906) 53,466. The colony is administered by a Governor with a Council of 4 members all nominated by the sovereign, and a Colonial Council of 13 nominated members. Cattle, sheep, goats, etc., are bred for exportation. Estimated revenue, 1908-9, £53,627. Expenditure, £79,475—the deficit being met by a subsidy from the Netherlands Government. Imports 1907, £332,569; exports, £107,159. British Consul at Curaçao, J. Jesurun.

Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, is a colony on the north coast of South America, bounded on the east by French Guiana, on the west by British Guiana, and on the south by the mountains which separate it from Brazil. It is governed by a governor and council of four members, all appointed by the sovereign. There is a representative body called the Colonial States, elected for six years by the inhabitants. The capital is Paramaribo, pop. 34,870. The chief products are sugar, cocoa, fruits, coffee, rice, etc. Some gold mining is carried on also. The Lawa Railway is being built, and 65 miles were open in 1906. Area 46,060 sq. miles; pop. 81,237. Imports, 1907, £575,301; exports, £490,714. British Consul at Paramaribo, J. R. W. Pigott.

New Guinea, or Papua. An island lying directly N. of Australia, and after Australia the largest island in the world. It is about 1490 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at centre of 430 miles. The area is now computed to be 234,768 sq. m. The British territory comprises the south-eastern part of the island and neighbouring island groups. See BRITISH EMPIRE, p. 175. The German territory is known as Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, and lies to the north of the British territory. See GERMANY (Colonies), p. 259.—Dutch New Guinea lies to the west of the British territory.

New Hebrides. A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. Area about 3000 sq. m.; pop. about 100,000. At the end of 1905 there were 225 British and 417 French settlers. The larger number of the natives are still cannibals. There are both Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. Under the Anglo-French Convention of Nov. 16th, '87, and the Agreement of June 26th, '88, the islands were, for the protection of life and property, placed under a joint commission of French and English naval officers on Pacific stations. Under the Anglo-French Agreement of April 8th, 1904, and the Convention signed Oct. 20th, 1906, the subjects of the two Powers enjoy equal rights of residence, personal protection, and trade, each Power retaining jurisdiction over its subjects or citizens, and neither exercising a separate control over the group. As to citizens of other Powers, they must choose within six months between the legal systems of the two Powers, failing which the two High Commissioners decide under which system they should be placed. The two Powers undertook not to erect fortifications or establish penal settlements in the

group. The two High Commissioners are appointed by the British and French Governments, and each is assisted by a Resident Commissioner. A police force sufficient to protect life and property is provided in two divisions of equal strength, each under one of the two Resident Commissioners. Vila, in the island of Efate, is the seat of government. Various public services, the posts and telegraphs, public works, public health, ports and harbours, are undertaken in common, a Joint Court is established, and regulations are made as to land suits, land grants and sales, the recruitment of native labourers, etc. The sale of arms, ammunition, and intoxicating liquors to natives is forbidden.

NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua is a Central American republic, bounded on the N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean Sea. The Constitution of '94 and '95, amended in '96, vests the executive in a President elected for 6 years, and the legislative in a Congress of one House, containing 36 members elected by universal suffrage for 6 years. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, and primary instruction is nominally free and compulsory. The permanent troops vary greatly in number, being generally about 2,000, and they are not to exceed 3,500. The war strength may be 30,000. Military service is nominally obligatory. The culture of the land is improving, coffee, bananas, and rubber plantations showing good returns. German capital is largely invested in coffee estates. The most important industry is cattle-raising. Some mining is also done by British and American companies. There are 171 miles of railways, and a line is being built from San Miguelito, on the coast of the Lake of Nicaragua, to Monkey Point Bay, on the Atlantic coast. Imports: cotton and woollen goods, flour, wines and spirits, drugs, hardware, provisions, etc. Exports: coffee, bananas, gold, rubber, hides, and cattle.

By treaties signed in Dec. 1907 a High Court was set up for Central America, to meet in Costa Rica, whose neutrality was guaranteed.

The military activities of President Zelaya in the spring of 1909 occasioned some disquietude to his neighbours, and Mexico and the United States sent warships to Nicaragua. In October 1909 a revolution broke out under General Estrada, who assumed the provisional presidency of the Atlantic Coast States. In December, President Zelaya having executed two Americans who were captured while serving with the revolutionary army, the United States Government handed his passports to the Nicaraguan chargé d'affaires, and informed him in scathing terms that henceforth the United States could recognise neither Zelaya nor Estrada as President of the Republic, while holding both strictly accountable for the protection of American life and property. American warships and troops were sent to both coasts of Nicaragua to protect American interests and to confine the struggle to within the borders of the Republic. On Dec. 23rd General Estrada defeated the Government forces at Rama, and Señor Zelaya took refuge on a Mexican warship, Dr. José Madriz having been elected President in his place. Fighting continued till August 1910, when Señor Madriz fled to Corinto. General Estrada was pro-

claimed President of the Republic, and on the 29th entered the capital.

Area, 49,500 sq. m.; **pop.** 800,000, consisting mainly of Indians and mixed races, with very few Europeans. The capital is **Managua** (pop. 45,000). **Leon** has a population of 60,000, and **Granada** of 40,000. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1907-8, \$13,145,800; **imports**, about £500,000; **exports**, about £750,000. **Foreign debt**, 1909, £1,250,000.

Provisional President, General Juan Estrada, 1910.

British Minister (at Guatemala), Lionel E. G. Carden.

British Consuls: *Greytown*, Herbert F. Bingham; *Managua*, A. J. Martin.

Minister to Great Britain (vacant).

NORWAY.

Sovereign.

Haakon VII., King of Norway, was b. Aug. 3rd, 1872, and is the second son of King Frederik of Denmark, and therefore a cousin of King George of England. His baptismal name was Charles, but he assumed the above title on becoming King on Nov. 18th, 1905, on the separation of Norway and Sweden. King Haakon and Queen Maud made their formal entry into Christiania Nov. 25th, 1905, and the King took the oath before the Storting on the 27th, and was crowned at Trondhjem on June 22nd, 1906. The King married Princess Maud Alexandra, sister of King George V., on July 22nd, 1896. His son and heir-apparent is Prince Alexander, b. July 2nd, 1903, and renamed Prince Olaf on his father's accession to the throne. The King's Civil List is settled at 700,000 kroner (£38,888). He is a K.G. (Nov. 9th, 1906), G.C.B., G.C.V.O., and Hon. Admiral in the British Fleet.

Government.

The dissolution of the union with Sweden, which had endured from 1814 to 1905, but was dissolved by the action of the Norwegian Storting on June 7th, 1905, following on a protracted dispute between the two countries as to their diplomatic representation abroad; and the Karlsbad Convention was signed Sept. 24th, 1905, settling the details of a mutual agreement for the repeal of the Union. King Oscar declined the offer of the throne to a prince of his house, and after a plebiscite it was offered to and accepted by Prince Charles of Denmark, who became King as Haakon VII. The maritime frontier of the two countries was determined by The Hague Tribunal in Oct. 1909. The *Grisbadarna* Islands, which are important as fishing centres, were allotted to Sweden, while *Skjoette Grund* was awarded to Norway.

The Norwegian Constitution of 1814, several times modified since, vests the legislative power in the **Storting**, which has 123 members (41 from urban and 82 from rural districts), who are elected for 3 years. Every male citizen of 25 who has resided in the country for 5 years is qualified as an elector, except for legal disabilities. A Bill granting citizenship and the franchise to women under the same conditions as at municipal elections—*i.e.* the women or their husbands must have paid the taxes for the past year—was adopted by 96 votes to 25, June 14th, 1907. The electorate was thus increased by about 300,000. The Storting

is divided into the **Odelsting**, composed of three-fourths of the members, and the **Lagsting**, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberates, and the measure must be passed by a two-thirds majority. Members are paid 13s. 4d. a day during the session. The King has the right of vetoing the laws passed by the Storting, but if the same bill pass three Stornings separately and consecutively elected, his veto is overridden. The executive power is in the hands of the King with a Council of State composed of a Minister of State and 8 Councillors.

On Nov. 2nd, 1907, the 1855 treaty, under which the integrity of Norway and Sweden as against Russia was guaranteed by Great Britain and France, was dissolved, and a new treaty guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of Norway was signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Norway.

The Norwegian Government undertook to cede no part of Norwegian territory to any Power either by way of occupation or by way of any arrangement.

The treaty is in force for ten years. Should the treaty not be denounced by one or the other party at least two years before the expiry of the ten years, it will remain in force for a fresh period of ten years, and so forth. In the event of the treaty being denounced by one of the Powers which participated with Norway in its conclusion, this denunciation will only have effect in regard to that Power.

Army and Navy.

The Storting voted in 1909 a reorganisation of the Army based on the report of a Parliamentary Committee. The reorganisation amalgamates some of the existing forces, and establishes what is called the *Ligne*, with a service of 12 years, the *Landvaern* (8 years) and the *Landstorm*, to which Norwegians belong until the age of 50. The Army is still on a skeleton or cadre basis. Numbers are completed by volunteers and men who serve compulsorily for periods varying between 126 days yearly for the artillery and 72 days for the infantry. The military force available for service beyond the frontier, with officers and men, is estimated at 30,000, and the total armed strength at 70,000 on mobilisation. Under the new organisation the regiment becomes the unit; but there is a system of brigade formation for all arms, and the mobilisation of the troops has been facilitated. The permanent staff for the 5 brigades numbers in all, in 1910, 8,344 officers and men.

The **Naval Budget** for 1910-11 amounts to £304,000, an increase £15,000 over the previous year. The Storting agreed in July 1910 to the grant of £218,500 (4,000,000 kroner) "for extraordinary defence purposes," but how much of this sum would be allocated to naval purposes was not stated.

The **Naval Personnel** numbers about 2400, of whom 1500 are permanent, and the remainder yearly conscripts. Conscripts for the Navy are entered on May 1st and Nov. 1st in each year. The men entered on the first date are assigned to coast-defence vessels for training on entry, afterwards passing to the gun and torpedo boats, etc., from July 1st. The second contingent serve their entire term on the coast-defence vessels. The executive officers are

divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 1 rear-admiral, 4 captains, 14 commanders, 52 lieutenant-commanders, 52 lieutenants, 20 sub-lieutenants. The strength in ships built, building, and projected on Oct. 31st, 1910, was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Coast-defence vessels,	4	—	—
Gunboats	11	—	—
Destroyers	2	3	—
Torpedo boats	37	—	1
Submarines	1	—	1

The principal dockyards of Norway are at Horten, Christiansand, and Bergen.

Three torpedo-boat destroyers were building, the *Troll*, *Ore*, and *Raen*, which are similar to the *Drang*, which was completed in 1909. A torpedo boat was authorised in that year, and a submarine was reported to have been ordered. The first submarine, named the *Kobben*, was built at the Germania Yard, Kiel, and arrived at Horten on Dec. 12th, 1909, on delivery from the contractors.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

For local government the country is divided into the towns of Christiania and Bergen and 18 counties, and these again into urban and rural communes, all with representative government. The State Religion is Lutheran, but all others are tolerated, except Jesuits. Education is compulsory for children from 6½ (in towns) and 7 (in the country) to 14, the local authorities chiefly providing the cost, with subsidies from the State. Of the total area, 22 per cent. or 26,330 sq. miles are under forest, and only 3 per cent. is cultivated. There are about 1354 miles of State railways and 238 miles worked by companies. There are important and growing industries in the country, including dairying, the timber and pulp trade, canned fish, etc. Timber, wood pulp, cellulose, animal produce, skins, and fish are the chief exports, which go mainly to Great Britain, Germany, and Sweden. Grain, metal goods, textiles, groceries, coal and coke are the chief imports, sent mainly by Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, and Russia.

Area, 124,495 sq. m.; pop. in 1908, 2,345,700. The pop. of Christiania was 241,000 (Dec. 31st, 1909), and of Bergen (1907) 82,000. Revenue, April 1st, 1908—June 30th, 1909, £6,972,222; expenditure, April 1st, 1908—June 30th, 1909, £6,958,333; debt, 1907, £18,063,000; imports, 1906, £19,086,119; 1907, £20,091,256; 1908, £21,138,310; exports, 1906, £12,211,718; 1907, £12,594,947; 1908, £12,554,000.

Ministry: Premier, W. Konow. — Foreign Affairs, M. Johannes Irgens, C.V.O. — Public Worship and Instruction, J. K. Quigstad. — Justice, H. C. J. Scheel. — Agriculture, B. Holtsmark. — Finance, A. T. Berge. — Labour, B. C. Brænne. — Defence, K. S. J. Bull.

Minister in London, P. B. Vogt, 25, The Boltons, South Kensington. — Secretary, Emil Huitfeldt. — Consul-General, H. A. W. Eckell, 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

British Minister at Christiania, Sir Arthur Herbert, G.C.V.O. — Secretary, C. J. Wingfield. — Consul, E. F. Gray (Christiania).

OMAN.

Oman is an independent state in South-Eastern Arabia, whose bounds have been considerably reduced during the last hundred

years. It is ruled by a Sultan, Seyyid Feysul bin Turki, Hon. G.C.I.E., whose capital is Muscat (pop. 40,000). He succeeded in '88, and is recognised by the British Government, which has an agent at Muscat. Imports, 1907-8, £656,438; exports, 1907-8, £283,030. Dates, pearls, lime's, and fish are exported. Over 74 per cent. of the trade is with India and the United Kingdom, and over 90 per cent. of the shipping trade is British. Area, 82,000 sq. m.; pop. about 1,500,000. British Consul and Political Agent at Muscat, R. E. Holland, I.C.S.

PANAMA.

The Republic of Panama was constituted on Nov. 3rd, 1903, having previously been a department of the Republic of Colombia. The inhabitants of the Isthmus of Panama being strongly in favour of the acquisition of the Panama Canal Concession by the United States and the construction by them of the Canal, declared their independence. The United States Government at once recognised the new Republic, and concluded with it a treaty on Nov. 18th, 1903, guaranteeing and agreeing to maintain its independence. Its independence was recognised by Colombia in Jan. 1909, in a treaty to which the United States was a party, Panama agreeing to pay to Colombia £500,000—her share in the Colombian public debt. The treaty, however, has not yet been ratified. There is a President elected for 4 years. The National Assembly consists of 28 members elected for 2 years. See ENGINEERING for Panama Canal scheme.

The Republic is divided into 7 provinces, each under a governor, with other subordinate officials. The chief ports are: on the Atlantic, Colon, Cristobel (Canal zone), Bocas del Toro, and Puerto Bello; on the Pacific, Balboa (in Canal zone) and Pedregel. The railway runs from Colon to Panama across the isthmus, a distance of 47 miles, and belongs to the U.S. Government, as does the Canal Zone, which extends 5 miles on each side of the canal, except the cities of Panama and Colon at the ends. The pop. of the Canal Zone is 54,036. The soil is very fertile, but not well cultivated. Bananas are exported, and some rubber, coconuts, and hides.

Area, 31,580 sq. miles; pop. 450,000, including a great mixture of races. Capital, Panama; pop. 38,000. Revenue, 1909, £569,465; expenditure, £577,917. Imports, 1909, £1,751,261. In addition the Canal supplies, etc., imported were, £1,936,333. Exports, 1909, £300,495.

President, Dr. Pablo Arosemena (1910-12).

British Minister and Consul-General at Panama, C. C. Mallet, C.M.G.

Consul in London, Eduardo Navarro, 16, St. Helen's Place, E.C.

PARAGUAY.

The Republic of Paraguay is one of the most promising states of South America, situated between the rivers Parana and Paraguay. It is governed, under a Constitution proclaimed in Nov. 1870, by a President elected for four years, a Congress consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, both elected by universal suffrage, and five Ministers of State chosen by the President. The President has a salary of £1000, Ministers of £600, and the Senators and Deputies each receive £200. The State religion is Roman Catholic,

but all others are tolerated. Education is free and nominally compulsory. The army numbers about 1500 men, but every citizen between 20 and 35 is liable to military service, though only about 200 men are embodied annually. A railway of about 160 miles runs from Asuncion to Pirapo. There are vast supplies of timber in the forests, but the chief products are Yerba meat, Paraguay tea, or tobacco, hides, and timber. Cotton is now being cultivated also. A large number of cattle are reared, and minerals are to be found, but are not worked. There is an English settlement near Villa Rica, worked on a communistic, co-operative basis, called the *Cosme Colony*, and another Australian colony, both of which are succeeding. Capital, *Asuncion*, pop. 60,259.

Area about 98,000 sq. m.; pop., 1905, 631,347, including about 50,000 Indians. Revenue, 1907, £635,000; 1908, £599,828; expenditure, 1907, £677,982; 1908, £506,502. Foreign Debt of 1886-96—amount outstanding, 1909, £831,850. Internal Debt, 1908, £261,887. Imports, 1907, £1,572,255; 1908, £814,591; exports, 1907, £647,222; 1908, £773,419. Most of the exports go to the Argentine and Germany.

President: General Ferreira was elected Nov. 1906 for 4 years; but a revolution broke out in July 1908, his Government was overthrown, and Señor Emiliano Gonzalez Navero was appointed Acting President.

Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Eusebio Machain, 62, Rue Pierre Charron, Paris.

Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, E.C.; **Consul in Liverpool,** William Nelson.

British Minister in Asuncion, W. B. Townley; **Consul at Asuncion,** G. W. E. Griffith.

PERSIA.

Ruler.

The reigning Shah of Persia is Sultan Ahmed Kajar, son of Mahomed Ali Shah. He was b. 1898. On the abdication of his father he succeeded to the throne (July 17th, 1909), and was enthroned at Teheran (20th).

Regent, Nasr-ul-Mulk, G.C.M.G. (elected by the National Assembly, Sept. 1910).

Government, Army, etc.

On Aug. 6th, 1906, a decree was issued by Shah Muzaffar-ed-Din convoking a Mejliss or National Assembly, and a Constitution, dated Jan. 1st, 1907, was confirmed on Feb. 11th by Mohamed Ali Shah, after his accession. A new Constitution, signed by the Shah in Oct. 1907, limited the sovereign's prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority, granted liberty of conscience, of the person, of education, of the Press, of associations, and of speech, and defined the duties of Parliament and the responsibilities of Ministers. This constitution was violated by Mohamed Ali, and in Nov. 1908 abolished. Under pressure from the representatives of Great Britain and Russia, Mohamed Ali again granted a Constitution and signed a new Electoral Law in June. By this law, under which the elections immediately after Mohamed Ali's abdication were conducted, the National Council, or Mejliss, consists of 120 deputies, 40 forming a quorum. Each constituency elects three times the number of persons entitled to represent it in the Mejliss, and these appoint the Deputies.

By the Anglo-Russian Convention, which was signed on Aug. 31st, 1907, both Governments engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia. Great Britain undertook to seek no political or commercial concessions north of a line connecting Kasr-i-Shirin, Ispahan, Yezd, and Khakh to the junction of the Persian, Russian, and Afghan frontiers. Russia gave a similar undertaking concerning the region south of a line from the Afghan frontier to Gazik Birjand, Kerman, and Bander Abbas. Both countries agreed to institute a control over the sources of revenue in the regions thus reserved to their influence in case of irregularities arising in the redemption or payment of interest on Persian loans.

An imperial decree was published on March 21st, 1905, ordering the reorganisation of the army. Under the new scheme there were to be 12 divisions, composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Details of the composition of the first division showed that it would consist of nine battalions of infantry, in all 7700 strong, artillery 500 strong, and 2900 cavalry. The Cossack brigade, under command of a Russian officer, consists of 4 cavalry regiments numbering together 1350, an infantry battalion of about 400 men, and 2 4-gun mounted batteries. The irregular cavalry are about 20,000 strong, and are levied on a tribal basis. The irregular infantry form 69 battalions, each of four companies, which vary in strength from 40 to 100 men. The semi-regular artillery is said to comprise 15 batteries of from 4 to 6 guns. The old guns are of Austrian make, but Schneider guns from Creusot have been supplied to the Cossacks and some of the artillery. The peace strength has been given as 115,000, exclusive of the irregular cavalry. There is little of discipline or unity in the forces.

The country is divided into 33 provinces under governors-general, generally called Hakim, who, with the Sheikhs-el-Islam, or chief judges of the cities, administer justice and superintend the collection of the revenue, which is derived in part from payments in cash or in kind assessed by Government officials throughout the country, and in part from customs duties, postal and telegraph service, etc., and the proceeds of concessions. The provinces are subdivided into districts, which are placed under lieutenant-governors, and every town and village has its administrative officer. The chiefs of the nomad tribes exercise authority over them and collect the revenues from them. The nomads consist chiefly of Arabs, Turks, Kurds and Leks, and altogether number nearly 2,000,000. The priests have great power in the country. Many colleges exist for instruction in religion, which is of the Shia sect, and in Persian literature. The chief cities are Teheran (pop. 280,000), Tabriz (200,000), Ispahan (80,000), Meshed (60,000), and Shiraz (50,000).

The Persian provinces of Khorasan and Seistan lie on the western border of Afghanistan. There being no railways in Persia, all goods have to be transported by mule or camel. A branch of the Transcaspian Railway is proposed, to run from Ashkhabad to Meshed. A direct trade route from Quetta to Seistan has been opened up by the Indian Government, running along the Baluch side of the Afghan border, but the experiment has not been attended with any considerable success.

Statistics, Finance, and Trade.

Area, 628,000 sq. m.; pop. about 9,500,000. Revenue, about £1,500,000; expenditure, about £2,000,000. Debt, two loans of 22,500,000 roubles and 10,000,000 roubles were contracted with the Persian Loan Bank, with the approval of the Russian Government in 1900 and 1902.

Imports, 1908-9, £7,449,681. Exports, 1908-9, £6,524,140. In 1908-9 Russia had 48 per cent. of the import and 70 per cent. of the export trade; and the British Empire, including India, 20 per cent. of the import and 11 per cent. of the export trade.

The principal ports are Bunder Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli, Meshed-i-Sar, and Bender-i-Gez on the Caspian. The trade and shipping of the Persian Gulf ports are very largely in British hands. The chief products of the country are silk, cotton, fruits, guns, opium, carpets, and tobacco. Dried fruits are exported in large quantities as food for the Russian peasants, and Russian money is being used to stimulate the culture of cotton. Wool is exported to Bombay and Baghdad. There are considerable mineral deposits, but they are very little worked.

Diplomatic.

Persian Minister in London, Mirza Feredj Ullah Khan, 36, Queen's Gate Terrace.

British Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General at Teheran, Sir George H. Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. Councillor, C. Alban Young, M.V.O.

British Consuls:—*Consuls-General*: Lieut.-Col. P. Z. Cox, C.S.I. (Bushire); T. G. Grahame (Ispahan); Major P. M. Sykes, C.M.G. (Meshed).—*Consuls*: Capt. R. L. Birdwood (Bushire); H. S. Shipley, C.M.G. (Tabriz); Lieut.-Col. T. W. Haig (Kerman); Major W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E. (Seistan); — (Shiraz); Capt. Biscoe (Bunder Abbas); W. McDougal (Kermanshah); A. T. Wilson (Mohammerah); J. G. L. Ranking (Ahwaz).

History in 1910.

The course of the constitutional government established by the revolution of 1909 did not run as smoothly in 1910 as the friends of Persia could have hoped. As a result of the revolution, one of its leaders, the Sipahdar, had found himself Premier, while the other leader, Sardar Assad, chief of the Bakhtiari tribe, became Minister of the Interior. A few months of office showed that there was not room for both of these statesmen in a constitutional cabinet. There occurred a deadlock which was only removed by the resignation of the Sipahdar in July and the formation of a new Cabinet, in which neither he nor Sardar Assad had a place. Mustafai el Mamalik became Premier. The first task of the new Government was the repression of lawlessness in Teheran and the disarmament of the rabble who in the previous year had accompanied the Sipahdar to the capital. This disturbing element had assumed a menacing aspect under the leadership of Satar Khan and Baghir Khan, the defenders of Tabriz in 1909, who were expelled from that city in March 1910, at the instance of the British and Russian Governments. In requiring Satar Khan and his following in Teheran to lay down their arms the Government were supported by a resolution of the Mejliss and by the military forces at the disposal of Sardar Assad. Sardar

Assad sent his Bakhtiari to surround Satar Khan's adherents, who, after eight hours' fighting, surrendered. Satar and Baghir were then requested by the Government to undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca, their departure being facilitated by the provision of funds for the purpose. On July 30th the Cabinet submitted to the Mejliss a programme which comprised the employment of foreign advisers, the reform of the police, the improvement of administration in the provinces, the punishment of disorderly elements, the increase of the provincial garrisons to 30,000 men, the establishment of a central force of 6,000 men, the devising of measures to cover the deficit in the Budget, and the reform of the Courts of Justice and schools.

The greatest need of the Government was money, but they hesitated to accept from Britain and Russia a loan subject to the conditions which the two Powers considered it desirable to impose. Speaking on the subject in the House of Lords on April 20th, the Earl of Crewe said, "The Persian Government have not seen their way to comply with the conditions for the loan which were asked for by the British and Russian Governments. Speaking generally, I can only say that his Majesty's Government are inspired by intense feelings of good will towards the Persian Government and nation; but in this particular case they find it necessary to impose those conditions, and as the conditions could not be complied with, it has not been found possible to make the advance." In the meanwhile, owing mainly no doubt to want of money, the Persian Government was unable efficiently to police the southern trade routes. The interests of trade were threatened by the insecurity of the roads, and after ineffectual remonstrances the British Government in October addressed to Persia a Note intimating that unless the security of the southern routes was restored within three months, the task of policing them would be undertaken by a force organised and commanded by officers of the Indian Army and paid for by a charge of 10 per cent. on the customs. The Note was misrepresented by a section of the German press as a preliminary to the partition of Persia. It occasioned an agitation in Turkey also, and a protest meeting held in Constantinople resulted in the dispatch to the German Emperor of a telegraphic appeal, which, however, failed to elicit a response. The Persian reply to the Note attributed the insecurity of the trade routes in the south to the presence of Russian troops in the north; it reviewed the difficulties encountered by Persia in her efforts to obtain a loan, and suggested that the British Government should sanction an increase in the customs by 10 per cent., in which case the Persian Government would give a pledge that the surplus would be used for the restoration and maintenance of order. An isolated incident, unconnected with the British Note, occurred on Oct. 26th, when, at the request of the Deputy-Governor of the town, a force of British bluejackets was landed at Lingah, a port near the entrance to the Persian Gulf, to prevent a threatened raid of tribesmen.

On Sept. 22nd the Regent, Azad-el-Mulk, who was 76 years of age, died. Naas-ul-Mulk, who was then in Europe, was elected by a large majority of the National Assembly to succeed him, and having received assurances that his

election was acceptable to all parties, he consented to undertake the responsibility.

Russian troops remained at Tabriz, Kazvin, and Ardebil, their presence occasioning much heartburning among the Persians.

A **Blue-book** [Cd. 5120] was published in April, containing correspondence relating to the affairs of Persia from May 11th to November 30th, 1909.

PERU.

A republic on the W. coast of S. America. The disastrous war with Chile, which broke out in 1875, and resulted in the cession to Chile of Tarapaca (absolutely) and of Arica and Tacna (provisionally), completely shattered the power of Peru. It was agreed that Arica and Tacna should be subject to Chile for ten years from '84, that a plebiscite should then decide whether or no they should revert to Peru, and that the country to which the plebiscite awarded these provinces should pay to the other the sum of 10,000,000 Chilean dollars. The plebiscite has never taken place, partly because of revolutionary outbreaks in Peru; and now Chile has consolidated her position in the two provinces there. Conflicting claims to ecclesiastical jurisdiction over these provinces led to some friction between the two republics in 1910.

The **Constitution** of '66, revised in '60, is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a **House of Representatives** (116) elected by the provinces, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, and a **Senate** (51) elected by the 18 departments and the province of Callao. One-third of the members of both Houses retire, as decided by lot, every two years. **Executive** in the hand of a President elected for four years, who receives £4800 a year.

The **Army** has been reorganised under the direction of Colonel Clément and other French officers. There are 6 battalions of infantry, numbering together about 160 officers and 2300 men; 6 squadrons of cavalry, 72 officers and 750 men; artillery 3 batteries (Schneider), an independent section, and a mixed battalion of foot artillery, 4 mountain batteries, together 50 officers and 800 men. It is believed that about 24,000 men could be mobilised. There are also reserves, largely untrained, and a territorial force composed of men of 36 to 50 years of age.

The **Navy** consists of 14 vessels, all of which are of small importance, with the exception of two protected cruisers, *Coronel Bolognesi* and *Ambirante Grau*, constructed in 1906.

Absolute political but not religious freedom allowed, the constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion, although some degree of toleration exists. **Education** is nominally compulsory and free in the elementary schools, but is badly neglected. More than half the population are Indians, the rest including those of Spanish descent and mixed races. There are vast stretches of rich agricultural and pastoral lands, besides profitable mining (gold, copper, silver, and coal) fields and immense forests. The climate is very good, and the country is admirably suited for European immigrants. The interior is now being opened up, and the Government have a scheme to construct a railway over the Andes. There are about 1476 miles of railways belonging to the State, but ceded to the bondholders in '90 for

a term of 66 years. **Chief products** are silver, copper, gold, sugar, wool, cotton, rubber, coffee, and guano. In the comparative freedom from internal dissensions since '99 a decided improvement in commercial, mining, and railway development has been noticeable. **Chief cities:** the capital, Lima (pop. 130,000), Arequipa (35,000), Cuzco (20,000), and Callao (31,000).

Area, 713,674 sq. m.; **pop.** estimated at 4,500,000. **Revenue** (half derived from customs), 1909, £3,047,386; 1910, £2,746,345; **expenditure**, 1909, £3,239,987; 1910, £2,750,000. **Imports**, 1907, £5,514,787; 1908, £5,205,625; **exports**, 1907, £5,747,732; 1908, £5,375,712. **Internal debt**, 1909, £4,254,450.

President, Señor Augusto B. Leguía (assumed office Sept. 24th, 1908).

Minister to London, Señor Don Carlos G. Cándamo (resident in Paris).—*Chargé d'Affaires*, Señor Don Eduardo Lembeke, 104, Victoria Street, S.W.

British Minister and Consul-General, C. L. des Graz.

British Consul-General at Callao, L. J. Jerome; **Consul at Iquitos**, D. Cazes.

Steamship Lines: R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch Street; F. Leyland & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Lamport & Holt, Liverpool. **Fares:** £20 to £60.

PORTUGAL.

The Provisional Republican Government was constituted as follows on Oct. 5th, 1910:—**President**, Senhor Theophile Braga.

Ministry: *Justice*, Senhor Alphonse Costa.—*Foreign Affairs*, Senhor Bernardino Machado.—*Finance*, Senhor Bazilio Telles.—*Public Works*, Senhor Antonio Luiz Gomes.—*War*, Col. Barreto.—*Interior*, Senhor Antonio Jose Almeida.—*Marine*, Senhor Amaro Azevedo Gomes.—*Civil Governor of Lisbon*, Senhor Euzebio Leao.

A Constitution in the Melting-Pot.

The Constitution of 1826 (amended in 52, '85, and '95) gave wide powers to the king. There were two legislative chambers, the Peers and the Deputies, collectively called the **Cortes**. In case of a disagreement between the two legislative chambers, a committee of both decided, and if the committee disagreed, the king decided. The Chamber of Peers consisted of 90 members nominated for life, in addition to the princes of the blood, the twelve bishops of the continental dioceses, and 52 hereditary peers. The Chamber of Deputies was composed of members elected under a system of universal suffrage every four years, to the number of 155, of whom 7 were elected by Portuguese colonies. The king had no veto on a law twice passed by both houses. The Chamber of Peers was abolished by the Provisional Government in Oct. 1910. The Government announced its intention of establishing "free and universal suffrage" as a preliminary to a General Election to a Constituent Assembly which shall decree a new Constitution.

Army and Navy, etc.

The Portuguese Army played a prominent, and indeed decisive, part in the Revolution. It was reorganised on Oct. 1st, '99. The **peaco footing** is about 30,000. The **infantry** of the line are 20,000, the **cavalry** 3000, the **dragoons** 1830, the **light troops** 1200, the **field artillery** 3400,

and the horse artillery 500. The total number of guns is 448. The war footing is 100,000, including about 53,000 militia, but probably 260,000 officers and men could ultimately be put into the field. By a law introduced in Sept. '95, the service is 3 years with the colours, 5 with the first reserve and 4 with the second. The estimates of 1910 amount to £1,029,012. Of 26,906 young men who became liable in the autumn of 1909, 18,000 were enrolled—16,300 in the active army, 500 as municipal guards, 350 in the customs service, and the rest in the navy. There is in addition a colonial army of 10,000. The rules of exemption are most liberal, a sum of money paid to the Government being accepted as an equivalent. There are 4 military districts—Lisbon, Vizeu, Oporto, and Evora, with garrisons at the Azores and Madeira. The forces are disposed thus: 4 divisions of the active army; cavalry, artillery, and engineers, independent of the divisions, the garrisons of Madeira and the Azores, and the troops of the reserve.

The number of men in the Navy is about 5000, and, in addition, there are 2 vice-admirals, 5 rear-admirals, 16 captains, 25 commanders, 25 lieutenant-commanders, 80 lieutenants, 110 sub-lieutenants, 37 midshipmen, and 96 cadets. The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1910, was:—Built: Battleship, 1; Unprotected cruisers, 5; Gun vessels, 2; Submarine, 1. In addition to these ships there are about a score of other small craft of little fighting value, including some river gunboats for service in the Portuguese Colonies. Two vessels were lost to the Navy in 1910 by the foundering of the gunboat *Liberal* off the coast of Portuguese West Africa on June 22nd, and by the grounding of the destroyer *Tejo* on Aug. 27th. The *Liberal* was an old vessel, launched in 1884, but the *Tejo* was quite modern, having been built at Lisbon in 1902, and the only torpedo-boat destroyer possessed by the Navy.

Various reports of a reorganisation of the fleet, and of a new programme of construction were published during 1910, but nothing has been done in this matter since the Revolution in October. In addition to 1 destroyer which is building at Lisbon, and for which Messrs. Yarrow & Co., the British torpedo-boat firm, will supply the engines and machinery, 2 capital ships, 10 protected cruisers of 5,000 tons, 18 destroyers of 400 tons, and 6 submarines of 320 tons were projected. A mico-laying steamer, the *Vulcano*, was launched by Thorogroft's on Feb. 5th, 1910; and in April Yarrow & Co. completed a shallow-draft gunboat for service in Macao. There are four small docks at Lisbon.

For the administration of justice there are courts of first instance in all the chief towns, appeal courts at Lisbon, Oporto, and Ponta Delgada in the Azores, and a Supreme Court at Lisbon. Previously to the Revolution of 1910 the State religion was Roman Catholic, but the Provisional Government dissolved the connection between Church and State and expelled the religious orders. Education, though nominally compulsory, is in a very backward state. The capital, Lisbon, has a pop. of 357,000; and Oporto has a pop. of 172,421. Three-fifths of the people are engaged in agriculture, and about one-fifth in industrial occupations. Chief exports: wine, cork, cattle, sardines, fruit, and copper. There are valuable

minerals, but they are very little worked. There are 1675 miles of railway, of which 580 belong to the State.

Statistics and Diplomacy.

Area (including the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom), 35,490 sq. m.; pop. 5,687,627.

The Azores, a group of islands in the North Atlantic; area, 922 sq. m.; pop. 256,291. Capital, Ponta Delgada, on San Miguel Island; but the Governor usually resides at Angra, in the island of Terceira. They are governed as a province of Portugal.

The Madeira Islands lie off the N.W. African coast, and are also governed as a province. Area, 314 sq. m.; pop. 150,574. Capital and port, Funchal, a fine town of 20,000 inhabitants.

Revenue, 1908-9 (estimated), £15,855,259; expenditure, 1908-9 (estimated), £16,157,011. Imports, 1907-8, £13,022,000; exports, 1907-8, £6,500,000. Public debt, 1909, £117,700,000, of which £15,747,600 was the floating debt.

British Minister at Lisbon, The Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.

British Consuls: P. A. Somers Cox (Lisbon), H. Grant (Oporto), Capt. J. Boyle, M.V.O. (Madeira), W. Read (St. Michael's, Azores), W. Rice (Cape Verd), R. A. Becher (Marmagão).

Minister in London: Senhor Magalhães Lima, 12, Gloucester Place, W.—Councillor, Senhor J. da Camera Manoel, C.V.O.

History in 1910.

The year saw the fall of the Braganza dynasty and the establishment of a republican form of government.

Before the opening of the year the control of political affairs had relapsed into the pernicious system of see-saw known as *rotativism*. Senhor de Castro, the old leader of the Progressistas, succeeded in organising a new Monarchical *bloc*, consisting of the Regenerados following Senhor Campos Henriques, the Clericals and the Progressistas. Opposed to them were the Regenerados following Senhor Vilhena and the Dissident Progressistas under Senhor Alpoim. The two new parties were both hostile to the non-Rotativist Cabinet, which on Dec. 18th, 1909, was compelled to resign. A new Progressist Ministry was formed, with Senhor Beirao at its head. It had the support of Senhor de Castro's *bloc*, but it soon began to suffer from the reflexion of a series of financial scandals concerning the Progressist party. Of these the most serious was connected with the *Credito Predial*, a bank of which Senhor de Castro had been Governor since 1897. Grave irregularities in the management of the bank were discovered, and although only one member of the Cabinet was connected with the institution, the discredit cast by the disclosures upon the chief of the Progressist Party, wrought so much injury to the Government that Senhor Beirao resigned in June. Some difficulty was experienced in finding a statesman who would take his place, owing mainly to the fact that Senhor de Castro, who commanded an overwhelming majority in the Chamber, refused to support any Ministry formed outside his *bloc*. After all the other leaders had declined the responsibility, it was accepted by Senhor Teixeira de Sousa, who earlier in the year had seceded from the main body of the Regenerados. He asked the King for a dissolution, which was granted.

The elections took place in August, the result being a notable triumph for the Ministerialists over the Monarchical bloc.

King Manoel visited England in May to attend the funeral of King Edward VII. He opened the new Portuguese Parliament on Sept. 23rd, and it was remarked that not a single Opposition Deputy was present. The personal significance of this incident was, however, completely obscured in the following week by the warmth of his reception on the historic site of Bussaco, where every regiment of his army filed before him, while the peasantry, gathered in thousands, cheered vociferously for the King. Eight days later his throne was vacant and he a fugitive.

At the time of the revolutionary outbreak Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, the President-elect of Brazil, was on a visit to King Manoel at Lisbon. It is conceivable that the presence of the representative of the South American state which exactly twenty years before had revolted successfully against the House of Braganza may have stirred the imagination of the Portuguese and prepared the ground to some extent for the operations of the Revolutionary Committee. On Oct. 3rd Dr. Bombarda, a well-known Republican Deputy, was assassinated by a madman, and the crime, which apparently had no political origin, was seized as the pretext for a rising. Some regiments declared for the Republican cause, the fleet followed, street fighting took place, lasting for thirty-one hours, the royal palace was bombarded, and King Manoel was persuaded by his advisers to seek safety in flight. He embarked on his yacht for Gibraltar, and after resting there for a few days came to take up his residence in England.

The Republic was proclaimed on Oct. 5th, a Provisional Government having already been formed, and, the first excitement over, the country, the army, and the colonies settled down with remarkable equanimity to the new rule. The Provisional Government proceeded to issue a series of decrees enforcing the laws of expulsion against religious orders, proscribing the House of Braganza, abolishing the House of Peers, and enlarging the liberty of the Press. Senhor Franco, the ex-Dictator, and two of his ministers were arrested, but were released on bail. Five weeks after the Provisional Government came into being it was informed of the willingness of the Powers to transact business with the Ministers of the Republic—a recognition which, although of a provisional character, evoked lively demonstrations of gratitude.

Colonies.

Angola, or Portuguese Lower Guinea, is bounded on the north and east by the Congo State and Rhodesia, on the south by German South-West Africa, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The boundary between Angola and the Barotse region of Rhodesia was settled in July 1905. Government vested in a Governor-General. Estimated area, 517,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 5,000,000. Capital, St. Paul de Loanda; pop. 208,048. Divided into 6 districts: Congo, Loanda, Benguela, Lunda, Huilla, and Mossamedes. The greater part of the country is in the hands of the Bantus under their tribal chiefs. There are 346 miles of railway in operation. A line runs from Loanda to Ambacca. A line 1242 miles in length, from Lobito Bay

in Benguela to Katanga (where there are rich copper mines) and the Tanganyika Co.'s concessions, is being constructed. A line from Mossamedes to the tableland of Chella is also being built. The chief products are coffee, rubber, sugar, oils, and ivory, and the trade is chiefly carried on by bartering with the natives, but there are great agricultural and mining possibilities. A company working in Mossamedes has a concession for mining, cattle-rearing, and fish-curing; and minerals, including gold, are known to exist in paying quantities. There are several other companies at work in the colony.

British Consul, F. E. Drummond-Hay, M.V.O. (Loanda).

Cape Verde Islands lie 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. Belong to Portugal. Capital, Praia. Coaling station, St. Vincent. Area, 1480 sq. m.; pop. 147,424. Chief products, coffee, tamarinds and millet. The people are Portuguese and Negro.

British Consul, W. Rice (St. Vincent).

Portuguese East Africa comprises the two districts of Lorenzo Marques and Mozambique, which are separated from one another by the Zambesi, and the other smaller districts of Zambesia, Inhambane, Gaza, and Tete. Its coast-line extends southwards from Cape Delgado, the southern extremity of the coast-line of German East Africa, to Kosi Bay, just below Delagoa Bay, at a point separating British from Portuguese territory, as fixed by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of '91. The colony is administered by a Commissioner appointed for three years. There is a military force of about 3000 men. The Manica and Sofala region, where gold exists, is placed under the Mozambique Company, which has a charter. The Nyasa Company, which also has a charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. Other companies are working in various other parts of the country. The two principal railways of this region are the Delagoa Bay, which has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and runs on 290 miles to Pretoria; and the Beira Railway, which runs from the river Pungwé on the east coast, a point 12 miles from the mouth of the river, to New Umtali on the frontier, a distance of 203 miles, and is then continued by the Mashonaland Railway to Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, about 170 miles farther on. The Quilimane Railway is to be built from the port of Quilimane to Port Herald, almost parallel to the Zambesi, with a total length of 153 miles. The chief ports are Mozambique (pop. 4802), Quilimane, Beira (pop. 4399), Chinde (pop. 1690), and Lorenzo Marques (pop. 9849). The principal exports are ores, sugar, rubber, ivory, and wax. Area, about 300,000 sq. m.; pop. about 3,000,000. Imports, Chinde (1908), £84,615; Lorenzo Marques (1908), £778,982; Beira (1908), £310,488; Mozambique (1909), £154,129; Quilimane (1908), £54,553. Exports: Chinde (1908), £98,121; Lorenzo Marques (1906), £34,968; Beira (1908), £296,084; Mozambique (1909), £126,852; Quilimane (1908), £43,811.

British Consuls, R. C. F. Maugham (at Lorenzo Marques); S. Hewitt-Fletcher (Chinde).

Guinea lies on the west coast of Africa, and is surrounded on the land side by French possessions. It includes the Bissagos Islands, off the coast opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the island of Bolama. Area, 4400

sq. m.; pop. 820,000. Capital, Bolama. Chief port, Bissao. Principal products, rubber, wax, oil, and ivory.

British Consul-General, C. B. Wallis (resides at Dakar, Senegal).

St. Thomé and Principe Islands, in the Gulf of Guinea, are ruled by a Governor. They are very fertile, and yield cocoa, coffee, and cinchona. One-fifth of the world's supply of cocoa comes from these islands, and the plantations are cultivated by imported black labour, chiefly from Angola. A report made by Mr. J. Burt was submitted to the Foreign Office and afterwards published in 1908, stating that thousands of the labourers were taken by force to the islands, and that in practice no attempt was made to secure their repatriation. As a result of these statements the leading British cocoa manufacturers commissioned Mr. Cadbury to visit the islands, and on receiving his report at the beginning of 1909, they announced that they would purchase no more cocoa from St. Thomé and Principe until the labour abuses were removed. Their example was followed by some of the largest manufacturers in America. The facts were brought to the notice of the Portuguese Government, who in July 1909 suspended recruiting in Angola for three months, and in the meanwhile drew up regulations for its conduct. The principal points of the regulations were that zones were established in the province of Angola outside which no recruiting was allowed; a limited number of natives only were to be recruited; only licensed agents approved by the Governors of the districts might recruit labourers; the engagement must be effected in the presence and with the consent of the native chief and under the direct supervision of the nearest administrative authority; the labourers must be taken to the coast by specified routes, and the agent must accompany them and take every care of them on the journey. There would be four repatriation periods in each year, when those labourers who had served their time would be shipped free to the proper port on the mainland. Half the labourer's wages were to be deposited monthly with the Government agent to form a bonus for the labourer when he landed on his return to the mainland. The regulations with regard to recruiting on the mainland were that it was to be publicly worked. Contracting was to be public and provisions with regard to repatriation were to be public. Sir Edward Grey, in addressing a deputation on July 1st, 1910, said that "the regulations were so framed that if they were effectively carried out they must put a stop to the abuses which had previously existed, but, of course, what they all desired in these things was not regulations but results." Area, 454 sq. m.; pop. 42,103.

Goa is a port-town and territory between the boundaries of Madras and Bombay, India. Once the seat of great trade, now decayed and ruinous. Belongs to Portugal, with Damão, on the coast 100 miles north of Bombay, and Diu, a small island 140 miles off Damão. The capital is Panjim, in Goa. There are a number of salt works in Goa. Area of Portuguese India, 1638 sq. m.; pop. 531,800.

Macao is an island at the mouth of the Canton River, in China, forming with small islands adjacent a Portuguese dependency. Area, 5 sq. m.; pop. 80,000.

Timor is an island in the Malay Archipelago. The eastern portion of it, with the island of Pulo Cambing, is Portuguese. Chief products, coffee and wax. The port is Dilly. Area, 7290 sq. m.; pop. 300,000.

ROUMANIA.

Ruler.

King Charles I. is a son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and was b. April 20th, 1839. He ascended the throne after Prince Alexander John had been expelled ('66). In '31 the Roumanian representatives unanimously proclaimed him King instead of Prince of Roumania. In '69 he married the Princess Pauline Attilie Louise of Wied, who is known in literary circles under the pseudonym of "Carmen Sylva." He has an annual allowance of £47,400 and the revenues of the Crown lands. In Jan. '93 the Crown Prince Ferdinand, nephew of the King, and son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (b. Aug. 24th, '65), was married to the Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and two sons, Carol and Nicholas, and three daughters have been born to them.

Government and Army.

Moldavia and Wallachia, formerly autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire, with Dobrogea, have since Dec. 23rd, 1861, formed an independent kingdom. The executive power is vested in the King, with a Cabinet of eight and the Prime Minister. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 120 members, indirectly elected for eight years by two colleges representing the propertied electors, and a Chamber of 183 members elected for four years by three electoral colleges or classes of voters. These three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual income of not less than £50; (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 francs annually, or following a profession; and (3) all Roumanian subjects of full age, most of whom vote indirectly by choosing delegates who vote with the direct electors of the other colleges. The members of both houses are paid 20 francs a day while Parliament sits. The King has a veto on all measures passed by the two chambers.

The constitution of the Roumanian army is unusual. In one class are the illiterates, who undergo 2 years' training in the infantry and 3 in the cavalry and artillery, and in the other the more educated classes, forming the Schimbul, who pass through short courses, but come up for weekly parades and short training. But this system is passing away, and the Schimbul is being reduced to small proportions; its infantry have been abolished, and training of greater thoroughness is the rule. Under the new law the period of service will be 7 years in the Regular Army, 5 years in the Reserve, 3 years in the Militia, and 4 in the Opoltenic. The Schimbul period is 90 days in the spring, 30 days in the autumn manœuvres in the first year, weekly parades, and manœuvre training in succeeding years. The recruit contingent annually is about 60,000 men, of whom 10,000 are assumed to be Schimbul. The effect of the system is to give a very large reserve. There are four army corps, but in view of the large contingent, the Roumanian government contemplates organising a fifth, giving the country five corps

and five reserve divisions. The infantry is to be increased to 40 active regiments (instead of 36), and 20 reserve regiments (instead of a larger number of skeleton reserve forces. The present organisation is as follows. **Infantry:** 8 rifle battalions; 36 infantry regiments (104 battalions). **Cavalry:** 10 *Roshiori* regiments; 8 *Calarashi* regiments (formed from the Schimbul). **Artillery:** 12 regiments (75 batteries, 450 guns; 40 ammunition columns; 2 fortress artillery regiments). **Engineers:** 12 sapper companies, 4 telegraph, 4 pontoon, and 4 railway companies. Grand total, 2850 officers, about 170,000 men, and 41,400 horses. If to these are added the transport, auxiliary troops, 32 militia regiments, etc., the numbers will amount to 7500 officers, 314,000 men, and 65,000 horses. The approximate war strength is stated to be 650,000. It was reported in 1910 that Roumania had agreed with Turkey that in the event of the outbreak of a conflict between Turkey and Bulgaria, Roumania would mobilise all her *corps d'armée* along the military frontier of Bulgaria.

For local government purposes the country is divided into 32 districts, each under a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. Education is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. The prevailing religion is that of the orthodox Greek Church. By the Berlin Treaty of '78 it was provided that there should be no discrimination against any resident of Roumania on account of religious belief, but the Jews have been harshly treated. Many Roumanians are to be found in neighbouring countries, particularly in Hungary and Transylvania, where they have given some trouble.

Cereals, wines, and timber are the chief products, the large majority of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Over 40 per cent. of the agricultural land is in small holdings of 25 acres or less held by 1,015,302 peasant proprietors. A Land Bank was formed by the Government in 1907 to afford peasants the means of buying or leasing land, and to act as a bank for peasant farmers and Co-operative Societies. Minerals are said to abound, but only coal and petroleum are worked. The latter is the country's chief industry. There are very large and valuable State forests, and salt-mining is a State monopoly. There are 2295 miles of railways, of which the State owns 1900. The capital is Bucharest (pop. 294,572), and the chief ports are Braila (pop. 61,542), Kustendjie, and Sulina.

Statistics and Diplomatie.

Area, 50,720 sq. m.; population, 1907, 6,684,265. Revenue, 1906-7, £11,464,949; expenditure, £9,389,638. The estimates for 1908-9 balanced at about £16,000,000. Imports, 1907, £17,220,000; exports, 1907, £22,161,000.

Ministry: *Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Interior, and War*, M. Ion Bratianu. — *Finance*, M. Costinesco. — *Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and Crown Lands*, M. Anton Carp. — *Public Works*, M. V. Mortzun. — *Justice*, M. Stelian. — *Public Instruction*, M. Spiro Haret.

Minister in London, Alex. Catargi, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W. — *Councillor of Legation*, A. Bibesco. — *Consul-General in London*, Alfred Stead.

British Minister at Bucharest, Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B.

British Consul, E. E. N. MacDonell (Bucharest). **Danube Commission**, H. E. Browne (British Commissioner).

Political Parties.

Questions of finance have more than anything else determined the fate of parties in recent years. During the years of prosperity which the country experienced from '59 to '99 the loan indebtedness of the country mounted rapidly. In spite of surpluses in many years there were deficits in others, and a large extraordinary expenditure was accounted for by public works and military outlay. In '99 the harvest, on which the country relies, failed, and a commercial crisis followed. M. Sturdza's administration had been defeated in the spring of '99, and M. Cantacuzene, the leader of the old Conservatives, formed a Cabinet. His Finance Minister, M. Jonsco, proposed to meet the situation by economies, new taxation, and the alienation of some of the State property; but his proposals met with much opposition, and eventually the young Conservative or "Junimist" leader, M. Carp, became Premier and Finance Minister in July 1900. His financial proposals also proved unacceptable, and he resigned Feb. 8th, 1901. M. Sturdza then formed a Liberal administration, Feb. 27th. He at once set about a policy of severe retrenchment, and by his unflinching courage in carrying out a great scheme of economies he restored the country to its financial independence, receiving the expression of the King's gratitude in a special rescript issued by his Majesty in March 1903. Internal dissensions, and the hostility of officials affected by his reforms, however, brought about his fall, and a Conservative Cabinet under M. Cantacuzene was formed in Jan. 1905; but M. Sturdza returned to power in March 1907, and began to carry out a programme of agrarian reforms. He was compelled by ill-health to retire in Jan. 1908, and was succeeded in the Premiership and Ministry of Foreign Affairs by M. Ion Bratianu, formerly Minister of the Interior.

RUSSIA.

Ruler.

Nicholas II., who on Nov. 1st, '94, succeeded Alexander III. as "Emperor of All the Russias," was b. at St. Petersburg on May 18th, '68. His mother, the Empress Marie, is sister to Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Cumberland, and the King of Greece. During the famine of '91 he was, at his own request, made President of the Committee of Succour, and worked hard in the organisation of relief. As Czarevitch he held several military commands in his own country—in the famous Preobrajensky regiment among others—and in England he had conferred upon him in '93 the Order of the Garter. He married the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt in Nov. '94. Four daughters came first, but a son was born on Aug. 12th, 1904, and was named Alexis. The coronation of the Czar took place with impressive ceremonial at Moscow in May '96, and in August of the same year he commenced a tour which included visits to the Emperor of Austria and Germany, to the King of Denmark, to Queen Victoria, and to the President of France. The famous peace proposals which he made to the Powers during '98

led to the first Peace Conference at The Hague in '99, the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration there, and indirectly to the second Conference in 1907. He enjoys the revenue from the **Russian Crown domains**, covering over 1,000,000 sq. m., including gold and other mines in Siberia. He speaks French, German, Italian, and English. The Czar must belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, and his consent is necessary to the marriage of any prince or princess of the Imperial family.

Government.

The **Government** is an autocracy, the Czar being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. This still appears to be true, although on Aug. 10th, 1905, the Czar issued a **Manifesto** announcing the formation of a representative body called the **Duma** "to take a constant and active part in the elaboration of laws"; and on Oct. 30th, 1905, signed a **Constitution**, granting to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on real inviolability of the person, and freedom of conscience, speech, assembly, and association; calling to participation in the Duma those classes of the population who were completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things; and establishing it as an immutable rule that no law should come into force without the approval of the State Duma, and that it should be possible for the elected of the people to exercise a real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by the Emperor.

On March 6th, 1906, an Imperial Manifesto, together with Imperial Ukases, announced the reorganisation of the Council of the Empire as a Second Chamber, with an equal number of elected members and members nominated by the Czar. The elected members are chosen, 1 each by the **Zemstvos**, 6 by the **Synod**, 6 by the representatives of the Academy of Sciences and the Universities, 12 by the representatives of the bourses of commerce and industry, 18 by the representatives of the nobility, and 6 by the representatives of the landed proprietors of Poland. In provinces where no **Zemstvo** exists, congresses of representatives of the landed proprietors elect one member for each province. They are elected for 9 years, a third retiring every 3 years; they must be over 40, and have a degree; and they receive £2 10s. a day during the session. The President and Vice-President are appointed by the Czar.

The members of the **Duma** (reduced in number from 524, the original figure, to 442 by the Manifesto of June 16th, 1907, are elected for five years. The mode of election is indirect, and was altered in 1907. Delegates are chosen by the district or town elective assemblies, and these delegates in turn elect the Deputies. The total number of Deputies is made up as follows: European Russia, 403; Poland, 14; Caucasus, 10; Asiatic Russia, 15. The Duma elects its President and Vice-President annually. Members receive £7 1s. a day and travelling expenses. The first Duma sat from May 10th to July 22nd, 1906; the second from March 5th to June 16th, 1907; the third met on Nov. 1st, 1907. The competence of the Duma extends to all questions relating to new laws

and the modification, etc., of existing laws, to the departmental, Ministerial and National Budgets, to the construction of railways by the State, and to matters submitted to it by Imperial Decree. It is provided, however, that "the fundamental laws of the Imperial Administration" shall not be touched. The Council and the Duma have equal legislative powers and can both initiate measures. All measures must be passed by both bodies before being submitted for the Imperial sanction, and bills rejected by one of the legislative bodies cannot be brought forward again without the Imperial consent.

The **Ruling Senate**, which was established in 1711, is a partly deliberative and partly executive body, and promulgates all laws, superintends courts of law, and is the high court of justice for the empire. The **Holy Synod**, which is composed of the Metropolitan Bishops of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff, the Archbishop of the Caucasus and other bishops, superintends religious matters, the President being the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg. The **Council of Ministers**, which was reorganised by a decree issued Nov. 1st, 1905, consists of all the Ministers and heads of the administration.

Provincial and Local Government.

For purposes of local government the empire is divided into 78 Governments (49 in European Russia, 10 in Poland, 8 in Finland, 7 in the Caucasus, and 4 in Siberia), each under a Civil Governor with a Council; and 19 Provinces (1 in European Russia, 5 in the Caucasus, 9 in Central Asia, 4 in Siberia), each under a Military Governor. The island of Saghalien is under a Military Governor. Some of the Governments are united into General Governments, and in Siberia the Governors-General are assisted by deliberative Councils. The Governments are divided into districts, with their own administrative institutions, and special Governors are placed over the large towns. In European Russia the country is divided into communes, groups of which are united to form cantons. Communal and cantonal affairs are decided by communal and cantonal assemblies. The administration of the districts is to some extent, and in some governments (though great extensions of the system were ordained in 1905), entrusted to elective district and provincial assemblies, called **Zemstvos**, in which the landowning nobles have great power. These assemblies were founded in 1864 by Alexander II., and are of two kinds, the smaller being elected to deal with the affairs of a single district, while the larger are elected by the **Zemstvos** of all the districts in a Province or Government, and form Provincial **Zemstvos** to deal with the affairs common to the districts in that Government. **District Zemstvos** are indirectly elected, and consist of from 60 to 65 persons, about half being nobles, and the remainder chiefly peasants, including 3 or 4 representative merchants from the towns. The **Zemstvo** sits once a year for about 15 days, and has a standing committee of paid officials appointed for 3 years. Provincial **Zemstvos** consist chiefly of noblemen or members of the aristocracy. The Governor of the Province has a veto on all resolutions of both bodies. The rate levied must not exceed 3 per cent. of the annual value of the real property in the district. There are also elective administrative bodies in most towns and cities.

The Army.

The Russian Army has been undergoing reorganisation ever since the war with Japan. In 1909 a sum of £49,366,000, and an extraordinary charge of £1,661,463 for expenses arising from the late war were voted. On Dec. 29th, 1909, a further sum of £11,000,000 was unanimously voted by the Duma for far-reaching reforms in every branch of the service to be undertaken in 1910, and to be followed by sums of about £1,000,000 in each of the two following years. Among the changes are the formation of 4 new corps in the Caucasus and 2 in Siberia, 5 infantry divisions, 2 Siberian rifle divisions, a third Finland rifle brigade, and a third Caucasian cavalry division, giving to each of the three divisions in the Caucasus its cavalry brigade. In addition to these are new artillery, pioneer, railway, ballooning, telegraph, and motor formations. The actual strength of the forces is not increased, many reserve and fortress formations having been disbanded. The whole object has been to improve and modernise the organisation, and the work is still in progress. The Russian army may be said to consist of several armies: the European, the Caucasian, the Turkestan, and the Amur force; the first of these organised like other European armies, and the constitution of the others varying in conformity with local requirements. The Siberian organisation is being greatly improved, and the inhabitants of the Amur and Primorsk regions are being brought under military training. There are 13 greater Military Districts, the Transcaspien District, and the territorial region of the Don Cossacks. There are 32 army corps in Europe and the Caucasus (including the Guard corps) and 2 cavalry corps, 2 in Turkestan, and 3 in Siberia.

There are three classes of obligatory service: (a) for the Russians proper; (b) the Cossack service; (c) the service of native races under Russian rule.

The peace strength has been given as follows:

	Europe and the Caucasus.	Asiatic Russia.
Infantry . . .	627,000 men.	83,000 men.
Cavalry . . .	116,000 "	14,000 "
Artillery . . .	138,000 "	15,000 "
Engineers . . .	34,000 "	8,000 "
Army Services .	34,000 "	5,000 "
Total . . .	949,000 "	124,000 "

Including Cossacks and Frontier Guards, some authorities give the total peace strength as 1,424,000, including 60,000 in Turkestan and Semnietshenk and 280,000 in Siberia.

In the Russian Empire considerably over a million men annually attain the age for joining the army, and in 1909 the contingent embodied numbered 455,000, excluding about 16,000 Cossacks, and men recruited for the Caucasian cavalry. Some 37 per cent. of the men are illiterates. Nearly one-half of the Army is recruited from Great Russia. The period of liability to personal service lasts from the 21st to the 43rd year of age. Those who join the Standing Army spend 3 years with the colours (4 in the Cavalry), 13 in the Reserve, and the remainder in the Opoltschenic, or Militia. The Opoltschenic embraces: (1) Men, to the number of about 220,000 annually, who cannot be embodied with the active army; (2) men who have com-

pleted service with the colours and in the reserve.

The Cossack forces have a special constitution. Every Cossack becomes liable to serve as soon as he has completed his eighteenth year. For the first three years his service is purely local; but for the next twelve years he belongs to the "front" category, which consists of three bands, the first of which is formed of men actually serving, and the two others of men who have been granted unlimited leave. The last five years are spent in the Reserve category. All able-bodied Cossacks not otherwise classified are under obligations to supply and maintain their own horses. The peace effective of the Cossacks is stated to be 65,930, with 52,400 horses, but it is probable that not more than 58,000 are permanently with the colours. The war strength is given as about 150,000, including 4000 officers.

The war strength of the Russian forces consists of about 56,500 officers and 2,855,000 men, including 1,792,000 Infantry and 196,000 Cavalry. These form the Active Army of all classes, but are not available in any one part of the empire. To these figures must be added the available Reserve, estimated at 1,064,000; Frontier battalions, 41,000; Cossacks, 142,000. There are besides these the Territorial Reserve, some 2,000,000 men, and the Opoltschenic, 1,300,000. An Austrian staff return, 1907, gives the war strength in trained men as 5,000,000, but not more than two-thirds of these could be put in the field, and mobilisation of such a large force would be slow.

The Navy.

The General Admiral or Admiral of the Fleet (an honorary charge) is almost invariably a member of the Imperial family. The Minister of Marine controls the twelve departments charged with the business of naval administration. The Admiralty Council, which is responsible for the Estimates, consists of the Minister of Marine, the Assistant Minister, and six flag officers. Assisted by the Technical Committee and the other departments, this Council decides upon the allocation of the total sum provided for the Navy over the various items in the Estimates. The head of the Naval Headquarters Staff is responsible for the training, organisation and efficiency of the personnel, and assigns the various ships which compose the fleets and squadrons. The department dealing with Naval Intelligence, the collection and codification of information concerning foreign navies, the preparation of schemes of mobilisation and of proposed plans of action in case of war, is known as the Intelligence Department or Naval General Staff. Similarly the Department of Construction and the Technical Committee deal with the matériel, the former being responsible for the execution of the shipbuilding programme and the maintenance of a proper supply of stores, while the latter marks the improvements made in ships, machinery and engines of war, and suggests plans and specifications for new ships, etc. The number of men annually needed for the Navy is fixed by law. The men are recruited by conscription, and while on the active list are not allowed to marry.

The Admiralty is thus constituted:—

Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral S. A. Voyevodski.

Assistant Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Grigozovitch.

Chief of the Staff, Vice-Admiral Jakowlev.

Chief of the Naval General Staff, Vice-Admiral Eberhardt.

Members of the Admiralty Council.—Admirals of the Fleet Pilkin and Schmidt, Vice-Admirals Matussewsky, Reizenstein, Stchensnovitch, and Sazarenny.

The 1910 Estimates, it was officially stated, amounted to £9,723,574, as against £9,650,167 in 1909. Of this sum £1,424,013 was appropriated for shipbuilding, repairs, and naval armaments. The Estimates for 1911 were reported in Oct. 1910 to amount to £12,000,000, or an increase of £2,500,000 over the previous year.

The number of men proposed for 1911 is 47,215, an increase of 5,000 on the existing personnel. This is exclusive of the officers. The chief officers in active service, not including flag officers attached to the Naval Artillery or occupying administrative positions in some other branch, were 2 admirals, 13 vice-admirals, and 27 rear-admirals.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1910, was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships	7	8	—
Coast-defence ships	2	—	—
Armoured cruisers	4	2	—
Protected cruisers—			
1st class	7	—	—
2nd class	2	—	—
3rd class	2	—	—
Torpedo vessels	6	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	97	—	—
Torpedo boats	63	—	—
Submarines	30	3*	—

* Doubtful.

Eight battleships were building for the Russian Navy in Oct. 1910. Of this number four were *Dreadnoughts*—the *Sevastopol*, *Petropavlovsk*, *Gangut*, and *Pollava*—whose keels were formally laid at St. Petersburg on June 16th, 1909, while the remaining four were of earlier programmes, and were begun in 1903. The former will displace 23,000 tons, and will be equipped with turbines of 42,000 h.p., enabling the ships to steam at the rate of 23 knots. The armament will be composed of twelve 12-in. guns, twelve 4·7-in. guns, and three submerged torpedo-tubes. The vessels are being constructed under the supervision of the British firm of John Brown & Co., between whom and the Baltic and Admiralty shipyards of the Imperial Russian Marine a contract was concluded in Dec. 1908 whereby the technical advice and co-operation of the company in questions connected with warship design and construction were secured for a term of years. It was originally hoped to launch the four ships in an advanced state within two years from the laying of the keel-plates, but progress has been greatly retarded in their construction. In Dec. 1909 the Duma Committee of National Defence refused the credits for the ships on the ground that the sums already voted for shipbuilding had not been expended by the Admiralty. Under the 1911 Estimates three of the pre-*Dreadnoughts* in hand are to be passed into commission—the *Andrei Pervozvanni*, *Imperator Paul I.*, and *Eustafi*. The armoured cruisers *Bayan* and *Pallada*, which

were still completing, are also to enter service in 1911.

Vice-Admiral Voyevodski was appointed Minister of Marine in Jan. 1909, in succession to Admiral Dikoff. He had three months previously been appointed Assistant Minister, and had also served as Director of the Naval Cadet Corps, and as head of the Nicolas Naval Academy.

The Naval General Staff decided in April 1909 to make Helsingfors and Sveaborg the headquarters of the Baltic Fleet instead of Cronstadt, which was considered to be too near St. Petersburg and quite obsolete as a fortress under modern conditions of artillery. Sveaborg is intended to be the base of the future *Dreadnought* fleet, and several million roubles have been set apart for docks and barracks to be provided there, large areas of foreshore having also been acquired at Helsingfors. It is uncertain what progress has been made with the new works. In April 1910, when the Duma upheld its resolution to refuse the £1,100,000 asked for by the Ministry of Marine for new battleships, the spokesman said: "We voted money for torpedo-boats, for submarines, for the construction of a naval base, and with what result? No torpedo-boat has been laid down yet. Instead of three submarines only one is on the stocks, and for the construction of a base the contract has only now been signed." Satisfaction was expressed in August at the appointment of a Special Commission to investigate naval abuses. Writing on Aug. 25th, 1910, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* said: "The measure is regarded as a victory for the Duma, which is now likely to vote a special grant for shipbuilding."

The principal Russian dockyards are situated as follows: **Cronstadt**: one large dock; three smaller. **Libau**: two large docks. **Sevastopol**: two large docks.

Religion and Education.

The State religion is Græco-Russian, called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. The Emperor is the head of the Church, but the Holy Synod is the board of government, and the Procurator has very large powers. The orthodox number over 87,000,000; Dissenters about 2,200,000, Roman Catholics 11,500,000, Protestants and other Christians 5,030,000, Jews 5,200,000, Mohammedans 13,900,000. All religions are professedly tolerated, but the Jews are generally and severely oppressed, and some other dissenters have at times suffered greatly. In 1905 a decree conceding liberty of worship was issued, and in 1906 a Ukase removed all restrictions on the sect called Old Believers, which numbers 11,000,000 adherents.

In educational matters Russia is perhaps the most backward country in Europe; about 79 per cent. of the inhabitants are illiterate. There were 90,727 primary schools in 1906, with about 5,515,000 pupils. There are also secondary, technical and special schools, and about 20,000 students in the 9 Universities. The administration of justice, though nominally reformed in '64, is still much in need of reform and reorganisation.

Industries, Railways, etc.

The great majority of the population are engaged in agriculture. Grain, eggs, butter, and other agricultural products, timber, mineral

oils, flax, linseed, and hemp are among the chief products of the country. There are immense forest areas, the State owning 950,500,000 acres, and timber is largely exported. Coal, iron, and other minerals exist in large quantities, and the mining industry is increasing. There is a very large petroleum industry in the Baku district. The manufacturing industries, which are concerned chiefly with textiles and metals, have recently been in a depressed and stagnant condition. The railways of the Empire have a total length of 41,647 miles, of which 28,266 miles belong to the State. The figures do not include Finland (2124 miles) or the Eastern China Railway (1078 miles). There are in European Russia, exclusive of Finland, 77,721 miles of navigable rivers, canals, and lakes, and 73,848 miles in Asiatic Russia. By an Imperial Ukase, issued Nov. 26th, '97, the currency was established on a gold basis, and the relative value of silver and paper roubles in gold was permanently fixed. The silver rouble is worth 2s. 1'6d.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Russia is one of the largest of the military powers of the world. It has a European area of 2,095,616 sq. miles, and the total area of the Empire, including the Asiatic possessions, is 8,647,657 sq. miles. The total population in 1906 was estimated at 150,000,000, and is increasing at the rate of about 2,500,000 per annum. The forty-nine governments of European Russia, excluding Poland and Finland, contain 109,354,600 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 10,947,300, and Finland 2,892,088. The governments and provinces in Asiatic Russia contain 26,140,100 people, including the Caucasus 10,458,500, Siberia 6,740,600, and Central Asian possessions 8,941,000. The Slavs, including the Poles, constitute about 63 per cent. of the population; Turco-Tartars about 10 per cent., Finns about 2 per cent., and Jews about 3 per cent.; the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Germans, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples. The population of the capital, St. Petersburg, is 1,534,000. Moscow has 1,359,254 inhabitants, Warsaw 771,382, and Odessa 450,000. In Asiatic Russia the largest towns are Tiflis (pop. 160,000) and Baku (pop. 179,250) in the Caucasus; Tashkent (pop. 156,500) and Kokhand (81,354) in Turkestan; Tomsk (pop. 63,500) and Irkutsk (pop. 51,500) in Siberia.

Revenue.—The ordinary revenue has increased in recent years thus:

1887 . . .	£87,614,000	1905 . . .	£213,111,000
1890 . . .	100,086,000	1907 . . .	246,517,000
1895 . . .	134,323,000	1909 . . .	260,400,000
1900 . . .	179,381,000	1910 . . .	273,900,000

The figures for the last two years are the estimates.

Expenditure.—The estimated figures for the last two years are: 1909, £274,300,000 (including £15,400,000 extraordinary); 1910, £273,900,000 (including £12,800,000 extraordinary). Imports, 1907, £78,600,164; 1908, 95,100,000; exports, 1907, £110,431,572; 1908, 105,300,000. Imports from United Kingdom to Russia, 1906, £11,040,000; 1907, £11,428,400; exports to United Kingdom from Russia, £23,728,526; 1907, £22,877,000. National debt, 1909, £957,000,000, of which £24,300,000 was unfunded debt, consisting of French and German loans in 1904-5 and Treasury bonds. The war with Japan

added about £200,000,000 to the debt. About one-third of the total amount was contracted in respect of State railways.

Ministry: *Premier and Minister of the Interior*, M. Stolypin, G.C.V.O. — *Finance*, M. Kokovtsoff. — *Education*, M. Kasso. — *Agriculture*, M. Krivoshim. — *Commerce*, M. Timasheff. — *Communications*, M. Rukhloff. — *War*, General Sukhomlinoff. — *Foreign Affairs*, M. Sazonow. — *Justice*, M. Shtcheglovitoff. — *General Control*, M. Kharitonoff. — *Imperial Household*, Baron Fredericks, G.C.V.O.

Council of the Empire: *President*, M. Akimoff. *President of Duma*, M. Guchkoff.

Procurator of the Holy Synod, M. Lukianoff. **Ambassador in London**, Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.

British Ambassador, St. Petersburg, Sir George Buchanan, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. — *Councillor*, Hugh O'Beirne, C.B., C.V.O.

British Commercial Attaché: H. A. Cooke, Foreign Office, London.

British Consuls: *Consul-General*, C. S. Smith (Odessa). — *Consuls*, C. Clive Bayley (Warsaw), P. Stevens (Batoûm), H. M. Grove (Moscow), A. Woodhouse (Riga), H. P. Smith (Kieff), A. W. W. Woodhouse (St. Petersburg), C. J. Cooke (Helsingfors).

History in 1910.

In the autumn the Emperor, with the Empress and their children, spent two and a half months in Germany; and in October his Majesty paid a two days' visit to the Emperor William at Potsdam.

In September M. Isvolsky resigned the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and accepted the office of Ambassador to Paris in place of the late M. Nelidoff.

The Duma had a somewhat stormy session, the tactics of the Reactionaries and the violent speeches of one of their leaders, M. Purishkevitch, being productive of disorderly scenes. The rowdism became so constant that in March M. Homiakoff resigned the presidency of the Duma in protest. M. Guchkoff was elected in his place, and in June was able to report to the Emperor the passage of a number of important measures, including the Agrarian Bill, the Bill for the reform of local courts, the Finnish Bill, and the Bill for the creation of Zemstvos in the South-Western Provinces. Details of the Finnish Bill will be found under Finland. The progress of this measure was marked by the receipt of memorials of remonstrance from members of the British, French, Italian, German, and Dutch Parliaments; but it was passed by a considerable majority and with slight alteration. At the adjournment of the Duma at the end of June M. Guchkoff resigned the presidency in order to serve a term of imprisonment in a fortress to which he had been sentenced for fighting a duel with Count Uvaroff. He went to prison on Aug. 4th, but was released five days later by order of the Czar. The Duma opened its fourth session on Oct. 28th, and re-elected M. Guchkoff to the presidency.

M. Stolypin's position in the Duma was strengthened by the organisation of the Tory gentry in the House into a homogeneous party under the name of Nationalists.

The trial of M. Nicholas Tohaikovsky and Madame Breshkowskaya on a charge of belonging to a secret organisation aiming at the establishment of a Socialist Republic in Russia came on in March. In the long interval between

his arrest and trial M. Tchaikovsky had been released on bail furnished by English friends, and the case excited much interest in England and America. In the result M. Tchaikovsky was acquitted. Madame Breshkowskaya openly boasted of her connection with the Socialist Revolutionary Party, and, notwithstanding her advanced age (78), was sentenced to Siberian exile.

An outbreak of Asiatic cholera occurred in the South-Western Province in June, and by the end of the month the disease had appeared in St. Petersburg. By the end of July 65,000 cases, with a mortality of 50 per cent., had been notified in the provinces, and more than 1000 cases in St. Petersburg. The alarming dimensions of the epidemic compelled precautionary measures upon the rest of the civilised world.

The discovery of new sources of petroleum in the Maikop oil-fields, about 50 miles from the Black Sea, awakened considerable interest in financial and commercial circles throughout the world.

(See also articles on INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS, JAPAN, and PERSIA.)

Provinces and Dependencies.

Bokhara is a feudatory Central Asian State attached to Turkestan, and lying between it and Afghanistan. It was conquered in '68. It is the most populous khanate of Turkestan, while Bokhara (75,000) is the principal trade centre of the region. **Area**, 80,000 sq. m., **pop.** 1,250,000. The **Ameer**, Sayid Abdul Ahad (b. March 26th, 1859), succeeded '85; heir Sayid Mir Alim Khan (b. Jan. 3rd, '80), is allowed to maintain an army of 11,000 troops for administrative purposes, and these are drilled by Russian instructors. The products of the country are fruit, tobacco, cotton, corn, silk, and hemp, and the trade is almost entirely in the hands of the Russians. There is a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

The **Grand Duchy of Finland** was ceded to Russia in 1809. The Czar has been the Grand Duke since the treaty of Fredrikshavn, 1809. By various decrees from '99 to 1903 the powers of local self-government which Finland possessed under its old constitution were taken away. In 1905 the Czar restored the independence of the Finnish army, re-established the irremovability of the judges, and granted the demand of the people for the restoration of its legislative independence. A Diet or National Assembly was established, and the responsibility of the Secretary of State to the Diet was admitted. In 1908, however, the Czar gave his sanction to a protocol of the Russian Council of Ministers which gave that body wide powers of control over Finnish legislation, and which was drawn up without the co-operation of the Finnish authorities. Embittered controversies followed, the Imperial Government demanding that Bills affecting Imperial interests should be submitted to the joint preliminary examination of the Secretary of State for Finland and the Council of Ministers. An Imperial Rescript, issued in Oct. 1909, decreed that legislation concerning military service in Finland should be withdrawn from the competence of the Finnish Diet and transferred to that of the Imperial Legislature. In the meantime Finland was to pay to the Imperial Exchequer an annual contribution of £400,000, to be increased to double that amount.

In 1910 an Act was passed by the Duma still further reducing the constitutional rights of the Grand Duchy. By this measure the Russian Parliament is authorised to assess Finland's share in Imperial expenditure and to impose taxes for raising the money; to determine the rights of Russian subjects in Finland; to "constitute, in the interests of the Empire, exceptions to the Finnish criminal law and law of procedure"; to legislate on popular education, on the right of holding public meetings and of forming associations, on the Press, on the importation of foreign literature, on the Customs relations between the two countries, on trade marks and copyrights, on the monetary system, on means of communication, on navigation, and on the rights of aliens. The Act, it will be seen, was an enabling Act. An amendment introduced during its passage through the Duma provided that no Bill affecting Finland can be introduced except on the Czar's initiative. In 1910 the Finnish pilot service was taken over by the Russian Admiralty.

The 200 members of the National Assembly are elected by universal suffrage for three years. Every Finnish citizen, male or female, aged 24, can vote, and is eligible for election. At the first election, in 1907, 22 women were returned as members of the Diet. Members are paid £56 for the session.

The bulk of the population are Lutherans. Education is well looked after. The school age is from 7 to 15. There is a University at Helsingfors. The chief products are timber, farm produce, etc. The Crown Forests cover 13,759,750 acres. There is a large class of small peasant proprietors. Railways have a total length of about 2106 miles, all but 200 miles of which belong to the Finnish Government. Chief town, Helsingfors (pop., including Sveaborg and the troops, 170,000). **Area**, 144,255 sq. miles; **pop.**, 1909, 3,050,000. **Revenue and expenditure**, about £4,000,000. **Imports**, 1907, £15,132,000; **exports**, 1907, £10,608,000.

British Consul, C. J. Cooke (Helsingfors).

Khiva. A state in Central Asia lying to the south of the Sea of Aral, and bounded on the east by the Oxus and on the south and west by Transcaspia. It has been subject to Russia for about two hundred years, but in '72 it became definitely a Russian vassal state. The reigning Khan is Seyd Mahomed Rahim, who succeeded in '65, and his third son, Asfendiar, is the heir-apparent. The inhabitants are Mohammedan Sunnis. **Area**, 22,320 sq. m.; **pop.** 800,000. The chief products are silk and cotton.

Poland includes ten provinces, with a total area of 49,159 sq. miles, and a population in 1906 of 11,500,000. The population increases very rapidly, and of the above total about 14½ per cent. are Jews and about 5 per cent. Germans. The country had a separate constitution 1815-39, and a separate government '30-64; but in the latter year it was deprived of its administrative independence, and in '68 it was incorporated as an integral part of Russia, trial by jury was abolished, and the official use of the Polish language was prohibited. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. There are two main parties, one the Nationalist party and the other the Socialist party. The National Democrats, who advocate a policy of autonomy, secured a large majority of the seats in the elections for the Duma in 1906. An electoral law introducing changes greatly to the ad-

vantage of the Russian element in Poland and to the detriment of the Poles was passed by the Duma in 1909. About 76 per cent. of the population live in the rural districts, and the peasants own about 49 per cent. of the land; but of the total rural population of 7,000,000, about 3,000,000 own no land, and are dependent on hiring themselves out as labourers. Russian Poland is one of the largest pig-producing countries in Europe. Industrial development is proceeding rapidly. Capital, Warsaw; pop. 771,382.

Siberia is a Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural Hills, a slender barrier which has now been broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. The Zemstvo system was extended to the province in April 1905. A uniform system of public justice was instituted in July '07 by order of the Czar, in place of the existing arbitrary administration of autocratic officials. Trial by jury was not conceded, but justices of the peace are appointed by the Crown, and they also act as *juges d'instruction*. The higher tribunals consist of eight circuit Courts in the towns of Tomsk, Tobolsk, Chita, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Blagovestchensk, and Vladivostok, and a Court of Appeal or Palace of Justice above these at Irkutsk, the capital. Area, 4,833,496 sq. m.; pop., 1904, 5,784,382. Valuable goldfields have been discovered in the Government of Yeniseisk, and in the basins of the Obi, Lena and Amur rivers, 50,000 men being employed in mining. Of recent years thousands of Russian peasants have settled here to carry on agriculture, and nearly all the fertile soil free of forest and outside the steppes has been occupied. A new sea route through the Kara Sea to Siberia has been opened up, chiefly by English enterprise.

The railway connection between Russia and Siberia forms the greatest railway undertaking in the world. The first sod was cut at Vladivostok, on May 24th, '91, and the line was laid in three parts: (1) running from the European frontier in the Ural, eastward; (2) from Vladivostok, on the Pacific; (3) the middle section, near Lake Baikal, formed to join the other two. On Dec. 28th, '99, the last rails were laid on the Trans-Baikal section, thus establishing steam and boat communication between Western Europe and the Pacific coast. The Trans-Siberian line divides into two branches at Stretensk—one going south to Port Arthur and Peking and the other eastward to Vladivostok. The total distance from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok is 6521 miles, and to Port Arthur (Dalny) 5913 miles. In Feb. 1907 it was reported that the Russian Government had agreed with the Chinese Eastern Railway Co. that the latter should work the Ussuri section until 1931. From St. Petersburg, on May 2nd, it was announced that the Council of Ministers had finally decided to double the track of the Siberian Railway, the second track between Achinsk and Irkutsk only to be laid during the current year. In June 1908 it was reported that the Commission of National Defence had decided that the second set of rails was to be ready for use from Omsk to Irkutsk by Jan. 11th (N.S.), 1911; the estimated cost of the whole scheme was £3,825,000.

Transcaspiä is a Russian province in Central Asia, including the Turkoman region between the Caspian and the Oxus. Area, 214,237 sq. m.; pop. 377,000. The administrative centre is Askabad. In this province is Merv, an oasis situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. It has an area of 1600 square miles, and a population of a quarter of a million Turcomans. There is no town of Merv—the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. About 10,000 Russian troops are maintained in the oasis, which is distant 200 miles from Herat. From Tiflis, Dec. 22nd, 1906, it was announced that goods traffic on the Ulukhanlu-Julfa Railway had been opened to the Persian frontier.

Turkestan is another province in Central Asia. It comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tcherniaeff and Kaufmann between 1860 and 1875, and now known as the provinces of Samarcand, Ferghana, and Syr-Daria. Area about 400,000 square miles, with 4,900,000 inhabitants. The principal towns are Tashkent, pop. 156,500; Kokand, pop. 86,704; and Samarcand, pop. 58,194.

The Orenburg-Tashkent Railway, 1900 kilometres in length, was completed in 1904. In 1906 the Russian Central Asian railway system was brought into direct communication with the European portion of the Empire.

SALVADOR.

Salvador became an independent republic of Central America on the dissolution of the Central American Federation (which included Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador) in 1839. It is bounded on the south by the Pacific and on the north by Guatemala and Honduras. It is governed by a President and a Congress of seventy Deputies, elected respectively for four years and one year, by universal suffrage. Education is free and obligatory. The army numbers only about 4000 men, on a war footing, the training being most insufficient, but there is a militia of about 25,000. The bulk of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chief products are coffee, indigo, balsam, sugar, rubber, and tobacco. Cotton-growing now receives State encouragement, and cocoa is being extensively planted. There is some mining done also, chiefly gold mining. Trade is carried on chiefly with the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. In Dec. 1907 the Central American States agreed to maintain the neutrality of Honduras, and to establish a High Court in Costa Rica for the settlement of disputes.

Area, 7225 sq. m.; pop. 1,006,848, of whom about 75 per cent. are of mixed race and 25 per cent. Indians. Capital, San Salvador, pop. 60,000. Revenue, 1908, £1,023,062; expenditure, 1908, £976,399. Imports, 1907, £275,264; 1908, £339,244; exports, 1907, £1,213,076; 1908, £1,274,305. External debt, £1,000,000 brought out in London in March 1908; since reduced by operation of the sinking fund to £948,800.

President, General Fernando Figueroa (assumed office March 1st, 1907); Vice-President, Dr. Manuel Araujo.

Chargé d'Affaires in Europe, Señor S. Perez Triana, 45, Avenue Rd., Regent's Park, N.W.

British Minister (at Guatemala), Lionel E. G. Carden.
British Consul, W. E. Coldwell (San Salvador).

SAN DOMINGO.

San Domingo is the republic which occupies the eastern end of the island of Hayti (*q.v.*), and was founded in 1844 after a revolution which overthrew the Spanish rule. It is divided into six states or provinces, and six maritime districts, and is governed by a President, chosen by an electoral college for a term of four years, and a National Congress of twenty-four members elected for four years. Capital, **San Domingo**, pop. 20,000. The inhabitants of the island are composed chiefly of mulattoes, and the Spanish language is that which is chiefly spoken. The State religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. There is said to be now some progress, and the country is being opened up by railways. Exports consist of valuable timbers, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, bananas, and sugar. Cotton is now being grown. Mining is largely in the hands of Americans. The customs duties are the main source of revenue. A Convention was drawn up on Feb. 8th, 1907, and approved Feb. 25th by the American Senate, and by the San Domingo Congress on May 3rd. The chief creditors of the Republic had agreed to accept 50 to 55% for cash payment of their claims. It was estimated that \$17,000,000 were required for the purpose, and a New York bank agreed to find the sum of \$20,000,000 (the balance being for the extinction of certain concessions and harbour monopolies, and for the construction of railways and other public improvements) on the basis of an issue of 5% bonds payable in 50 years, and redeemable after 70 years at 102½. The Bank thus became the sole creditor of the Government. The Receiver-General of Customs was appointed by the United States Government under the new Convention, and the Customs duties are applied in the first instance to the payment of the annual sums for amortization of the bonds, the balance going to the Dominican Government. The Dominican Republic further pledged itself not to increase its public debt till the whole of the bonds had been paid off, nor to modify its import duties without the consent of the United States.

Area, 18,045 sq. m.; estimated pop. 610,000 (1907). Revenue, 1908, \$4,175,033; expenditure, 1908, \$4,364,956. Public debt, 1909, \$13,486,370. Imports, 1907, £989,800; exports, 1907, £1,525,670.

President, Ramon Caceres.

Consul-General in the United Kingdom, M. Miguel Ventura, 17, Coleman Street, E.C.

Consul, J. O. Ventura, 17, Coleman Street.

SAN MARINO.

San Marino is an independent republic in the north-east of and under the protection of Italy, 9½ miles from Rimini, on the Adriatic. It is surrounded by Italian territory, and governed by a Great Council of 60 members (20 nobles, 20 townsmen, and 20 peasants), two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents. It consists of the capital (San Marino), 1500 inhabitants, and four villages. It was founded in the 5th century by a pious mason from Dalmatia, who became a monk; and its independence was respected both by Napoleon and by Garibaldi, who found asylum

there when escaping from the Austrian troops in 1849. The form of government has little changed during the last thousand years. Area, 33 sq. miles; pop. 11,002. Exports, wine, cattle, and stone.

British Consul, Major W. P. Chapman, residing at Florence.

SERVIA.

Ruler.

King Peter Karageorgevitch I., who succeeded Alexander I. on the murder of the latter, June 11th, 1903, was b. in 1844, and is a grandson of George Czerny, surnamed Karageorge or Black George, who was the first chief of the Servian insurrection against the Turks in the beginning of the last century. He was joined by Milosch, who added to his name that of his mother, Obrens. These two chiefs founded the rival families of Karageorgevitch and Obrenovitch. On the death of Alexander I., together with his consort, Queen Draga, the officers who perpetrated the murder invited the present King to the throne. King Peter married in '83 a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, Princess Zorka, who died in '90. He has two sons (Prince George, born '87, Prince Alexander, born '88), a daughter (Princess Helene, born '84), and a brother, Prince Arsenius. In 1909 Prince George voluntarily renounced his rights to the succession, and his brother Prince Alexander was recognised as heir to the throne.

Government and Army.

The independence of Servia, which was formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, was established by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. The constitution, voted by the National Assembly of 1889, was abrogated by the King in May '94, and an older constitution of '69 temporarily revived; but in 1903 the 1889 constitution was restored. The executive is vested in the King and his ministers, and the legislative authority in the King in conjunction with the National Assembly or Narodna-Skupstina and a State Council. The former consists of 160 deputies elected by universal suffrage for 4 years; the latter of 16 members, 8 nominated by the King and 8 elected by the Assembly.

The three political parties in the country are the Radicals, including the bulk of the peasants, who look to Russia for guidance; the Liberals, consisting chiefly of the town population, who are also Russophil; and the Progressives, who look to Austria for support. For local purposes the country is divided into 16 departments and these into 1290 communes.

The actual fighting qualities of the army are not easy to determine. Compulsory service is general, youths of 17 being incorporated in the Landsturm, and, after their service with the active army, recurring to it. Service begins at 21, and lasts 10 years, after which the man passes to the second and third lines of the national army. But in practice the system is largely one of cadres, and the service with the colours is of limited duration—two years in the cavalry and artillery, and 18 months in other branches. Great numbers, however, pass only 6 months with the colours. The average strength is 24,000 officers and men, but in the summer there is an influx of some 10,000. On a war footing the 5 divisions of the first line may give a total of 125,000, and ultimately nearly 200,000 officers and men might be able

to take the field, but many officers have had little training, and large numbers of the men are raw and inexperienced. The infantry consists of 30 two-battalion regiments, and two frontier guard battalions. On mobilisation the militia would form 45 regiments for the first and second lines. The first-line troops are armed with the Mauser, but the others have the Berdan and the modified Mauser. The field gun has been supplied by Messrs. Schneider.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education is backward, but progressing. It is compulsory and free. Agriculture is practically the only industry, and almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold, varying from 10 to 30 acres. The chief source of wealth for the peasants is live stock, and particularly swine. Pauperism is practically unknown. There are Government monopolies of tobacco, salt, and petroleum, which contribute largely to the revenue, together with the State railways. The expenditure is mainly on the service of the National Debt, the army, and education. The chief exports are agricultural produce, animals, and animal produce, fruits, etc. The chief imports are cotton, yarns and tissues, wool, metals, hides and leather, machinery, haberdashery, etc. There are about 380 miles of railways belonging to the State. The capital is Belgrade, with about 90,000 inhabitants.

Area, 18,630 sq. m.; pop. 2,688,747. Revenue, 1909, £4,145,768; 1910 (estimated), £4,611,110; expenditure, 1909, £4,132,745; 1910 (estimated), £4,602,914; public debt, £21,478,020; imports, 1908, £3,025,416; 1909, £2,941,403; exports, 1908, £3,109,663; 1909, £3,719,270.

Legation in London: *Chargé d'Affaires*, S. Grouich, 40, Pont Street, S.W.

Consul-General in London, Alexander Tucker, 17, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, S.W.

British Minister at Belgrade, Sir Ralph Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

British Vice-Consul at Belgrade, C. L. Blakeney.

SIAM.

Siam is a kingdom embracing part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. Its territories have dwindled very much in recent years.

A treaty with France signed at Paris Feb. 13th, 1904, and ratified Dec. 7th, 1904, defined the frontier between Siam and Cambodia, and provided for its delimitation, transferring to French government an area of about 8000 sq. miles, while, by clause 4 of the Treaty, the Siamese Government abandoned all sovereign rights over the Luang-Prabang territory, on the west side of the Mekong. France agreed to evacuate Chantaboon, but the harbour of Krat, on the Gulf of Siam, was ceded to France.

By the treaty of March 23rd, 1907, Siam ceded to France Battambang, Siem Reap, and Sisophon, provinces adjacent to Cambodia, with an area of about 7800 sq. m., and a pop. of about 200,000. France restored to Siam the port of Krat and the region of Dansai in the Laos country. A number of territories on the right bank of the Mekong were leased to the Government of Indo-China for a period of 50 years on a nominal rent.

By the Anglo-French Agreement (April 8th, 1904)

the territories situated to the west of the basin of the River Menam and of the Gulf of Siam were recognised as being in the British sphere, and the territories situated to the east of the same region as being in the French sphere.

By the Anglo-Siamese Treaty (March 10th, 1909) Siam ceded to Great Britain her rights over the States of Kelantan, Kedah, Tringganu, Perlis, and adjacent islands. She also granted to British subjects throughout Siam the rights and privileges enjoyed by the natives of the country, notably the right of property and the right of residence and travel. In return for these concessions Great Britain agreed to the extension, under certain conditions, of the jurisdiction of the Siamese International Courts to all British subjects in Siam registered at the British Consulates before March 10th, 1909, and to the transfer of the jurisdiction of those courts to the ordinary Siamese Courts after the promulgation and the coming into force of the Siamese Codes. The principal conditions provided in the treaty are that, where a British subject is the defendant or the accused, a European legal adviser is to sit in the court of first instance, and that, where such a subject not of Asiatic descent is a party, the adviser is to sit as a judge, and his opinion is to prevail. On appeals from the International Courts of first instance to the Siamese Court of Appeal, the Consul may give a written opinion upon the case; and judgments on appeal, whether from these Courts or from the ordinary Siamese Courts, are to be signed by two European judges. British subjects not registered previously to March 10th, 1909, became subject immediately to the jurisdiction of the Siamese Courts under the conditions set forth above. The territory ceded to Britain was formally handed over in the summer (see FEDERATED MALAY STATES, p. 154). The Siamese Government gave a formal assurance to the British Government that it would not cede or lease to any foreign Government any territory between the British territory in the peninsula and the southern boundary of the Monthon Rajaburi, nor permit any foreign Government or company to establish coaling stations or docks, or to acquire the exclusive occupation of any harbour or strategic port within the same limits.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. The ruling sovereign is Chulalongkorn, who was b. Jan. 1st, '80, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Oct. 23rd, 1910. His Majesty was educated in England, and has a wide knowledge of British methods of administration and of European politics. The executive power is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers, most of whom are relatives of the King. The Legislative Council consists of 51 members, including the Ministers, certain members appointed by the King, and 6 princes of the royal house. There are 18 provinces, each administered by a Commissioner appointed by the King, and some of the tributary districts are administered by their own chiefs. The standing army is only about 6000, but there is a general training of males as militia. A new law regulating military service was passed in 1905. The rifles are of Maunlicher and Mauser patterns. The Navy consists of 1 protected cruiser of 3000 tons (which serves as a royal yacht); 5 gunboats

less than 25 years old; 3 modern despatch vessels of 100—200 tons; and a troopship. Buddhism is the State religion. Western ideas of civilisation are spreading rapidly, and many Siamese youths are sent to Europe for their education. A limited number of "King's Scholars," selected by competitive examination, are sent to England each year at the King's expense.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

The country is very inadequately developed, partly because of the condition of the inhabitants, who formerly, at least, were virtually serfs, owing to a system of debt-slavery which obtained. The King, however, has issued decrees putting an end to slavery for the future. Foreign trade centres at Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. There are State railways from Bangkok to Korat, with a branch running north, which reached Paknampho in 1905, and Pitsanulok in 1907. Another State line runs from Bangkok to Petchaburi. Lines worked by private companies run from Bangkok to Paknam, near the mouth of the Menam, and from Bangkok to Tachin, on the coast to the west of the Menam. There is also a tramway connecting the Bangkok-Paknampho line with Phrabad. Bangkok has a well-equipped system of street electric railways and is lit by electricity. Chief exports: rice, teak-wood, pepper, and fish.

Area about 212,000 sq. miles; pop. estimated at 6,000,000, including about 500,000 Chinese. Capital, Bangkok, pop. about 625,000, situated on the delta of the river Menam, the great natural and economical centre of the kingdom. Revenue, estimated 1908-9, £4,413,500; expenditure, estimated 1908-9, £4,554,000. Imports, about £6,000,000; exports, about £7,500,000.

Minister in London, Phya Visutr Kosā, 23, Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.—*Councillor of Legation*, W. J. Archer, C.M.G., 23, Ashburn Place, S.W.—*Consul-General*, John Anderson.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (at Bangkok), A. R. Peel.—*Consul*, W. R. D. Beckett, C.M.G.—*Consul at Chiangmai*, T. H. Lyle; *at Senggora*, G. H. R. Moor.

SPAIN.

Ruler.

Alfonso XIII. is the son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Queen Maria Christina, a daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. He was b. after his father's death, on May 17th, 1886, and his childhood was spent at Madrid and the Palace of Miramar, in San Sebastian. In Spain the sovereign comes of age at sixteen, and during the King's minority his mother reigned as Queen Regent. On May 17th, 1902, the regency ceased, and Alfonso XIII. assumed his full powers. On May 31st, 1906, he married H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg. As the King and Queen were returning to the Palace they narrowly escaped death from a bomb thrown by an Anarchist. Issue: Alfonso, b. May 10th, 1907, a second son, Jaime, b. June 23rd, 1908, and a daughter, Beatrice, b. June 22nd, 1909. The King is a K.G., G.C.V.O., a General in the British Army, and received

the Royal Victorian Chain in June 1905. He has a Civil List of about £280,000.

Government.

By the constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with the executive power vested in the King, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the King. The Cortes consist of Senate and Congress. The Senate is composed of three classes: those who sit by right of royal or noble birth or official position, 100 members nominated by the Crown (these two classes not numbering more than 180 together), and 180 elected by the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, and the largest taxpayers of the kingdom. The elected Senators must be renewed by one half every 5 years, and altogether whenever the Cortes are dissolved. The Congress contains 406 deputies, elected for 5 years by citizens of 25 years of age who have enjoyed full civil rights in any municipality for 2 years. Under the law of 1909 it is the compulsory duty of every elector to vote both in Parliamentary and Municipal elections. There is a provision for minority representation, and for the election of ten deputies who, though not returned in any single district, yet receive a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. The Senate and Congress are equal in authority, and either of them, or the King, can introduce new laws.

The Army.

Under the terms of the law of Dec. 26th, 1907, the Army is organised on the reduced basis of an effective of 80,000 men; which at certain times of the year the Minister of War may raise to 100,000, on condition of reducing the effective at other times of the year to compensate for the additional outlay. The second battalions of the infantry regiments and the fourth squadrons of the cavalry have been reduced to skeleton formations. Obligatory service, with exceptions, is 3 years in the active army, 3 in the first reserve, and 6 in the second reserve. In 1910 the contingent numbered 127,029 men fit for service, of whom 75,000 were embodied. On the Estimates of 1910 the establishment is 80,000 officers and men, including 45,000 infantry, 12,600 cavalry, and 13,000 artillery. These figures include the garrisons of Ceuta, Melilla, Minorca, and the Canaries. There are eight captain-generalcies and fourteen army divisions. The headquarters are respectively: 1st, Madrid; 2nd, Seville; 3rd, Valencia; 4th, Barcelona; 5th, Saragossa; 6th, Burgos; 7th, Valladolid; 8th, Corunna. The constitution, by units, of the army is: Infantry, 59 regiments, 20 battalions of Chasseurs, 4 African regiments, 2 regiments in the Balearic Isles, 2 regiments in the Canaries, recruiting cadres, etc. The Cavalry, 28 regiments, and 3 squadrons for foreign possessions. Artillery, 13 field, 1 siege and 3 mountain regiments (all with four 6-gun batteries), 14 fortress battalions, 1 Central Gunnery School, 1 Central Remount Committee, and 4 companies of artificers. The Engineer Corps consists of 4 regiments of sappers and miners, 1 pontoon regiment, 1 telegraph battalion, 1 railway battalion, 1 topographical brigade, 1 company of artificers, and 8 reserve depots, with 5 separate companies of sappers and miners for the Balearic Islands, etc. The field artillery has been re-armed with the Schneider 12 pr. For recruiting

purposes the Peninsula has 116 districts, the Canaries and Balearics have 2, and Ceuta and Melilla have 2. The total armed strength is estimated to be 500,000. The expenditure, on the Estimates of 1909, was 157,973,339 pesetas, including some special charges for Ceuta and Melilla, and for the new Schneider field-gun. In 1910 the same expenditure was sanctioned, save for the artillery, and the total amounted to 154,180,527 pesetas. The cost of the operations in North Africa was borne upon a special vote of 67,610,420 pesetas. The African garrisons have been reorganised.

The Navy.

There are 16,700 of all ranks, and 9,000 marines. All these are conscripts. The officers are divided as follows: 1 admiral, 4 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 22 captains, 47 commanders, 94 lieutenant-commanders, 131 lieutenants, 34 sub-lieutenants, 165 midshipmen, and 100 cadets.

The strength in ships built and building was:—

	Built.	Building.
Battleships	1	3
Armoured cruisers	3	—
Protected cruisers	4	—
Gunboats	—	4
Torpedo gunboats	6	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	4	3
Torpedo boats	8	24

An Act passed Jan. 7th, 1908, provided for the construction of 3 battleships, 3 destroyers, 24 torpedo boats, and 4 gunboats, all to be built at Ferrol or Cartagena, and also for the reconstruction of these arsenals, the whole to cost about £8,000,000. On March 22nd, 1909, it was announced that the Minister of Marine had accepted the tender, as modified by the Government, of the Spanish Shipbuilding Co., a Spanish-British syndicate with which the British firms of Vickers-Maxim, John Brown, and Armstrong-Whitworth are associated. Tenders for carrying out the work were also sent in by firms of shipbuilders in France, Germany, America, and other countries, but the British combination secured the contract in face of this competition. Besides the ships referred to, the syndicate have undertaken to build any further vessels required within the next seven years, and to do all the repair work for the fleet within that time. Of the construction programme the first of the three battleships, the *Espana*, was laid down on Dec. 6th, 1909; the second, the *Alfonso III.*, on Feb. 23rd, 1910,—both at Ferrol. The third ship will be begun in 1911. Each vessel has a displacement of 15,460 tons, and will be armed with eight 12-in. and twenty 4-in. guns. The four gunboats, of 800 tons' displacement, have been ordered to be built at Cartagena, and have been named *Bonifaz*, *Lauria*, *Laya*, and *Recalde*; while the three destroyers, known as the *Bustamante*, *Villamil*, and *Requesens*, which are also to be constructed at Cartagena, will displace 370 tons, and with turbine engines will develop a speed of 28 knots. The torpedo boats for coastal service will be of 180 tons, with 26 knots speed.

The principal dockyards are situated as follows:—*Cádiz*: three docks take cruisers. *Cartagena*: one floating dock takes large cruisers. *Bilbao*: one dock takes any Spanish ship; two smaller. *Ferrol*: one dock to be enlarged.

Local Government, Education, etc.

Each of the 49 provinces has its own parliament, and each commune its own elected ayuntamiento, presided over by the alcalde, for municipal and provincial administration; and by the constitution neither the Executive nor the Cortes can (although they do) interfere in municipal or provincial administration, except for the protection of national and permanent interests. The State Religion is the Roman Catholic, and the public worship of any other creed was formerly forbidden; but by a royal decree of June 1910 dissident congregations are permitted to distinguish their places of worship by emblem or lettering. There are 3253 religious orders, with 50,670 members, of whom 40,040 are women and 10,630 men. The position of the orders is regulated by the Concordat of 1851. It is estimated that of the national expenditure, other than that upon the service of the debt, one-tenth goes to the support of the Church. The weight of this burden and the abuse by the Church of its privileges have provoked an Anti-Clerical movement which has grown greatly in strength in recent years. Education is free, but inefficient, the cost being borne mainly by the municipalities. There were 25,340 public schools in 1901. A decree for the regulation of non-official schools, numbering about 6180, came into force Sept. 25th, 1902, providing for their registration and inspection, and for the appointment of properly qualified teachers.

Three-quarters of the total population are engaged in agriculture. The principal products are wine, cereals, minerals, and cotton textiles. Iron, coal, and copper are the chief minerals worked. There were 11,268 miles of railway, normal gauge, and 2880 miles narrow gauge in operation in 1907. Considerable extensions are in progress.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, including the Balearic and Canary Isles, and the small possessions on the north coast of Africa, used chiefly as convict stations, 196,173 sq. m.; estimated pop., 1904, 18,900,000. The population of Madrid is about 540,000, and of Barcelona 533,000. The Canary Islands, off the N.W. African coast, are ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. Bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes are their most valuable products. Area, 2808 sq. m.; pop. 358,564. The population of Tenerife is 138,000, of Grand Canary 127,471, and of Palma 42,000.

Revenue, 1908, £38,302,461; 1909, £40,775,293; expenditure, 1908, £36,641,161; 1909, £43,191,104. External debt, 1909, £40,798,539.

	Imports.	Exports.
1896	£36,383,560	£40,930,080
1906	42,243,600	37,503,360
1908	38,227,250	34,624,821
1909	35,223,000	34,299,185

Great Britain heads the list of importing countries with £7,015,360 in 1906; France came next with £6,718,840, and Germany with £3,715,800.

Ministry: Prime Minister, Señor Canalejas. —Foreign Affairs, Señor García Prieto. —Interior, Señor Merino. —War, General Aznar. —Marine, Señor Arias de Miranda. —Finance, Señor Cobian. —Justice, Señor Ruiz Valarino. —Public Works, Señor Calbeton. —Instruction, Señor Burrell.

Ambassador in London, Don W. R. de Villa Urrutia, G.C.V.O., 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. — *Consul-General in London*, Don Joaquin Torroja, 40, Trinity Square, E.C.

British Ambassador in Madrid, Right Hon. Sir Maurice W. E. de Bunsen, G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., C.B. — *Councillor of Embassy*, E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. — *Commercial Attaché* (in London), Victor Wellesley.

British Consuls: Consul-General at Barcelona, J. F. Roberts. — *Consuls*: A. Jackson (Madrid), Lord Herbert Hervey (Bilbao), A. L. Keyser (Seville), A. F. Medhurst (Corunna), P. Staniforth (Malaga), E. Harker (Valencia), J. E. Croker (Teneriffe).

Colonies.

By the war with the United States in '98 Spain lost Cuba and all her West Indian possessions, besides the Philippine Islands. The Caroline, Pelew and Ladrone Islands (except Guam, which was ceded to the United States) were sold to Germany in '99.

Fernando Po is a volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea, forming, with Elobey, Annobon, Corisco, and other islands, a Spanish colony. **Area** 780 sq. m.; **pop.** 22,000. Discovered in 1471 by a Portuguese sailor of same name, and ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1778. **Capital**, **Clarence Cove**, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. The natives, Aniyo or "Boobies," stupid and repulsive in appearance. **Exports**: indiarubber and palm oil. Now used as a place of exile for political offenders.

The **Muni River Settlements** consist of the country on the banks of the Muni and Campo rivers, on the west coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, and an agreement has settled the dispute about the boundary between French and Spanish territory in this region. **Area** estimated at about 9000 sq. m.; **pop.** 140,000.

Rio de Oro and Adrar, on the west coast of the Sahara, bounded on the north by Morocco and on the south by a line running east from Cape Blanco, are placed under the Governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor at Rio de Oro. **Area** estimated at 70,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 130,000.

Political Parties.

The chief parties are the **Liberals**, who are much divided into sections; the **Conservatives**, also broken up to some extent, and, until his retirement in 1903, led by Señor Silveira; the **Republicans**, and the **Carlists**. The return of parties at the General Election of 1910 was as follows: Liberals, 227; Conservatives, 105; Republicans, 42; Carlists, 9; Catalanists, 7; Integrists, 2; Independents, 9; doubtful, 5.

The late **Don Carlos**, cousin of King Alfonso XII., was b. March 30th, 1848. He was a son of Prince Juan and the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria. He was educated in Austria, and on Feb. 4th, '67, married Princess Margaret of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. By her he had a son, **Don Jaime de Bourbon**, b. June 27th, '70, who is an officer in the Russian army, and four daughters, before she died on Jan. 20th, '93. On April 28th, '94, he married Marie Berthe, Princess de Rohan. When Amadeo was chosen King of Spain in 1870 Don Carlos protested, and in '73 he entered Spain, and remained in the north of the country despite all the efforts to dislodge him during the Republic, and after the accession of

Alfonso XII. until '76, when he fled to France. Afterwards he took up his abode at Venice. He died at Varese, July 18th, 1909.

In Dec. 1905 Señor Moret succeeded Señor Montero Rios as Premier, and after Marshal Dominguez had held office, July—Nov. 1906, he again became Premier. In Jan. 1907 a Conservative government under Señor Maura came into power, and held office until Oct. 1909, when Señor Moret returned to the Premiership. He held office for only four months, resigning on Feb. 9th, 1910, when Señor Canalejas was entrusted with the formation of a new Liberal Ministry.

History in 1910.

King Alfonso attended the funeral of King Edward in **May**. He was recalled to Spain sooner than he anticipated by the illness of Queen Victoria Eugénie, who gave birth to a stillborn child. In **August** the King again visited England, being accompanied this time by the Queen. Their Majesties stayed for three weeks, the greater part of the time being spent in the Isle of Wight. In **October** the King and Queen made a visit to Valencia, where they were received with extraordinary enthusiasm.

Señor Moret, who had taken office on the fall of Señor Maura's Cabinet in October 1909, resigned on Feb. 9th, his fall being due to the hostility which the fruits of his alliance with the Republicans and Socialists had provoked among the traditional Liberals of his party. The King's advisers recommended the maintenance of the Liberals in power, with a Ministry more thoroughly representative of the party than that of Señor Moret. His Majesty accordingly sent for Señor Canalejas, a Minister of Finance and Justice in former Liberal Cabinets, who formed a Cabinet more satisfactory to the majority of the party.

The Cortes were dissolved on **April 15th**, and the **General Election** took place in **May**. The result (see "Political Parties") gave Señor Canalejas a numerical following of 226. The Republicans gained 11 seats as compared with the elections of 1909, and for the first time the Socialist Party obtained a representative in the Chamber of Deputies, Señor Pablos Iglesias.

The new Chamber of Deputies was opened on **June 15th** by the King. The **Royal Speech**, while expressing filial considerations for the Pope, clearly indicated the intention of the Government to take action against "unauthorised" religious orders and congregations.

The anti-clerical policy of the Government soon took executive form. On **May 31st** a royal decree was published stating that in conformity with the decree of April 9th, 1902, it had become necessary to take coercive measures against religious associations and congregations which had not fulfilled the formalities required by the law of June 30th, 1887, regulating the right of association. On **June 11th** another Royal Order cancelled the prohibition, which had been previously in force, of the use of "any emblem, attribute or lettering" on the exterior walls of Protestant places of worship. This concession to religious liberty produced a **vigorous protest from the Vatican** and an anti-Government agitation by the Spanish clericals. It became necessary for the Government to proclaim projected Roman Catholic demonstrations in Bilbao and San Sebastian which threatened to develop into riotous outbreaks. Meanwhile Señor Canalejas's hands were strengthened by

promises of support from Señors Maura and Moret. The Vatican demanded the withdrawal of the obnoxious decrees as a condition of the continuance of negotiations for the reduction of the cost of the religious orders, whereupon (July 30th) the Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican was recalled "to receive instructions." A number of Carlist Senators and Deputies took advantage of this crisis to send a testimony of their regard to Don Jaime de Bourbon. Don Jaime, in reply, addressed a letter to his "friends and adherents," in which he said that he did not contemplate doing anything calculated to disturb the peace of Spain, "always provided that circumstances did not occur that made intervention necessary. It is least of all," he said, "my intention to stir up civil war. Sooner or later there will be a Republic in Spain. That Republic cannot last long. It can only be a period of transition." At the reopening of the Cortes in October the Government introduced a Bill forbidding the establishment of any new religious order, pending the enactment of a new associations law. The Bill, which was known as the Cadenas Bill, passed the Senate on Nov. 4th by 149 votes to 85.

The Budget, introduced on July 2nd, proposed new taxes to the amount of £3,000,000. These included a progressive system of taxation on inheritance, a tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on all property belonging to corporations and associations, and a tax on sums bequeathed for Masses for the souls of the dead. The estimated expenditure for the new year would have been only slightly in excess of the expenditure for the previous year but for the provision of 30,000,000 pesetas to meet the cost of the occupation of the Riff.

Señor Maura, the ex-Prime Minister, was shot at and slightly wounded in the arm and leg on July 22nd as he was alighting from a train at Barcelona. His assailant was an errand-boy named Roca, 18 years of age.

See also Morocco, p. 273.

SWEDEN.

Ruler.

Gustavus V., King of Sweden, was b. June 16th, 1858, and m. Sept. '81, Princess Victoria of Baden, a first cousin of the German Emperor and a descendant of the old Swedish royal family of Vasa. He succeeded his father, King Oscar II., on Dec. 8th, 1907, having several times previously acted as Regent. The King's eldest son, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., m. June 1905, Princess Margaret of Connaught. There are two other sons, one of whom, Prince William, married the Czar's cousin, the Grand Duchess Marie, in May 1908. His Majesty is a K.G., and received the Royal Victorian Chain in April 1908. The Civil List is £78,250.

Government, Army, and Navy.

Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809, with subsequent amendments, the executive power is lodged in the king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in all other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet, which alone may impose taxes. Every new law must have the assent of the king. The Diet consists of two Chambers, the First of 150 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for nine years), the Second of 230 members (150 representing rural and 80 urban constituencies), elected for

three years. An Act instituting universal suffrage and proportional representation was passed in 1909. Members of the Second Chamber are paid £66 per session.

The Swedish army underwent a reorganisation in 1901, which is progressive and is intended to have its full effect in 1914. General personal service has been adopted, with short periods with the colours: one year for service in the cavalry and artillery, and eight months for the infantry. The organisation includes 28 regiments of various strengths (in all 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ battalions), 8 cavalry regiments (50 squadrons), 60 batteries of artillery (including 3 horse batteries), 5 heavy batteries, 7 fortress batteries, and other formations. The country is divided into the regions of six divisions, with the exception of the army of Gottland, which has its own organisation. On a peace footing there are about 28,000 men, of whom 22,000 are actually serving, exclusive of those who join for short repeating exercises, bringing up the total strength to about 64,000. The artillery are armed with Krupp quick-firing guns. One great object in the changes is to give a more homogeneous character to the forces. The plans for mobilisation of the reserves have been improved, and a Landsturm has been organised. Including the latter, the approximate war strength is about 424,000. According to the new scheme, counting all available classes, this figure will increase to 600,000.

Minister of Marine, Count C. A. Ehrensward.

Chief Constructor, H. Lilliehöök.

The Navy in 1910 numbered about 7500 of all ranks. In addition there are about 20,000 yearly conscripts available, but the majority of these are seldom called upon. The officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 5 rear-admirals, 7 commodores, 35 captains ("Kommendör-kaptener"), 96 commanders ("Kaptener"), 98 lieutenants, 50 sub-lieutenants. The Estimates for 1910 were reported to be £1,394,050, a decrease of £80,100 as compared with those of the previous year.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1910, was:—

	Built.	Building.
Coast-defence vessels	12	—
Armoured cruisers	1	—
Torpedo vessels	5	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	7	1
Torpedo boats	50	8
Submarines	3	3

Two destroyers joined the Navy in 1910, known as the *Vidar* and the *Hugin*. A third vessel, the *Munin*, was launched at Malmo, and is completing afloat. These destroyers are sisters of the *Ragnar* and *Sigurd*, which were completed in 1909, and are designed for a speed of thirty knots. Six small torpedo boats were also passed into the fleet, and eight more are building or projected. Two under construction at Bergsund were named *Perscus* and *Polaris*, and a further pair at Stockholm, *Regulus* and *Rigel*. Four others were allotted to yards at Karlskrona and Gottenburg. Three submarines were authorised in 1909, but it is not known whether all of them have been put in hand.

The cruiser *Fylgia* and the ironclad *Dristighe-ten*, of the Swedish Naval College Division, visited the Clyde in June 1910, anchoring opposite Greenock on the 20th. The officers and cadets under training were entertained by the Corporation.

The question of the provision of a new naval base near Stockholm has been much discussed, and in the autumn of 1909 a Parliamentary Defence Commission recommended the creation of a naval station at Kaknaas at a cost of £1,880,000 of which £1,410,000 was for new works. The new base would be much nearer to the capital than Carlskrona, and was recommended in view of the fortification of the Åland Islands by Russia.

The principal dockyards in Sweden are situated as follows:—**Karlskrona**: three dry docks, one able to take the new cruiser *Fylgia*, two take any other Swedish ship; three smaller. **Stockholm**: one dock takes any Swedish vessel.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

Local affairs are administered through prefects nominated by the King and representative bodies elected in the 24 governments, and the communes or municipalities, into which the country is divided and subdivided. The larger towns, Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, and Gelle, have separate municipal councils. The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated. Elementary education is compulsory, free, and well organised. The principal papers are the *Svenska Dagblad*, *Stockholms Dagblad*, *Aftonblad*, and *Dagens Nyheter*. The chief exports are timber. The iron mines are very important and are making much progress; while there are large timber and woodwork industries, butter, metals, minerals, etc. The forest area is about 80,000 sq. miles. There were at the end of 1908, 2694 miles of State railways, and 5382 of standard gauge and 2760 of narrow gauge belonging to private companies. A train-ferry service between Trelleborg in Sweden and Sasnitch in Prussia was inaugurated in 1909, thus opening a direct train service between Stockholm, Gothenburg, Christiania, and Berlin.

Area, 172,876 sq. m.; estimated pop., 1907, 5,337,955. The capital, Stockholm, has a pop. of 332,738. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1910 (estimated), £12,674,000; 1911 (estimated), £12,745,000; debt, 1909, £28,631,930 (contracted almost entirely for the construction of railways). **Imports**, 1907, £37,436,000; **exports**, 1907, £29,148,000.

Ministry: *Premier*. Admiral Lindman, G.C.V.O.—*Foreign Affairs*, Count Taube.—*War*, Major-Gen. M. O. Malm.—*Justice*, M. Albert Petersson.—*Marine*, Commodore Count C. A. Ehrensvärd.—*Interior*, Count H. E. G. Hamilton.—*Finance*, M. Swartz.—*Public Worship*, Dr. P. E. Lindström.—*Agriculture*, M. S. O. Nylander.—*Without portfolio*, M. Hederstierna and K. H. von Sydön.

Minister in London, Count H. Wrangel, G.C.V.O., 73, Portland Place, W.—*Consul-General*, D. Danielsson, 10, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

British Minister at Stockholm, Sir C. A. Spring Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

British Consuls, H. M. Villiers, N.V.O. (Stockholm); J. Duff (Gothenburg).

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is a Confederation of nineteen entire and six half cantons, which have been united for Federal purposes since 1848. The constitution of '74 vests supreme legislative

and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a State Council of 44 members, chosen two for each canton and one for each half-canton for three years; and (2) a National Council of 167 delegates of the Swiss people (of whom 29 are sent by Berne and 22 by Zurich), chosen also for three years, directly by manhood suffrage, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the Federal Assembly, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to a Federal Council of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are elected annually, and are the first magistrates of the republic. The Council sits at Berne, which is the headquarters of the Federal administration.

The principles of the Referendum and of the Initiative are in force. By the former, if a petition is presented by 30,000 citizens for the alteration or revocation of a measure passed by the Legislature, or 8 cantons demand it, the law must be referred to the direct vote of the nation. The latter signifies the right of any 50,000 citizens to demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question. The Federal Government can alone contract treaties or declare war. The army, postal system, finance and customs, are also under its control. Civil and criminal law, justice, police, public works, and schools are all left under the jurisdiction of the cantonal authorities, while labour legislation may be initiated either by the Confederation or by the cantons. The neutrality of the country is guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815, as indispensable to the general interest of Europe.

The Federal Military Department was reorganised under a law promulgated Jan. 25th, 1910, and includes the chancellery, the staff, and 12 sections dealing severally with the various arms and services. The Swiss militia system has been a good deal discussed, owing to the fact that the National Service League (see p. 211) bases its proposals on the Swiss system, and that the British Territorial Army presents a general resemblance to the Swiss model, but without compulsion. The Federal forces do not constitute a standing army, the principle being that of a militia, and the liability to serve thirteen years in the *Auszug* or *Elite*, twelve in the *Landwehr*, and six in the *Landsturm*. But preliminary to all this is gymnastic and other training in schools, and subsequently in cadet corps, especially designed to prepare youths for military service, and fit them to take rapid advantage of the training. During the thirteen years in the *Auszug* (ten for the cavalry) the aggregate service is 141 days in the Infantry, 146 in the Engineers, 160 in the Cavalry, and 163 in the Artillery. The recruit course in the first year provided under a new law (submitted to the referendum on Nov. 3rd, 1907) has been increased to 92 days for the Cavalry, 77 days for the Artillery, and 67 days for the Infantry, with repetition courses of 13 days every year instead of every second year, while the service in the *Landsturm* is reduced.

The total military strength consists of: *Auszug* (20 to 32 years of age): 96 battalions of Infantry, 8 battalions of Rifles, 24 squadrons of Dragoons, 48 field batteries of 6 guns, 2 mountain batteries, 10 position batteries, and 12 companies of Light Horse. *Landwehr* (32 to 44 years of age): 96 battalions of Infantry, 8 battalions of Rifles, 24 squadrons of Dragoons, 8

field batteries, and 15 position batteries. The field army is over 200,000 strong, about 140,000 men being in the Aszug and the rest in the Landwehr. The Landsturm consists of about 300,000 men. The army budget in 1910 was £1,646,400, marking a steady increase, being a normal consequence of the law of 1907, due to larger numbers of recruits, new ammunition supplies, etc. In April 1910 a sum of £220,000 was voted for the fortification of the St. Gothard and St. Moritz. It has been decided that the Landsturm shall henceforth include mounted troops.

Complete liberty of conscience prevails, but Jesuits are interdicted. About 59 per cent. of the population are Protestants and 40 per cent. Roman Catholics. Education is free and compulsory, and admirably organised from the primary schools to the six universities. The chief occupation is agriculture, carried on by nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, though there is much manufacturing industry. The principal exports are textiles, silk goods, clocks and watches, and food produce. There are about 2936 miles of railways open, most of which have been nationalised. The State railways do not show a working profit. Great Britain enjoys most-favoured-nation treatment for her commerce.

Area, 15,976 sq. m.; **pop.** (1909) 3,553,000. There are 18 German-, 5 French-, 1 Roumansch-, and 1 Italian-speaking cantons. The chief towns are Zurich (pop. 187,000), Basle (133,000), Geneva (124,000), and Berne (79,000). **Federal revenue**, 1900 (est.) £5,963,000; **expenditure**, £6,147,000. **Federal debt**, 1906, £4,031,038. The aggregate cantonal debts amounted, in 1900, to £15,050,288. **Imports**, 1907, £67,497,000; 1908, £59,486,000; **exports**, 1907, £46,117,000; 1908, £41,537,500.

President, 1910, Robert Comtesse; **Vice-President**, Marc-Emile Ruchet.

Minister to Great Britain, M. Gaston Carlin, 38, Beauchamp Place, London, S.W.

British Minister at Berne, H. G. O. Bax-Ironside—**Secretary**, H. B. Brooke.

Consuls: *Consul-General at Zurich*, Sir Henry Angst, K.C.M.G.; *Consuls, at Berne*, G. de Muralt; *at Geneva*, E. Bourgeois; *at Lausanne*, Alfred Galland; *at Lucerne*, Dr. Louis Falck; *at St. Moritz*, Dr. F. Holland; *at Davos*, Dr. W. R. Huggard.

TURKEY.

Ruler.

Mahomed V., Sultan of Turkey, was b. in 1844, and was the third son of Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid. He was proclaimed Sultan on April 27th, 1909, in succession to his elder brother Abd-ul-Hamid II., who was deposed by the unanimous vote of the National Assembly. The succession to the throne, according to Turkish custom, vests in the senior male descendant of the house of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Sultan does not marry, but from the inmates of the Harem selects a certain number who are known as Ladies of the Palace, the others occupying positions subordinate to them. All children born in the Harem are held to be of legitimate and equal birth. The eldest son of the Sultan only succeeds when there are no uncles or cousins of greater age than himself. The Sultan's surviving brothers are the ex-Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid; Suleiman Effendi, b. '60; and Wahid-Uddin Effendi, b. '61. The

heir-apparent is Prince Yussuf Izzed-din, b. '57. The Sultan's Civil List is about £500,000.

Extent of the Empire.

An empire possessing extensive territories in South-Eastern Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa. The Asiatic possessions are Asia Minor, Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia and Syria, and Yemen and the Hedjaz in Arabia. In Africa Tripoli and Bengazi belong to Turkey. Particulars are given below as to some of the more important of these provinces. Turks, Greeks, and Albanians make up 70 per cent. of the population in European Turkey. In Asiatic Turkey there are also large numbers of Turks, about 4,000,000 Arabs, and many Greeks, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, etc. Nominally subject to Turkey are Samos, Crete, and Egypt. There are, it is estimated, about 16,000,000 Mohammedans and 5,000,000 Christians (of the Roman, Greek, and other Churches) within the empire, besides those of other faiths.

Special Provinces.

Albania.

Albania is a part of the Turkish Empire in Europe, extending along the Adriatic coast between Montenegro in the north and Greece in the south, and lying opposite the Italian coast. It includes the vilayets of Scutari, Yanina, and Kossovo. There are about 1,500,000 Albanians, divided into the Ghegs who live in the north of Albania, and the Tosks who dwell in the south. They are Mohammedans for the most part.

Arabia.

The two Turkish vilayets in Arabia are Hedjaz and Yemen. Hedjaz contains 96,500 sq. m., and a pop. of 300,000. The Hedjaz camels are bred here, and about 20,000 are sent annually to Syria. The imports *via* Jiddah were, 1904, £1,405,422; and the exports £25,128. Mecca, besides being the goal of Mohammedan pilgrims, is the chief distributing centre for Central Arabia.

Yemen has an area of 73,800 sq. m., and a pop. of 750,000. The inhabitants are Zaidis—Arabs who do not acknowledge the Sultan of Turkey as commander of the faithful.

Armenia.

Armenia, together with Kurdistan, forms a part of the Turkish Empire in Asia. The total area is about 75,000 sq. m., and the population was recently estimated at from 2,500,000 to about 5,000,000. Tradition assigns the cradle of the human race to Armenia. The country is divided into three vilayets or governments—Erzerum, Mamuret ul Aziz, and Diarbekir, with the districts of Bitlis and Van. The inhabitants are of the Christian faith, most of them belonging to the Gregorian Church, which greatly resembles the Greek Church in doctrine and ritual. There are many, however, who acknowledge the authority of Rome, though retaining their own distinctive ritual. Sheep, cattle and wool are largely exported, and there is a growing silk industry in Diarbekir.

Macedonia.

Macedonia is the country which lies principally in the three vilayets of Salonika, Monastir, and Kossova. Bulgaria and Servia lie on the north, Greece on the south, and

Albania on the west. There are large numbers of Bulgarians, Servians, and Greek Christians in Macedonia. The Bulgarian Exarch is at the head of the Bulgarian Christians, while the Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church is acknowledged by other Christians. In consequence of the atrocities which followed a rising in Monastir in 1902, the Governments of Austria-Hungary and Russia drew up at the close of 1902 a Reform Scheme, and insisted on the introduction of a system of foreign control, with civil agents and a special force of gendarmerie, to ensure its execution. In 1905 a system of international financial control was added to the Financial Commission appointed. The state of the country, however, was still very bad, and Great Britain and Russia were discussing further measures in 1908, when the peaceful revolution of the Young Turks led to the formal withdrawal of the Anglo-Russian proposals for reform. The Constitution was accepted with enthusiasm, and despite some difficulties in places the new order of things brought peace in a marvellous fashion. The Powers withdrew their officers appointed to the gendarmerie on unlimited leave in Oct.

Palestine.

Palestine includes the Sanjak (or Province) of Jerusalem—to which was added in 1906 the kaza of Nazareth—part of the vilayet of Beirut, and part of the vilayet of Syria. A number of Jewish Colonies, originally founded by Baron E. de Rothschild, but handed over in 1900 to the Jewish Colonisation Association, are now fairly flourishing in the rich plain of Sharon. There are also some German colonies. The cultivation of the orange is increasing largely. The population of Jerusalem is, approximately, 80,000, of Jaffa 40,000, of Gaza 35,000, and of Nazareth 20,000. The population of the province is increasing.

Tripoli.

Tripoli is a Turkish province in Africa on the Mediterranean coast, bounded on the west by Tunis and Algeria, on the east by Egypt, and on the south-east and south by the Sahara. The estimated area, with Bengazi, is about 400,000 sq. miles, and the population about 1,000,000, mostly Berbers, though there are many Jews. Tripoli is the chief town, with a population of 40,000. The Turkish forces in the province number about 10,000. The trade of the province, about a fourth of which consists of the caravan trade with the Soudan, practically all passes through Tripoli and Bengazi. The chief exports are esparto fibre, skins and hides, ostrich feathers and sponges.

The Restored Constitution.

In 1876 the Sultan proclaimed a Constitution, the details of which were drawn up by Midhat Pasha. A Parliament was established and the Senators and Deputies met in March '77. The war with Russia began the next month, Parliament was closed, and dissolved in Feb. '78, and the Constitution was suspended. It remained suspended till 1908, when the peaceful revolution brought about by the Young Turk movement led to its restoration. Under the Constitution the Sultan, who is the protector of the Moslem religion, appoints and dismisses his Ministers, concludes all treaties with foreign Powers, declares war, is the head of the military and naval

forces, and can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, but a new election must follow within 6 months. The liberty of the individual Ottoman is inviolable, and all Ottomans are equal before the law. The State religion is that of Islam, but the State protects the free exercise of all faiths known in the Empire and maintains the religious privileges given to the different communities. The press and education are free, all schools being under State control. Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and is to meet annually on Nov. 1st, sitting till the following March 1st, though the Sultan can prolong the session if necessary. Members of the Senate are nominated by the Sultan, and the number must not exceed one-third that of the Chamber. They must be over 40, and have rendered service to the State. They receive 10,000 piastres a month. The Chamber of Deputies consists of members elected for 4 years, in the proportion of one Deputy to 50,000 male citizens, by ballot. Deputies must not be public servants, must be Ottomans, must be able to read and write Turkish, and must be over 30. Each Deputy receives 20,000 piastres per session and travelling expenses. The President and two Vice-Presidents of the Chamber are appointed by the Sultan from three lists, of three each, of candidates elected by the Chamber. The initiative in legislation rests with the Ministry, but either Chamber can demand the introduction of new or the amendment of existing legislation, with the approval of the Sultan, who in that case orders the Council of State to prepare a measure in compliance with the demand. All measures must be passed by both Chambers and sanctioned by the Sultan before becoming law. The judges are irremovable except according to law. There is a Supreme Court of 30 members, divided into two sections, one, of 9 members, being "la Chambre d'Accusation," and the other, of 21 members, "la Chambre de Jugement." Provincial administration is to be based on the principle of decentralisation, and to include Provincial (vilayet), District (sanjak), and Cantonal (kaza) Councils, as well as Municipal Councils in the cities.

The Committee of Union and Progress stated, in Sept. 1908, that this Constitution might be modified by Parliament. Two-thirds of the Senate would be subject to election. Every Ottoman citizen over 20 would have the vote, irrespective of property qualification. Private Bills could be introduced, if approved, by not less than ten Deputies. The system of election followed was that in each nahiye or sub-district a group of 500 electors chose a delegate; the delegates in a kaza or district then assembled and elected a Deputy. A Bill to revise the constitution in the direction thus indicated has been introduced into the Chamber.

The Army.

The Ottoman Army is at present undergoing reorganisation, consequent on the revolution of July 1908, and General von der Goltz, with a staff of about 20 German officers, resumed his duties in regard to the organisation and training of the forces, while many Turkish subalterns have been attached to the German army. Much was effected in 1909, when the military expenditure was £18,880,000, including the arming of most of the forces with the Mauser rifle, and the artillery at Constantinople, Adrianople, Salonika, and Erzingjan, with the

quick-firing gun. A military council has been called into existence, and the organisation of an Army Staff taken in hand. In June 1910 Mahmud-Shevkot Pasha demanded an extraordinary vote of £14,800,000. He proposes to purchase 66,000 rifles, 100 field guns, 38 mountain guns, and ammunition, equipment of many kinds, and to improve the fortifications.

The empire is divided into seven army corps districts—Constantinople, Adrianople, Salonika, Erzingjan, Damascus, Baghdad, and Sana'a; and there are two independent divisions respectively at Medina and Tripoli. By the existing recruiting law all **Musulmans** are liable to military service. Christians and certain sects have paid an exemption tax. The nomad Arabs, although liable to service by law, furnish no recruits, and many Kurds evade service. The conscription therefore falls somewhat heavily on the Osmanlis, or Turks proper; but under the Constitution of July 24th, 1908, it is intended to make service universal. The effective is at present much below the establishment, many being dispensed.

The men liable to service are divided into—
(1) **Nizam**, or regular army, and its reserve;
(2) **Redif**, corresponding to a Landwehr; and
(3) **Mustahfiz**, or Landsturm, consisting of over 600 Haveli battalions, mostly skeleton formations, for the second-class Redif. Liability to service is as follows: with colours of the Nizam, three years; in the Reserve of the Nizam, six years; in the Redif, nine years; and in the Mustahfiz, two years. The Nizam has 22 divisions with 357 battalions, 20 cavalry brigades with 207 squadrons, and 16 artillery brigades with 271 batteries. The First Redif has 24 infantry divisions with 384 battalions and 316 squadrons; and the Second Redif 10 divisions with 158 battalions. The Redif has as yet no artillery. There are 155 companies of siege and fortress artillery. The irregular "**Hamidieh**" Cavalry is raised among the Kurds, and has about 210 squadrons.

The Nizam troops probably number 260,000, with 120,000 as a reserve, and the Redif, in two classes, with the Mustahfiz, probably bring up the total to well over 1,000,000; but of these somewhere between one quarter and a half may be eliminated as of little fighting value, except as reinforcements in a long campaign. The troops, though massed to the number of about 42,000 at Mustafa Pasha, Adrianople, and Kirk-Kilisse, are widely distributed throughout the Empire, and very largely in Asia Minor. Much of the best of the army, however, is in European Turkey, and in the defensive works of the Chatalja Lines.

The Navy.

There are 31,000 officers and men in the Navy, and 9000 marines. The officers are divided as follows: 2 admirals, 9 vice-admirals, 16 rear-admirals, 30 captains, 90 commanders, 300 lieutenant-commanders, 250 lieutenants and 200 sub-lieutenants.

The strength in ships built and building in Oct. 1910 was:—

	Built.	Building.
Coast-defence ironclads . . .	9	—
Protected cruisers . . .	5	—
Torpedo vessels . . .	6	—
Gunboats . . .	1	—
Torpedo boat destroyers . . .	21	—
Torpedo boats . . .	27	—
Submarines . . .	2	—

Rear-Admiral Sir Douglas Austin Gamble, who was lent by the British Admiralty in December 1908 to the Turkish Government to superintend the reorganisation of the Turkish Navy, resigned on the ground of ill-health in January, 1910, and was succeeded by Rear-Admiral Hugh P. Williams, who left England at the end of April. Five other British naval officers, Lieutenants A. P. Le C. Faught, F. L. Tottenham, A. L. Gwynne, Engineer-Commander L. R. Croisdale, and Assistant-Paymaster R. F. Durman had been appointed to assist Sir Douglas Gamble, and Rear-Admiral Williams made no change in this staff on succeeding the former at Constantinople.

In August 1910 the Turkish Government purchased the German battleships *Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm* and *Weissenburg* for the sum of £900,000, and on arriving at Constantinople in September the vessels were renamed *Torgutt Reiss* and *Haireddin Barbarossa*. Both vessels were launched in 1907. Turkey also purchased from Germany earlier in the year the four new destroyers numbered S. 165 to S. 168, which boats were renamed *Sadikjar-i-Millet*, *Muavenet-i-Millet*, *Mahabet-i-Watan*, and *Nuhumi-i-Hamiet*. The cost of purchase was £1400,000, or about £95,000 per vessel.

The naval programme elaborated by Sir Douglas Gamble, which the Cabinet adopted on Feb. 6th, 1910, provides for the construction of two battleships, three cruisers, and ten destroyers, but contracts for its execution had not been entered into in Nov. 1910. Naval bases for the growing needs of the fleet were projected at Salonika and Smyrna.

In October 1910 a party of six Turkish officers, accompanied by Lieut. Faught, left for England to undergo a course of study, and it was announced that nineteen other officers would follow them for a similar purpose.

Administration, Religion, etc.

The Koran is a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the empire are based. The **Grand Vizier** and the **Sheik-ul-Islam** are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the **Ulema** or general body of lawyers and theologians, over which the **Sheik-ul-Islam**, as head of the Church, presides. The **Grand Vizier**, is assisted by the **Medjlis-i-Hass** or **Cabinet of Ministers**.

For administrative purposes the empire is divided into **vilayets** or governments, subdivided further into provinces (**sanjaks**), districts (**kazas**), sub-districts (**nahies**), and communities (**kariés**). These are governed by **Valis**, or **Governors-General**, with provincial councils, and by subordinate officials. Foreigners living in Turkey are amenable only to their respective **Consular tribunals**, except in cases where Turkish subjects are concerned, which come before the Turkish courts, or when the case relates to landed property owned by foreigners, when it comes before a Turkish civil court. Mohammedanism is the religion of only about half the population in European Turkey, though it is professed by the great majority of the inhabitants of Turkey in Asia. Mohammedan priests number 11,600, and are subject to the **Sheik-ul-Islam**, but their offices are hereditary. The Government recognises the ecclesiastical heads of the Roman, Greek, Armenian, Bulgarian, and other

Churches, however. Education is given in about 36,000 schools of different kinds, containing about 1,350,000 scholars, and is free.

Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is largely carried on, but in very primitive fashion, and is greatly hampered by the tithes and taxes levied on agricultural produce, even when exported from one province to another. The land is largely held direct from the Crown. There is a Government Agricultural Bank, with a capital of £2,620,600, which advances money to farmers on the security of real property. Tobacco, cereals, cotton, coffee, wine, silk and fruits are the chief productions. There are several Jewish and German agricultural colonies in Palestine. The provinces in Asia abound in minerals, coal, borax, manganese, chrome, silver-lead, etc., which, however, are little worked. Silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics are made at Damascus. All goods imported are taxed 11% *ad valorem*, except tobacco and salt. There are now 3763 miles of railway open. A large scheme of public works—railways, harbours, irrigations, etc.—has been presented to Parliament by the Government. The capital is Constantinople, with a population of about 1,125,000. Other chief towns are Damascus (250,000), Smyrna (201,000), Baghdad (145,000), Aleppo (127,150), Beirut (119,000), Salonica (105,000), and Adrianople (81,000).

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The area of Turkey, without the states nominally subject to it, is estimated at 1,111,741 sq. miles; and the total population at about 30,000,000. The area of Turkey in Europe is 65,350 sq. m., pop. 6,130,000; in Asia Minor, 193,542 sq. m., pop. 9,090,000; Armenia and Kurdistan, 72,000 sq. m., pop. 2,500,000; Mesopotamia, 143,250 sq. m., pop. 1,400,000; Syria, 114,530 sq. m., pop. 2,890,400; in Arabia, 170,300 sq. m., pop. 1,050,000; in Africa, 400,000 sq. m., pop. 1,000,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £24,851,000. Expenditure, 1909-10, £20,063,250. Public debt, Sept. 1909, £109,087,000. Imports, 1906, £28,229,000; exports, 1906, £17,705,000.

Ministry.—Grand Vizier, Hakki Pasha.—*Sheikh-ul-Islam*, Mussa Kiazim Effendi.—*Interior*, Talaat Bey.—*Foreign Affairs*, Rifaat Pasha.—*War*, Mahmud Shevket Pasha.—*President Council of State*, Raif Pasha.—*Finance*, Djavid Bey.—*Evkaf*, Sherif Ali Haidar.—*Marine*, Saïh Pasha.—*Agriculture*, Aristide Pasha.—*Commerce and Works*, M. Haladjian.—*Education*, Emrullah Effendi.—*Mines and Forests*, Prince Mavrogordato.—*Justice*, Nazim Pasha.

Ambassador in London, Tewfik Pasha, 60, Portland Place, W.—*Consul-General*, Refet Bey, 29, Mincing Lane, E.C.

British Ambassador at Constantinople, Right Hon. Sir Gerard Lowther, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Councillor*, C. M. Marling, C.M.G.—*Commercial Attache*, E. Weakley, C.M.G.

Judge of Supreme Consular Court, R. P. B. Cator; *Assistant Judge*, G. B. Piggott.

British Consuls-General, Lt.-Col. J. Ramsay (Baghdad), H. A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G. (Beirut), H. D. Barnham, C.M.G. (Smyrna), H. H. Lamb (Salonica), and H. C. A. Eyres (Constantinople).

British Consuls, A. T. Waugh (Constantinople), R. A. Fontana (Aleppo), F. E. Crow (Basra), Major L. R. Samson (Adrianople),

J. H. Monahan (Jedda), H. Z. Longworth (Trebizond), H. E. Satow (Jerusalem), G. P. Devey (Damascus), and P. J. C. McGregor (Erzeroum).

History in 1910.

The decision of the Government to conclude an agreement for the fusion of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., better known as the Lynch Company, with the Ottoman Hamidieh Company produced a political crisis in December. It was contended by the critics of the Government that the agreement should be submitted to the Chamber for ratification, and a resolution to this effect was carried on Dec. 12th by a large majority. The Government maintained its view that the consent of the Chamber was not necessary, since the agreement involved no expenditure on the part of the State, and announced its intention of resigning office if the adverse resolution was maintained. On second thoughts the Chamber changed its mind, and the day after its vote of censure it passed a motion of confidence by 168 votes to 8. A fortnight later, however, Hilmi Pasha resigned, nominally "for reasons of health," but partly, it was believed, owing to the unsympathetic attitude of the *bloc* commanded by the Committee of Union and Progress. His place was taken by Hakki Bey, the composition of whose Cabinet was announced on Jan. 12th. The new Grand Vizier made a statement of his policy in the Chamber on Jan. 24th, and received a vote of confidence.

The Budget, as finally modified by the Parliamentary Commission and passed by the Chamber on June 25th, estimated the expenditure at £135,693,000 and the revenue at £126,015,000—a deficit of £9,678,000, which would probably be increased to more than £110,500,000 by special credits for the pension fund, the payment of debts incurred by Abdul Hamid, and indemnities to officials. On the other hand, the Minister of Finance believed that the revenue would probably show an increase of £11,500,000, while about £12,000,000 of expenditure would remain undisbursed, which with a reserve of £12,000,000 from the previous year would reduce the deficit to about £15,000,000.

A serious rising, the causes of which were complicated and obscure, took place in Albania in the spring, and called for military measures upon a considerable scale. An expedition under Shevket Torgut Pasha reduced the rebels to submission after some stubborn fighting in which many lives were lost on both sides.

Later in the year a revolt among the Druses in the Hauran was met by an expedition consisting of twenty-six battalions of infantry and eight batteries of artillery.

The Chiragan Palace, in which the Turkish Parliament met, was destroyed by an accidental fire on Jan. 19th. The Chamber accepted the offer of Princess Nazineh, daughter of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz, to give to the nation for a new Parliament House her palace at Ortakui on the Bosphorus.

In July Dr. Riza Nur, a deputy and ex-member of the Committee of Union and Progress, was arrested with a number of other persons on a charge of complicity in a plot to overthrow the Government. After a preliminary inquiry, Dr. Riza Nur and fifty of his alleged accomplices were brought up for trial by court-martial.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

President.

William Howard Taft was b. at Cincinnati, Sept. 15th, 1857. Son of Alphonso Taft, who was in his time a Cabinet Minister and a diplomatist. Graduated at Yale University '78, and admitted to Ohio Bar '80. In '82 he obtained the post of Collector of Internal Revenue, which he resigned a year later to take up general law practice, acting as assistant county solicitor for co. Hamilton '85-7. In '87 he was made a judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, in '90 Solicitor-General of the United States, and in '92 U.S. Circuit Judge. He came into political prominence as President of the Philippine Commission (1900-4), and as Civil Governor of the islands (1901-4). He left the latter post to become Secretary for War in 1904, and held office until 1908. In 1905, as Special Commissioner, he visited the Philippines, extending the cruise to Japan and China. He was sent to Cuba, and established a provisional Government there when the United States had to intervene owing to the rebellion against the Cuban Government in Sept. 1906. He visited Japan in 1907, and opened the first Assembly of the Philippines at Manila. He was the victorious Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1908, and assumed office on March 4th, 1909. Address: White House, Washington.

Constitution and Government.

The United States were constituted by the Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress, July 4th, 1776, and are now a confederation of forty-six North American sovereign states united together by a federal bond for Imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The first is vested in a President elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November every leap year for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. The number of such electors is equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative or office-holder under the Government can be an elector. The President, who has an annual salary of £15,000, and a travelling allowance of £5,000, is commander-in-chief of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on being afterwards passed by a two-thirds majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted under the immediate authority of the President by a Cabinet of nine Ministers chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure, though confirmed by the Senate. A Minister cannot sit in either House of the Legislature. The salary of each Minister is \$12,000 per annum. A Vice-President is chosen in the same manner as the President; he is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the President he assumes his office for the remainder of the term, and the Senate elects a temporary vice-president.

Congress and Judicature.

The Legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of

(1) the Senate, of 92 members—two chosen by each State Legislature for six years—who ratify or reject all treaties made by the President, confirm or reject all appointments made by the President, and who constitute a High Court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office. One-third of the Senate retires every two years.

(2) the House of Representatives, of 391 members, chosen every two years by all adult male citizens duly qualified according to the laws of their respective states, and apportioned among the states according to population, as determined by the census taken every 10 years. New York at present has 37 representatives, Pennsylvania 32, Illinois 25, Ohio 21, Missouri 16, and Massachusetts 14, the other states having smaller numbers.

In addition to the representatives, delegates from the organised "territories" (districts not admitted as states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. Congress may propose an amendment to the Constitution if two-thirds of both Houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States. All members of Congress are paid \$7000 per annum, with travelling, etc., allowances, but the Speaker of the House of Representatives receives \$12,000.

The judicial power is confided to a Supreme Court (the members of which are nominated by the President for life) with power to interpret the constitution, to decide all disputes between the Federal Government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc. There are about 60 Federal Courts, each appointed for a district, and above these 9 Circuit Courts, and the Supreme Court. Offences against the person and against property are dealt with by the State Courts, which also deal with matters of probate, divorce, and bankruptcy. There are Justices of the Peace and Police Judges in towns and cities, Courts of Record for the counties, and a Supreme Court for each State.

The Army.

The President is Commander-in-Chief, exercising command through the War Minister. The Army is recruited by volunteering, but in principle every United States citizen from 18 to 45 years of age is liable for service in the Militia in time of national danger.

An "Act to increase the efficiency of the Permanent Military Establishment of the United States" became law on Feb. 2nd, 1901, and has been carried into effect. The maximum number of enlisted men is fixed at 100,000. The establishment is fixed by Congress. In Oct. 1909 the strength was 85,263 officers and men. Recruiting and re-enlistment have been falling off, and President Taft issued an order reducing the strength to 80,000 by July 1st, 1910, including the hospital corps and Philippine Scouts. When the order was issued, the number was about 88,000.

The regular forces consist of 15 regiments of Cavalry, 36 batteries of Artillery, 70 coast batteries, and 30 regiments of Infantry. The

infantry regiment is divided into three battalions of four companies. The Engineers form three battalions of four companies. The irregular forces, before the reduction, were a provisional regiment in Porto Rico, fifty companies of Philippine Scouts, and some Indian Scouts.

Opinions of experienced British and foreign officers show the United States army to have attained a high degree of efficiency. The General Staff comprises 40 officers. The Chief of the Staff in a recent report expresses the hope that it will be possible to organise the troops in division and army corps. He insists on the importance of raising a reserve of 50,000 men, estimated to cost \$2,000,000, and of organising a volunteer army to cost nothing, and to be raised only after a declaration of war.

Under the Militia Law signed by the President on May 28th, 1908, the organised militia have been reconstituted, and the total strength is about 125,000. Most of the states have prepared plans for rapid mobilisation, and within a few years the force is expected to have assumed an efficient military character. It now conforms to the organisation of the Regular Army, and its popularity has greatly increased.

The Navy.

The President appoints a Secretary of the Navy and an Assistant Secretary, and these two officials, who are usually civilians, exercise a general control and supervision of the ten departments or bureaux among which the business is distributed. These departments are very similar to those in the British Admiralty, and they are almost all of them under the direction of naval officers. There are also special boards, mostly departmental, who advise either the Secretary of the Navy or the chiefs of the bureaux on technical points. With regard to the estimates, the chiefs of the various bureaux prepare and make annual reports which are published, and in these reports they make recommendations with estimates of cost. The Secretary of the Navy also makes an annual report, summarising the reports of his subordinates, with his own recommendations, which are submitted to Congress in the shape of Bills, and, being passed by the House of Representatives and Senate, and approved by the President, become law. The U.S. Navy is manned by voluntary enlistment.

The Admiralty Bureaux are as follows:—

Secretary of the Navy, George von L. Meyer; *Assistant-Secretary*, Beekman Winthrop (both app. March 1909).

The four advisors or "Aids" to the Secretary (which were created in December 1909) and other officials are: *Aid for Operations*, Rear-Admiral R. Wainwright; *Aid for Personnel*, Rear-Admiral W. P. Potter; *Aid for Material*, Capt. F. F. Fletcher; *Aid for Inspections*, Capt. A. Ward; *Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*, Civil Engineer Richard C. Hollyday; *Constructor-in-Chief*, R. M. Watt; *Engineer-in-Chief*, Rear-Admiral Hutchins. Cone; *Paymaster-General*, Eustace B. Rogers; *Surgeon-General*, P. M. Rixey; *Judge Advocate-General*, Commander R. L. Russell; *Commandant, U.S.N. Marine Corps*, Major-Gen. G. F. Elliot.

General Board.—Admiral of the Navy, George Dewey (President); Rear-Admirals Raymond P. Rodgers (President Naval War College), R. Wainwright (Aid for Operations) W. P.

Potter (Aid for Personnel); Captains F. F. Fletcher (Aid for Material) and A. Ward (Aid for Inspections); and Commander S. S. Wood (Secretary). Additional: Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans (retired); Commanders C. S. Williams and William J. Maxwell; and Lieutenant-Commander H. V. Butler (aide to the Admiral of the Navy).

The Naval Appropriation Bill for 1910-11 proposed an expenditure of £26,515,468, but modifications were made as usual during the debates in the House of Representatives and the Senate, and, after passing both Houses, the revised estimate was £26,990,824 (\$131,350,854), and the Bill was agreed to in conference on June 20th, and sent to the House and Senate.

The total number of officers and men in the Navy allowed by law is 57,748, inclusive of the Marine Corps, which numbered 9,786 officers and men. According to the last Navy Register (Jan. 1st, 1909) there were, as regards officers, one admiral, 27 rear-admirals, 200 captains and commanders, 868 engineers and other executive officers, 302 medical officers, 191 accountant officers, 603 warrant officers, and 265 officers of marines.

The strength in ships built, building, and projected (Nov. 15th, 1910) is as follows:

	Built.	Building.	Projected.
Battleships	30	4	2
Coast-defence vessels . .	11	—	—
Armoured cruisers . . .	15	—	—
Protected cruisers—			
1st class	3	—	—
2nd class	16	—	—
3rd class	2	—	—
Unprotected cruisers . .	5	—	—
Scouts (protected) . . .	3	—	—
Torpedo vessels	2	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	33	8	6
Torpedo boats	30	—	—
Submarines	19	13	4

Two battleships, the *Delaware* and *North Dakota*, thirteen destroyers, and seven submarines were added to the Navy in 1910. The first-named vessels were of the *Dreadnought* type, and were commissioned in April. Of the four battleships building, the *Utah* was launched on Dec. 23rd, 1909, and the *Florida* on May 14th, 1910; whilst the *Wyoming* and *Arkansas* were laid down in Jan. and Feb. 1910. Two further vessels were authorised during the year. The destroyers completed were the *Smith*, *Lawson*, *Reid*, *Flusser*, *Preston*, *Loe*, *Terry*, *Paulding*, *Drayton*, *Perkins*, *Stretzell*, *McCall*, and *Burrows*, of which the first five were ready by the end of 1909. These boats are much more powerful than any of their predecessors, and also much more speedy. One of the seven submarines completed, the *Salmon*, made an ocean voyage from Tuiney, Mass., to Bermuda in July 1910, with a crew of 20, the journey occupying five days at an average speed of from six to ten knots.

The Government dockyards are situated as follows:—Brooklyn: one large dock, two smaller. Norfolk, Va.: one large dock, one smaller. Mare Island, Cal.: two large docks. Boston, Mass.: one small dock. League Island, Pa.: one large wooden dock. Portsmouth, N.H.:

one small dock. New docks able to take any warship are in course of construction at the Navy Yards at Brooklyn, Mare Island, League Island, and Portsmouth.

The commands of the various fleets are beld as follows: Atlantic Fleet, Rear-Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief; 2nd division, Rear-Admiral C. E. Vreeland; 3rd division, Rear-Admiral T. B. Howard; 4th division, J. B. Murdock; Armoured Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Admiral S. A. Staunton. Pacific Fleet, Rear-Admiral E. B. Barry, Commander-in-Chief; 2nd division, Rear-Admiral C. Thomas. Asiatic Fleet, Rear-Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

State and Local Government.

The constitutions and modes of administration of the various States bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a Governor and the legislative to two elective chambers, while each State has its own judicial system. Roughly speaking, each State has voluntarily surrendered to the central Government all federal matters (including taxation for federal purposes only, foreign affairs, the control of the army, navy, foreign and inter-state commerce, postal service, coinage, etc.), while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure. The Governor and the State officials are chosen by direct vote of the people, and each party therefore appoints its own adherents when it wins the election. For local government within the States the unit is the rural township, under officials appointed by the local electors, and these are combined to form counties, though in the south and some other parts the county itself forms the unit. The soil of the United States not included within the boundaries of an individual state is divided into “territories”—Alaska, New Mexico, and Arizona. The Governor in each case is appointed by the President. Hawaii is also a “territory” with a local legislature. When duly qualified by population, etc., it is competent for the Confederacy to form the territories into new “States” and admit them into the Union. Enabling Bills for the elevation of New Mexico and Arizona to the dignity of States were passed by Congress in 1910. There are Indian Reservations, with an area of 83,670 sq. miles, and an Indian population (1907) of 298,472, situated not only in Indian Territory but in Arizona, South Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, etc. The “district of Columbia,” which is really the capital, Washington, and which has an area of 70 sq. miles, with a population of 302,883, is the seat of Federal Government, and is under the direct government of the Confederacy through three Commissioners appointed by the President.

Education, Agriculture, Industries.

Perfect equality is accorded to all religions in the United States. The Roman Catholics are the strongest religious body, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and Presbyterians following in that order. Education is free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states, the cost being met from state or local funds, and the Federal Government contributing a portion. The number of pupils in 1906 in the public schools, supported by public tax-

ation, was 16,641,970. The amount expended on the public elementary and secondary schools in 1906 was \$307,765,659. Uninhabited and uncultivated land is held to be national property, and titles to stated portions may be acquired under the homestead laws and the timber-culture Acts. In 1900 there were 5,739,657 farms in the country, with an acreage of 841,201,546 acres, giving an average of 146.6 acres per farm. The value of farms was put at \$16,674,690,247 for the land, and of the improvements, buildings, implements, live stock and products at \$3,839,311,591. The fixed capital invested in agriculture is therefore put at \$20,514,201,838, as compared with \$9,874,664,087 invested in manufactures. About 10,500,000 of the population are engaged in agriculture, and over 7,000,000 in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Cereals, other farm and dairy produce, preserved vegetables and fruits, sugar, cotton, tobacco, live stock, timber, iron, silver, gold, coal and other minerals (see MINES AND QUARRIES OF THE WORLD, p. 321, for details) are the chief products. There are also many large and flourishing manufacturing industries—textiles, cotton (see TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF THE WORLD), wool, silk, iron and steel, lumbering, etc., being the chief. The chief imports are food products, such as sugar, coffee, fruits, wines and spirits, tea, etc., raw materials like silk, rubber, fibres, hides and skins, tin, wool, etc.; manufactured goods, etc. About three-fifths of the imports consist of food and raw material and two-fifths of manufactured goods. The chief exports are agricultural products, such as cotton, breadstuffs, meat, dairy produce, mineral produce, timber, and other raw materials, and manufactures including iron and steel, tobacco, implements, etc. The value of the farm products exported in 1904-5 was estimated at about £186,000,000, about one-half of which go to the United Kingdom. The manufactures amount to nearly one-third of the total exports. There were 22,635 miles of railway in operation in 1906, and 36,931 miles of street railways and traction lines in 1906, of which 36,212 miles are worked by electricity.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe Doctrine, which is a cardinal point of American policy, was formulated by President Monroe in 1823, in agreement with Great Britain and in opposition to the designs of the Holy Alliance, which contemplated the partition of South America among the European Powers. It has ever since been accepted as laying down the principles which guide the United States in respect to the relations of European Powers with the other countries upon the American continent. President Monroe said: “We owe it to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers [the Allied Powers of Europe], to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them

or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any unfriendly disposition towards the United States. It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference." President Roosevelt pointed out in 1902 that the Doctrine was not a means of aggression, but defensive in purpose; and that it would be respected just so long as the United States possessed a first-class Navy. In an address on the subject delivered to the Yale Law School in 1903, Mr. Whitelaw Reid said neither of the two essential propositions in President Monroe's Message "objects to transfer of dominion to Europeans by cession, purchase, or the voluntary act of the inhabitants; and neither of them gives any pledge to any American State that we would interfere in its behalf against the use of force for the collection of debts or the redress of injuries, or indeed against any European attack."

Immigration Law and Statistics.

The United States Immigration Law, 1903, raised the head-tax on immigrants from 1 dollar to 2. The classes of aliens previously prohibited were Chinese labourers, persons under agreement to perform labour or service in the United States, idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, persons who had been convicted (except political offenders), polygamists, and persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by the money of another or who is assisted by others to come. To these the new Act added epileptics, persons who have been insane within five years previous or who have had two or more attacks of insanity, professional beggars, anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force of the government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials. There are also in force the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Alien Contract Labour Law. During 1909, 751,786 immigrant settlers arrived in the United States, including 183,218 from Italy, 170,191 from Austria-Hungary, 120,460 from Russia and Finland, 14,474 from Sweden, 13,627 from Norway, 32,809 from England, 1584 from Wales, 25,033 from Ireland, 12,400 from Scotland, and 25,540 from Germany. The immigrants denied admission numbered 10,411.

Pensioners.

The annual report of the U.S. Commissioner of Pensions showed that in the year 1909 there were on the roll 946,194 pensioners, of whom 632,557 were soldiers and 313,637 widows and dependants. The disbursements during the year amounted to \$161,973,703.

Newspapers.

In 1909 the total number of newspapers and periodicals published was 22,603. In the census year (1900) there were 2226 daily newspapers in the United States, as follows:—

Morning (including Sundays), 359; morning (excepting Sundays), 235 = 594; evening (including Sundays), 208; evening (excepting Sundays), 1423 = 1631. In New York the daily papers circulate to the extent of a third more than the total population. The *Journal* (Independent) is owned by Mr. W. R. Hearst. The *New York World* is a Democratic organ; proprietor, Mr. Pulitzer. The *New York Herald* (Independent) is owned by Mr. Gordon Bennett. The *New York Tribune* belongs to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who became editor-in-chief and chief proprietor in '72. The *New York Times*, the *New York Sun*, and the *New York Evening Post* must also be mentioned. The leading illustrated weekly papers are *Harper's Weekly*, *Collier's Weekly*, and *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*; whilst *Judge*, *Puck*, and *Life* represent three of the best humorous journals of the States.

In Chicago, with a population of 1,608,575, there are 5 dailies which take premier places: the *Chicago Daily News* (Independent), the *Chicago American*, the *Chicago Record-Herald*, the *Tribune*, and the *Inter-Ocean*, the two latter being Republican organs. There are likewise daily papers not only for Germans and Jews, but also for Norwegians, Polish, and Bohemians.

In Philadelphia the *Public Ledger* and *Philadelphia Times* and the *Philadelphia Record* (Independent Democrat) are prosperous dailies. The *North American* is the organ of the Republicans.

Boston possesses 11 dailies, including the two Independent organs, the *Boston Globe* and the *Boston Herald*, the *Democratic Post* and the *Republican Record*.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The area of the United States, including Alaska, is 3,617,673 sq. miles. The non-contiguous territory, Hawaii, Guam, the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Samoa, has an area of 125,671 sq. miles. The total area is accordingly 3,743,344 sq. miles.

Preliminary results of the census of 1910 indicated that the population of the continental United States exceeds 90,000,000. At the census of 1900 it was 76,303,387, of whom 39,059,242 were males and 37,244,145 females. The whites numbered 66,990,783, and the coloured 9,312,599. The Indians numbered 266,760. The proportion of the foreign-born was 13.7. New York had a population in 1910 of 4,766,883, as compared with 3,437,202 in 1900. The population of the non-contiguous territory in 1907 was estimated at 9,211,558.

The wealth of the country was estimated by the Census Office, in 1890, at \$65,037,091,197, or £13,000,000,000; in 1900 at \$88,517,306,775, or £17,700,000,000; in 1904 at \$107,104,211,917, or £21,420,000,000; and in 1907 at £25,000,000,000.

Revenue and expenditure for year ending June 30th:

	Revenue. Dollars.	Expenditure. Dollars.
1900 . .	669,595,431	590,668,371
1906 . .	762,386,905	736,717,582
1907 . .	846,725,340	762,488,753
1908 . .	792,604,782	850,674,983
1909 . .	807,151,873.	865,886,828

Year ended June 30th.	Imports. Dollars.	Exports. Dollars.
1900 . .	849,941,184	1,394,483,082
1904 . .	991,087,371	1,460,827,271
1905 . .	1,117,513,071	1,518,561,666
1906 . .	1,226,562,446	1,743,864,500
1907 . .	1,434,421,425	1,880,851,078
1908 . .	1,191,341,792	1,860,773,346
1909 . .	1,311,902,224	1,663,011,104

The figures exclude gold and silver and deal with merchandise only.

The imports from and exports to the United Kingdom have been in recent years :

Year.	Imports. Dollars.	Exports. Dollars.
1885 . .	136,701,780	398,103,203
1890 . .	186,488,956	447,895,662
1895 . .	159,083,243	387,125,458
1900 . .	159,582,401	533,819,545
1905 . .	175,811,918	523,396,852
1907 . .	246,112,047	607,783,255
1908 . .	190,355,475	580,663,522
1909 . .	208,612,758	514,627,365

Public Debt, July 1st, 1909, \$2,630,546,241; deducting the cash in the treasury, viz. \$1,615,634,710, the total was \$1,023,861,531.

Vice-President, James S. Sherman, elected 1908.

Cabinet: *Secretary of State*, Philander C. Knox.—*Secretary of the Treasury*, Franklin MacVeagh.—*War*, Jacob McG. Dickinson.—*Attorney-General*, Charles W. Wickersham.—*Postmaster-General*, Frank H. Hitchcock.—*Navy*, George von L. Meyer.—*Interior*, Richard A. Ballinger.—*Secretary of Agriculture*, James B. Wilson.—*Secretary of Commerce and Labour*, Charles Nagel.

Ambassador in London, The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, 123, Victoria Street, S.W.—*First Secretary*, W. Phillips.—*Second Secretary*, Hugh S. Gibson.

Consul-General in London, J. L. Griffiths.—*Vice- and Deputy-Consul-General*, Carl R. Loop.

British Embassy.—*Ambassador*, Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O.M.—*First Secretary*, George Young, M.V.O.

British Consular Service: *Consuls-General*, C. W. Bennett, C.I.E. (New York), F. P. Leay (Boston), W. R. Hearn (San Francisco), H. G. Nugent (Chicago), A. E. Wileman (Manila), H. T. Carew-Hunt (New Orleans).—*Consuls*, Hon. R. Walsh, M.V.O. (New York), Gilbert Fraser (Baltimore), Col. A. M. Brookfield (Savannah), C. A. Spencer Perceval (Galveston), W. Powell (Philadelphia), James Laidlaw (Portland, Ore.), T. E. Erskine (St. Louis), W. Moore (San Francisco), R. G. E. Forster (Honolulu), and W. B. Churchward (Porto Rico).

History in 1910.

Mr. Taft's Message to Congress, delivered on Dec. 7th, 1909, dealt at some length with foreign affairs in a hopeful and moderate tone. The references to domestic politics were for the most part of a general character. Speaking of the Payne Law, Mr. Taft declared that the fears of the application of the *maximum* tariff and of resultant trade wars were unfounded. He believed that the power entrusted to him by the Payne Law, was given with the hope that the *maximum* duties might never be applied in any case, but that the power to apply

them would enable the President and the State Department, through friendly negotiation, to secure the elimination from the laws—and the practice under them—of any foreign country of that which was unduly discriminating. No one, he said, is seeking a tariff war or a condition wherein the spirit of retaliation shall be roused.

A supplementary Message on Inter-State Commerce Law and the Anti-Trust Law was submitted to Congress on Jan. 7th. The President recommended the creation of a United States Court of Commerce to try all railway cases arising out of orders made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. With regard to Trust legislation he expressed the opinion that the Sherman Act needed no amendment, but that it was desirable to afford means whereby large business corporations might, without great financial disturbance, change their character and organisation and comply with the Anti-Trust Law. To this end he advocated voluntary incorporation under a Federal charter. Bills embodying the presidential proposals were subsequently laid before Congress.

A Presidential Message presented on Jan. 14th discussed the conservation of national resources. It recommended that public lands should only be disposed of under conditions which would, on the one hand, invite the private capital necessary for their development, and, on the other hand, would maintain the restrictions necessary to prevent monopoly and abuse from absolute ownership. It urged the authorisation of a loan of £6,000,000 for the reclamation of waste land and the development of internal waterways.

A week previously to the presentation of this message the question of the disposal of public lands had been brought into prominence by an incident which was destined to play a large part in the political controversies of the year. In 1909 Mr. Ballinger, the Secretary of the Interior, was charged by a subordinate official named Glavis with favouring the interests of syndicates which were attempting to monopolise the mineral rights and water-power of Alaska. The charges were investigated by Mr. Taft and the Attorney-General. They were declared to be baseless, and Mr. Glavis was dismissed. In January, 1910, however, the allegations were revived in a letter written to Senator Dolliver by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the Chief Forester of the United States. Mr. Pinchot's letter was a breach of official regulations, and the President had no alternative but to dismiss him. As he was not only an intimate friend but a trusted adviser of Mr. Roosevelt, his dismissal acquired a political as well as a personal importance, and the "Pinchot-Ballinger controversy" became one of the party questions of the day.

The chief feature of the session of Congress was the widening division between the Republican "Old Guard" and the Radical reformers, or "Insurgents," of the party. In March the "Insurgents," assisted by the Democrats, carried a resolution in the House of Representatives removing the appointment of Parliamentary Committees from the hands of the Speaker. A Democratic motion to depose Mr. Speaker Cannon from the chair was, however, lost, a large number of "Insurgents" voting against it. In the Senate, too, the "Insurgents," assisted by the Democrats, compelled their

leaders to accept what amendments they desired in the Presidential Bills, and the announcement of the impending retirement of Mr. Aldrich, the Republican "Sultan" of the Senate, and his "grand vizier," Mr. Hale, seemed to point to a complete break-up of the old party organisation. The "Insurgents" unfavourably criticised the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, the Government administration of public lands, and vigorously attacked the "boss" system of party politics. The excitement in the upholstery of the Presidential chair was not calculated to promote the ease of its occupant, but Mr. Taft had at least the satisfaction of seeing the passage—not, it is true, without considerable alteration—of the measures forecast in his Messages to Congress.

Mr. Roosevelt returned from his travels in the Old World in time for the opening of the election campaign, into which he threw himself with his customary energy. It soon appeared that his sympathies were with the "Insurgents." On Sept. 27th he secured the temporary chairmanship of the New York Republican State Convention, defeating by 122 votes Vice-President Sherman, who was backed by all the strength of the "Old Guard." He was destined, however, to meet in the November elections the first grave reverse in his political career. On Nov. 6th, the United States, as the *Times* correspondent telegraphed, "awoke to find itself Democratic." The Republican Party had suffered a reverse unparalleled in twenty years, the result being a Democratic majority of at least fifty in the new Congress, and a reduction of the Republican majority in the Senate to something less than fifteen. It was generally recognised that the failure of the Republican Government to effect any real mitigation of the tariff was the predominating cause of the rout.

Mr. Gaynor, the Mayor of New York, when about to start upon a holiday trip to Europe, was shot at and wounded on Aug. 9th by an ex-watchman of the corporation who had been dismissed for misconduct. At the moment of the outrage Mr. Gaynor was standing on the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, talking to President Monnt, of Chile, who was also going to Europe, and who died from heart-failure a week later. Mr. Gaynor, though seriously wounded, made a rapid recovery.

Some racial disturbances took place in July, in consequence of the victory of a negro pugilist named Johnson over a white antagonist. The disturbances, though easily suppressed, attracted much attention by their ubiquity, and provided an unpleasant reminder of the complexities of the colour-problem.

See also INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS; INDIA, CHINA AND THE OPIUM TRADE; CANADA; LIBERIA; and NIGARAGUA.

Territories and Dependencies.

Alaska is a territory in the extreme N.W. of North America, purchased from Russia by the United States in '68 for £1,440,000. The area is 590,884 sq. m., and the population in 1900 was given as 63,592 (85,670 in 1907). It is administered by a Governor appointed by the President, and the capital is Juneau (pop. 1864). Other towns are: Nome (pop. 3500), on the west coast; Skagway (pop. 1100), and Sitka (pop. 1306). The chief centre in the gold region in the interior is Fairbanks, on the Tanana river; copper, lead,

and coal are also worked. There are valuable seal and salmon fisheries, and big timber resources.

Guam, the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone Islands, was ceded to the United States by Spain in '98, for use as a coaling station. It has a good roadstead. Area about 150 sq. m.; pop. about 9000. The capital is Agaña: pop. 6000.

The Hawaiian Islands are a group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific. They were annexed to the United States in '98, attached to the department of California for military purposes, and made a Territory in 1900, with one delegate in the U.S. Congress. The administration is carried on by a Governor with a legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 and a House of 30 members. The natives almost all profess the Christian faith, and education is free. **Exports**: sugar, rice, coffee, fruits and nuts, hides, wool, whale oil, and bone. The bulk of the trade is with the United States. Steamers connect the islands with America, Australasia, China, and Japan. Area, 6449 sq. m.; pop. 154,000, including over 25,000 Chinese, over 60,000 Japanese, and about 28,500 whites. Pop. in 1906 estimated at 209,032. Capital, Honolulu, on the south-west coast of the island of Oahu, pop. 39,305. **Imports**, 1908, £3,864,223; **exports**, 1908, £8,436,645.

The Philippine Islands form a large group of the Asiatic Archipelago. The inhabitants, apart from the Europeans and Americans, consist of the aborigines, called Negritos; the Igolotes, probably of Chinese descent, who are the agriculturists of the islands; and the Tagalos, who are Malay immigrants. Until '98 the islands formed a Spanish colony, but after the Americo-Spanish war they were ceded to the United States, as territorial indemnity for the expenses of the war. In 1902 a Civil Governor was appointed, with a Legislative Body consisting of seven Commissioners, four Americans and three Filipinos; and a Legislative Assembly, elected July 30th, 1907. There were two main parties—the Nationalists, who advocated immediate independence; and the Progressists, who accepted American suzerainty. The former easily carried the election, but only about one in thirty of the population took the trouble to get registered as voters. The islands are divided into 36 provinces, each under an elected Governor, and all the towns have self-government through an elected President and Councilors. This decentralising policy has been much criticised, and is said to have led to great expense and extravagance. Great mineral wealth is said to exist, and coal, iron, and gold are now being mined in Cebu and Luzon with some success. The chief industries are in the hands of the Europeans and the Chinese, who number about 25,000 and 100,000 respectively. Sugar, hemp, copra, cigars, and tobacco are exported. The islands are specially rich in timber. Great harbour improvements are being made at Manila, and railway construction is proceeding rapidly in the islands. A new currency on a gold standard was instituted in 1903, the silver peso being equal to half the United States gold dollar. A large number of primary schools have been established in the chief centres, and are attended by about 520,000 children. Area, 115,026 sq. m.; pop., according to a census taken in 1903, 7,635,426.

of whom 647,749 are described as uncivilised; estimated at 8,000,000 in 1907. The largest islands are Luzon (40,969 sq. miles) and Mindanao (36,292 sq. miles). The capital is Manila, with a population of over 223,000. Imports, 1908, £5,837,224; exports, 1908, £6,520,214.

Porto Rico, until '98 a Spanish colony, but then ceded to the United States by the Spanish-American treaty of peace, lies to the east of San Domingo, in the West Indies. It is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council, consisting of 6 officials and 5 natives appointed by the President, and a Legislative Assembly of 35 members elected for 2 years on a franchise restricted by a small property qualification and a low educational test. The island of Culebra, between Porto Rico and St. Thomas, has been made a U.S. naval base. The island is mountainous, the climate healthy, and the chief exports are coffee, fruit, sugar, tobacco, and timber. Free trade between the island and the United States was inaugurated in July 1901 with very beneficial results on the sugar and tobacco trades. The United States send the great bulk of the imports and take most of the exports. There are 200 miles of railway. Area 3435 square miles, and pop. 1,000,000, of whom about 60,000 are negroes, about 300,000 mulattoes, and about 590,000 whites. The chief towns are: San Juan, pop. 32,048; Ponce, 27,952.

Samoa Islands. By an agreement between Great Britain and Germany concluded Nov. 9th, '99, and approved in Jan. 1900 by the United States, the Samoa Islands, which lie in the Western Pacific, were divided, Upolu and Savaii being assigned to Germany, and Tutuila and the other Samoan islands E. of 171° E. long. to the United States, Great Britain renouncing all her rights over the islands. Tutuila (area 77 sq. miles, pop. 3750) has the magnificent harbour of Pago Pago. The other islands have an area of about 25 sq. m., with about 2000 inhabitants.

URUGUAY.

Uruguay is a republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil. Capital, **Montevideo**, pop. 308,339, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The Executive is vested in a President elected for four years by the two Chambers sitting together as a general assembly. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 19 chosen for six years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years, and a Chamber of 69 members elected for three years, one for each 3000 of the male adults. In the intervals between the annual sessions a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assumes legislative power and control of general administration. The revenue is mainly derived from the Customs dues, a property tax, licences, stamp duties, etc. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Education obligatory and free, under a greatly improved system in recent years. The peace establishment of the army is about 4000; there is a national guard of about 35,000. The Italian cruiser *Dogali* was purchased in 1908, and renamed *XXV. de Agosto*. A High Court of Justice was established in Dec. 1907, and the judicial system was reorganised. Cattle and sheep form the chief wealth of the country, but there is a

future for agriculture, and some mining is done. Exports, chiefly wool, jerked beef, hides, skins, etc. There are over 1220 miles of railway open, all in British hands. Of the imports the United Kingdom sent £2,925,352 in 1907.

Area, 72,210 sq. miles; pop. (1908) 1,111,758. Revenue, 1910-11 (estimated), £5,022,908; expenditure, 1910-11 (estimated), £4,964,522. Debt, 1909, £28,894,847. Imports, 1909, £7,905,694; exports, 1909, £9,742,490. Exports to U.K., £1,318,915; imports from U.K., £2,418,000.

President, Dr. Don Claudio Williman (elected March 1st, 1907).—*Vice-President*, Don Feliciano Viera.

Minister in London, Señor Frederico R. Vidiella, 35, Hyde Park Gate, Kensington.—*Consul-General in London*, Dr. Carlos de Oliveira Nery, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General at Montevideo, R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G.

VENEZUELA.

A republic in South America, consisting of 14 federal states and 5 territories. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Brazil and Colombia, on the west by Colombia, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and British Guiana.

President.

General Juan Vicente Gomez became President in Dec. 1908 as the result of a *coup d'état* during the absence in Europe of his predecessor, President Castro. In April 1910 he was formally elected.

Government, Army, etc.

The President is assisted by and elected (for a period of 6 years) from a Federal Council of 19 members appointed by Congress within 15 days of its first meeting. Congress consists of a Senate of 26 members elected by the legislatures of each state, and a House of Representatives, elected directly, one member to every 40,000 of population, and one more for an excess of 20,000. The term of office for both houses is 6 years. The constituent states have each its own legislature and executive. On a peace footing the forces are about 4000 strong, and there is a national militia estimated at 100,000 men. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but is compulsory and free. La Guayra is the chief port of the Republic. There are over 540 miles of railway being worked.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 364,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,664,000. Capital, Caracas, pop. 85,000. Revenue, 1907-8, £2,030,000; expenditure, 1907-8, £1,990,000; debt, 1909, £4,611,500. Imports, 1908-9, £1,928,646; exports, 1908-9, £3,260,601.

British Minister at Caracas, Evelyn Grant Duff.—*Consul*, C. de Lemos (Ciudad Bolívar).

Consul-General in England, Antonio J. Yturbe, Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.

PRODUCTION, COMMERCE, AND COMMUNICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

WHEAT SUPPLY OF THE WORLD.—THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.—THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.—IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.—BRITISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.—FRENCH GARDENING.—SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS.—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, etc.

THE WHEAT FIELDS AND WHEAT EATERS OF THE WORLD.

In his report to the Board of Agriculture [Cd. 4989] Mr. R. H. Rew, one of the Assistant Secretaries to the Board, remarks that "statistics of wheat supply still retain pre-eminence in all discussions of the world's production. Their interest to the statistician and economist—as well as ultimately to a large proportion of the inhabitants of the earth—lies in the theoretical uncertainty of the wheat crop and the appalling consequences of its possible failure. The exhaustion of a mineral product may be contemplated—as Jevons contemplated the possible exhaustion of coal supplies—but it can only be conceived as a gradual process during which the world would have some chance of providing for the new conditions, however alarming they might be. But the consequences involved in a failure for one year of the world's wheat-crop are beyond calculation. For this reason the figures relating to wheat supplies have a perennial interest which attaches to no other set of statistics, and for this reason also they have received special attention and are on the whole more complete than any others relating to agricultural production. Two years ago I summarised briefly the figures of the changes in wheat area and population in the countries mainly concerned as producers or consumers, and I ventured to suggest that on a survey of about a quarter of a century there was reason to believe that the extension of wheat-growing had more than kept pace with the increase of wheat consumers. It may be of interest to bring these figures up to date in a somewhat different form, so as to cover for as many countries as possible the last thirty years, showing also the position as nearly as the available returns permit at about the middle of that period.

"The figures given do not in all cases refer to the precise year at the head of the column, but to the year nearest thereto for which returns are available, but except as noted at the foot of the table the figure cited is for a date within two years of that at the head of the column. There are some omissions from the list, due either to the complete absence of returns, or, more frequently, to the absence of comparable figures for the earlier years. Of areas known at the present time the most important omission is that of extra-European Russia (Caucasia, Siberia, and the Steppes), with an acreage in 1908 of 14,000,000 acres. Since 1898 the wheat area of Caucasia has increased by nearly 3,000,000 acres, and since 1901 that of Siberia has increased by nearly 1,250,000 acres. This addition raises the present known area of the world's wheat-fields to 233,000,000 acres, without reckoning the acreage of states such as Turkey which do not publish agricultural returns, or the small areas within the British Empire, in Africa, Cyprus, Malta, etc., which would not materially affect the aggregate total.

It appears, therefore, that the wheat area of the world cannot now fall far short of 240,000,000 acres. Of this vast area it would seem, so far as the figures permit comparison, and making some allowance for a probable progress in the direction of greater comprehensiveness and more complete accuracy in the collection of returns, that about 45,000,000 acres have been added within the past fifteen years. An estimate of the increase of the wheat-eating population of the world is practically impossible, and consequently the relation of increased supply to increased demand cannot be expressed statistically. The course of the world's price, allowing for seasonal disturbances, would no doubt be the best index of any pressure of population on the means of subsistence, whether as regards wheat or any other product."

The World's Wheat Fields, in Millions of Acres.

	1878 (about).	1893 (about).	1908 (about).
United Kingdom	3'4	2'0	1'7
Australasia	2'6	4'2	5'6
Canada	2'4	2'7	6'6
India	—	26'8	25'8
British Empire	—	35'7	39'7
Austria	2'4	2'8	3'0
Bulgaria	—	1'6†	2'4
France	17'2	17'5	16'2
Germany	4'5	5'0	4'7
Hungary	6'1	—	9'3
Italy	11'7	11'3	12'7‡
Russia in Europe (excluding Poland)	28'9	32'6	45'6
Spain	—	8'0	9'1
Other European countries	—	6'1	7'5
Europe	—	93'8	110'5
Algeria and Egypt	—	4'6	4'5
Argentina	0'6§	3'3	15'0
Japan	—	1'1	1'1
United States	32'1	34'6	47'6
Uruguay	—	0'5	0'6
Total	—	173'6	219'0

* 1890. † 1897. ‡ 1904. § 1883.

Mr. Rew estimates the increase of population during the last fifteen years in the countries named in the table at more than 101,000,000. "What proportion of this vast multitude," he says, "look for subsistence to the additional wheat acreage cannot be stated, but the figures suggest that at the present time the total area under wheat is quite sufficient, with a normal harvest, to supply the demand."

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in '80, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, with such other persons as His Majesty may from time to time think fit to appoint during his pleasure. The President of the Board receives a salary of £2000 per annum. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture." The business of the Board is transacted in five divisions.

1. The Animals Division is charged with the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1804 to 1910, the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, '87 and '91, and certain sections of the Dogs Act, 1906. The Diseases of Animals Acts and the orders made there under deal with the steps to be taken to prevent the spread of certain contagious diseases, including rabies, among animals in Great Britain; and with the regulation of the importation, into Great Britain, of ruminating animals, and swine, horses, dogs, and other canine animals, and hay and straw from certain countries; the transit of animals, and the exportation of horses.

2. The Fisheries Division is charged with powers and duties in England and Wales under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, the Cran Measures Act, 1908, and certain Acts relating to Shell Fisheries. It also conducts the English share of the International Fisheries Investigations in the North Sea and adjacent waters.

3. The Intelligence Division is charged with correspondence and inquiries relating to insect and fungus attacks, experiments, and general farming subjects; conducts business in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, Destructive Insect and Pests, and other Acts; inspects, reports, and advises upon Higher Agricultural Education in England and Wales, and upon experimental and research work; issues leaflets and the monthly *Journal* of the Board.

4. The Land Division administers the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts, and is concerned with transactions under the Universities and College Estates Acts, sales of glebe land, and the sanctioning of charges on land for works of improvement, and grants of land or advances of money under the Light Railways Act, 1896; the appointment of arbitrators and umpires, in certain cases, under the Agricultural Holdings Acts, and business relating to charges under these Acts.

5. The Statistical, Tithe, and Establishment Division collects the annual Agricultural Returns of acreage and produce of crops and live stock, statistics of fisheries, prices of agricultural produce, statistics of diseases of animals, etc., and prepares reports thereupon. Business in this division relates also to the re-apportionment and redemption of tithe rentcharge, corn rents, and extraordinary tithe rentcharge, the redemption of London (City) Tithe Rate and Vicar's Rate in Halifax, the merger of tithe rentcharge, the definition of disputed boundaries in certain cases, the redemption of rents under sect. 45 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, the enfranchisement of copyhold land, exchanges of lands, the regulation and inclosure of commons under the Inclosure Acts, the constitution of Land Drainage Districts, and the sanction of loans under the Land Drainage Act, 1861. Matters relating to the staff of the Department are dealt with in this Division.

The administration of the Ordnance Survey and of Kew Gardens is under the control of the Board.

The *Journal of the Board of Agriculture* is published monthly, price 4d.

President, Rt. Hon. Earl Carrington, K.G.

Permanent Secretary, Sir T. H. Elliott, K.C.B.

Parliamentary Secretary, Sir Edward Strachey, Bart., M.P.

Offices, 4 and 8, Whitehall Place, 3, St. James's Square, and 43, Parliament Street, S.W.

Department of Agriculture, Ireland.

The authority which controls and promotes agriculture in Ireland is the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, created in '99, which has done a most important work in the country. Vice-President, Rt. Hon. T. Wallace Russell, P.C. Sec., T. P. Gill. Office, 4, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

The International Agricultural Institute, which owes its inception to the King of Italy and which has been housed in a beautiful building constructed at his personal expense in Rome, has received the support of nearly all the countries of the world. Its current expenses are provided by the Governments of the countries sending representatives to the Institute, the British subscription at present being £960 per annum. The official language of the Institute is French, but the staff is international. The work of the Institute is divided into four technical branches: Produce, Rural Labour, Diseases of Plants, and Economical and Social Institutions. There is also an administrative branch and a library. The technical branches are designed to supply the world with reliable information—(a) on agricultural produce, so as

to minimise the influence of perturbing influences on the markets; (b) on rural labour, in order that the migratory movements, whether periodical or not, correspond as much as possible to the interests of production and labour; (c) on the diseases of plants, in order to render their diffusion more difficult, and facilitate the protection of such districts as are free from them; (d) on agricultural credit, insurance, and co-operative institutions, so that the knowledge of the means used and results obtained may help the diffusion and increase the efficiency of each system, as well as encourage mutual agreements. The Institute publishes a monthly bulletin of statistics. A Parliamentary Paper concerning the proceedings of the Institute [Cd. 5339] was published in 1910.

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

The growth of the imports of the chief agricultural food products into the United Kingdom is shown by the following table, giving the proportional quantities per head of population for the products named:

Years.	Wheat (grain).	Wheat (flour).	Meat.			Butter and Margarine
	lb.	lb.	lb.*	lb.†	lb.‡	lb.
'61-65	106	21	0'1	4'2	1'6	3'9
'66-70	116	16	0'2	2'3	1'7	4'3
'71-75	152	19	0'2	7'8	2'9	4'8
'76-80	174	28	1'7	13'5	4'0	6'2
'81-85	186	45	3'5	11'8	3'6	7'2
'86-90	170	48	7'0	12'9	3'4	8'7
'91-95	203	56	12'4	14'1	3'9	10'4
'96-1900	185	58	19'6	19'8	4'3	11'6
1901-5	229	47	23'0	18'0	4'9	13'2
1907	247	34	27'6	16'5	3'5	12'9
1908	229	33	26'6	17'4	4'0	12'6
1909	243	28	28'2	14'3	4'3	12'3

* Fresh beef, mutton, and pork.

† Bacon and hams.

‡ Other meat, fresh and preserved.

The importation of live animals for food, which was checked in 1906, declined in 1909 to a level lower than that of 1893. On the other hand, the importation of dead meat tends to increase. There appears to be little doubt that the dead meat trade will continue to grow, while the oversea transit of live animals may be expected to diminish and eventually to disappear.

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

Under the provisions of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts, 1909 and 1910, eight Commissioners, styled the Development Commissioners, are appointed to administer a national fund for the development of agriculture and other economic resources of the United Kingdom. The Commissioners are appointed by Royal Warrant for ten years, one of them (who, however, may be reappointed) retiring every two years. Two only of the Commissioners receive salaries, which together must not exceed £3,000 a year. The Commissioners are assisted by a staff of paid officials. Every application for a grant or loan is referred to the Commissioners, who, after considering the application, draw up a recommendation for the Treasury. Before making any recommendation for an advance for the purpose of improving rural transport the Commissioners must consult the Road Board (see p. 334).

On the recommendation of the Commissioners the Treasury may make free grants and loans for the following purposes: (1) Aiding and developing agriculture and rural industries (under this heading are included agriculture, horticulture, dairying, the breeding of horses, cattle, and other live stock and poultry, the cultivation of bees, home and cottage industries, the cultivation and preparation of flax, the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco, and any other industries immediately connected with the above) by promoting scientific research, instruction and experiments in the science, methods and practice of agriculture (including the provision of farm institutes),

Dairy Produce.

The total quantity of butter imported in 1909 was 4,063,000 cwt., being a decrease of about 150,000 cwt. as compared with 1908. The deficiency was mainly due to reduced receipts from Denmark, the Netherlands, and Russia, which were only partially made up by increased imports from Sweden, France, and New Zealand. Imports of margarine were larger by 55,000 cwt. than in 1908, and reached 868,000 cwt., of which 819,000 cwt. came from the Netherlands. The importation of cheese amounted to 2,390,000 cwt., a quantity larger than that received in 1908 or 1907, but lower than the average of the past decade. A further increase in consignments from the Netherlands and New Zealand occurred. Supplies from Canada showed some recovery, but those from the United States continued to fall. The importation of fresh whole milk practically ceased in 1909, only 21 cwt. being received, as against 953 cwt. in 1908. The total quantity of cream imported (6,837 cwt.) was almost the same as in 1908, receipts from France increasing to 5,876 cwt., but those from Norway and the Netherlands falling off. The imports of separated milk (2,921 cwt.), practically the whole of which was from France, arrived chiefly in February, March, November, and December, and were 800 cwt. less than in 1908, but 200 cwt. more than in 1907. About three-quarters of the separated milk was described as machine-skimmed. 2,125,252,000 eggs were imported in 1909, or about 60,000,000 less than in 1908. The shipments from Canada and the United States declined almost to vanishing-point.

the organisation of co-operation, instruction in marketing produce, and the extension of the provision of small holdings, and by the adoption of any other means calculated to develop agriculture and rural industries. (2) Forestry, including the purchase and planting of land, the conducting of inquiries, experiments and research for the purposes of promoting forestry and the teaching of methods of afforestation. (3) The reclamation and drainage of land. (4) The general improvement of rural transport, including the making of light railways, but not the construction or improvement of roads. (5) The construction and improvement of harbours and canals. (6) The development and improvement of fisheries.

Grants and loans are made out of a fund, which is to be fed by: (1) sums annually voted by Parliament; (2) a sum of £2,500,000 charged on the Consolidated Fund, and payable in five annual instalments of £500,000 each, in 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915; (3) sums received by way of interest and on repayment of loans, and the profits made as the result of a grant or loan in cases where the repayment of such profits is made a condition of the grant or loan.

The following are the names of the Commissioners in the order in which they are to retire: Henry Jones Davies, Saint-Hill Eardley-Wilmot, C.I.E., Michael Andrew Ennis, William Stowell Haldane, Alfred Daniel Hall, F.R.S., Sidney Webb, Lord Richard Fredk. Cavendish (Chairman), and Sir Francis Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (Vice-Chairman). Secretary, H. E. Dale.

AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Persons engaged in Agriculture.

In the General Report on the 1901 Census of England and Wales, issued in 1904, the following comparison was made as to the number of persons engaged in Agriculture in the United Kingdom, as enumerated at the last three censuses:—

	1881	1891	1901
Farmers, Graziers Do. Sons or other relatives re- turned as assist- ing in the work on the Farm ..	633,787	597,878	577,177
Agricultural La- bourers, Farm Servants ..	280,964	297,099	320,976
Gardeners, Nur- serymen, Seeds- men, Florists ..	1,192,725	1,072,059	869,728
Others — Shep- herds, Farm Bailliffs, etc. ..	168,846	199,014	239,689
	86,009	83,786	102,242
	2,362,331	2,249,756	2,109,812

Agricultural Labourers' Wages.

Although time payments in cash form the main part of agricultural labourers' earnings, the method of remuneration varies very much in different parts of the United Kingdom. Where the system of long engagements prevails, extra cash payments for piecework, hay and corn harvest, overtime, etc., are few, if any, while allowances in kind, such as board and lodging for unmarried men, and free cottages, potatoes, fuel, etc., for married men, are frequent. On the other hand, where the engagements are shorter and the rates of time wages are lower, as in the arable districts of the Eastern, Southern, and South-Western counties of England, more piecework is done, and extra payments in cash at hay and corn harvests and for overtime can be earned, while men in charge of animals frequently receive lamb money, journey money, free cottages, and other allowances in kind.

The following were the final averages obtained for the earnings in 1902 of ordinary agricultural labourers in England, and for the classes of labourers most nearly corresponding to them

in other parts of the United Kingdom, according to the report, made in 1905 by Mr. Wilson Fox, of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade:—

Country.	Ordinary Agricultural Labourers.				All classes of *Agri- cultural Labourers.
	1902.	1898.	Increase in 1902 over 1898.		
			Amount.	per cent.	
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
England	17 5	16 9	0 8	4'0	18 3
Wales	17 7	16 6	1 1	6'6	17 3
Scotland	19 5	18 2	1 3	6'9	19 3
Ireland.	10 9	10 2	0 7	5'7	10 11

* Including ordinary labourers and also men specially engaged in the charge of animals—shepherds, cattlemen, and horsekeepers.

The highest average weekly earnings in England were in Durham, 22s. 2d.; in Wales, Glamorgan, 21s. 3d.; in Scotland, Renfrew and Lanark, 22s. 2d.; in Ireland, Down, 13s.

The lowest average weekly earnings were—in England, Oxford, 14s. 6d.; Wales, Cardigan, 15s. 8d.; Scotland, Shetland, Orkney, and Caithness, 13s. 7d.; Ireland, Mayo, 8s. 9d.

Returns as to the rates of weekly cash wages paid on 69 farms in England and Wales showed that the average increase from 1850 to 1903 in the rates of weekly cash wages amounted to 57 per cent., and on 10 farms in Ireland to 81'6 per cent. The average weekly cash wages in 1909 in each of the counties of England and Wales are tabulated in the annual "Report on Changes in Rates of Wages" [Cd. 5324].

Agricultural and other Land.

The general distribution of the land surface of the United Kingdom in the year 1909 may be shown as under. The figures for Ireland and for Jersey (included in the Channel Islands) include inland water area.

The surface which remains unaccounted for in the following table is about 15 per cent. of the whole, and includes not only water, wastes, land incapable of profitable cultivation, and the minor holdings of 1 acre or less which are not the subject of annual returns, but also the land required for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes:—

	Total Area (excluding Water).	Woods and Planta- tions.	Mountain and Heath Land used for Grazing.	Permanent Pasture.	Arable Land.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
England	32,391,997	1,715,473	2,416,183	13,911,995	10,628,990
Wales	4,749,651	184,361	1,324,213	2,053,357	729,122
Scotland	19,070,182	868,409	9,102,876	1,487,053	3,372,556
Great Britain	56,211,830	2,768,243	12,842,272	17,452,405	14,730,668
Ireland	20,247,197	306,661	2,453,899	9,946,640	4,630,909
Isle of Man	140,986	1,000	28,871	20,234	74,507
Channel Islands . . .	44,467	169	1,972	8,965	21,482
United Kingdom . . .	76,644,480	3,076,073	15,327,954	27,428,244	19,457,566

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Number and Size of Holdings.

Details of holdings above 1 acre for 1909 are given in the following table:—

	No. of Holdings, 1909.	Acreage under Crops and Grass.	Average Size.	
			1909.	1895.
England	370,266	24,540,985	66'3	65'3
Wales	60,546	2,782,479	46'0	47'1
Scotland	78,359	4,859,609	62'0	61'5
Great Britain	509,171	32,183,073	63'2	62'6
Ireland	516,896	17,134,855	33'1	29'5*

* 1896 figures.

The various sizes of these holdings were:—

	1-5 Acres.	5-50 Acres.	50-300 Acres.	Above 300 Acres.
England	80,195	165,661	109,768	14,642
Wales	10,210	31,945	18,004	387
Scotland	18,053	34,490	23,139	2,677
Great Britain	108,458	232,096	150,911	17,706
Ireland	61,730	364,549	*81,104	19,513

* 50-200 acres. † Above 200 acres.

The total number of holdings above 1 acre in Great Britain was greater in June 1909 by 542 than in 1908. The increase occurred mainly among those of 50 acres or less.

Acreage under Crops and Grass, 1876-1909.

The following table shows, by quinquennial averages for the years '76-1900, and for the year 1909, the acreage under the chief crops in the United Kingdom:—

	1876-80.	1881-5.	1886-90.	1891-5.	1896-1900.	1909.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	3,190,086	2,829,584	2,488,356	2,016,467	1,957,573	1,868,385
Barley	2,752,850	2,478,870	2,313,898	2,277,014	2,179,953	1,829,933
Oats	4,170,324	4,206,113	4,258,676	4,370,834	4,176,729	4,038,425
Beans and Peas	755,700	684,276	586,074	495,797	424,047	499,905
Potatoes	1,384,515	1,384,244	1,367,336	1,266,218	1,225,359	1,167,084
Turnips and Swedes	2,792,956	2,714,295	2,653,409	2,656,574	2,522,937	1,840,602
Mangolds						530,920
Flax	138,404	114,938	119,230	83,420	47,973	38,405
Total Arable Land	..	..	..	20,345,937	19,779,647	19,457,566
Permanent Grass.	..	..	..	27,642,070	28,047,113	27,428,244
Total Acreage under Crops and Grass	47,403,060	47,741,072	47,932,068	47,988,007	47,826,760	46,885,810

Acreage under Corn and Green Crops, 1909.

The figures for Great Britain do not include the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Corn Crops—			
Wheat	1,823,498	43,606	1,868,385
Barley	1,664,386	163,100	1,829,933
Oats	2,981,877	1,035,735	4,038,425
Rye	55,566	7,403	63,149
Beans	313,864	1,627	315,608
Peas	183,910	263	184,297
Total	7,023,101	1,251,794	8,299,797
Green Crops—			
Potatoes	575,461	579,799	1,167,084
Turnips and Swedes	1,555,548	276,944	1,840,602
Mangold	456,490	73,437	530,930
Cabbage	66,854		
Kohl Rabi	17,734	42,383	215,064
Rape	87,443		
Vetches or Tares	136,245	1,849	138,386
Lucerne and other Crops	188,421	65,369	255,826
Total	3,084,196	1,039,781	4,147,892

Other figures as to the acreage under crops are—Flax: Great Britain, 295 acres; Ireland, 46,916; Hops: 32,539 acres, of which 19,616 were in Kent; Small Fruit: Great Britain, 87,116 acres; Ireland, 12,619; Bare Fallow: Great Britain, 289,141 acres.

Produce of Crops, 1909.

The Total Produce of the principal crops in Great Britain in 1909 was:—

	Total Produce.	Yield per acre.	Average yield per acre for 10 years '99-1908.
	Quarters.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	7,680,297	33'69	31'46
Barley	7,617,320	36'61	33'09
Oats	15,378,197	41'26	39'65
Beans	1,117,180	28'66	29'07
Peas	550,117	25'89	27'35
	Tons.	Tons.	
Potatoes	3,674,453	6'39	5'85
Turnips and Swedes	25,123,550	16'15	13'49
Mangold	9,570,604	20'97	19'62
Hay (Clover, Sainfoin, etc.)	2,936,091	28'84	29'73
Hay (Permanent Grass)	5,432,360	22'75	23'80
Hops (cwt.)	214,484	6'59	9'33

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The preliminary figures for 1910 were :—

	Quarters.	Bushels.	Bushels.*
Wheat . . .	7,064,904	31'25	31'55
Barley . . .	7,275,191	33'67	33'34
Oats . . .	15,484,241	41'00	39'90
Beans . . .	1,083,690	32'42	29'83
Peas . . .	500,658	26'17	27'21
Hay (Clover, etc.)	Tons.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Hay (Permanent Grass) .	3,278,379	31'61	29'87
	6,273,210	25'07	23'78

* Average yield for ten years, 1900 to 1909.

The Department of Agriculture for Ireland stated the Total Produce and Yield per Acre of the Principal Crops in Ireland in 1909 thus :—

	Total Produce.	Yield per acre.	Av. yield per acre, 10 years 1897-1906.
	Quarters.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat . . .	219,290	40'23	33'56
Barley . . .	1,000,774	49'09	39'34
Oats . . .	6,963,924	53'79	45'05
Beans . . .	9,050	44'53	40'60
Peas . . .	1,012	30'67	25'91
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes . .	3,202,819	5'52	4'3
Turnips and Swedes .	4,970,939	17'95	15'76
Mangold . .	1,442,157	19'64	17'6
Hay (Clover, Sainfoin, etc.) . .	1,473,807	Cwts.	Cwts.
Hay (Permanent Grass) .	3,102,370	35'47	44'73
		43'74	47'41

Numbers of Live Stock, 1876-1909.

Number of horses,* cattle, sheep, and pigs in the United Kingdom in the years mentioned.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1876	1,863,410	9,995,028	32,262,579	3,734,429
1880	1,929,680	9,871,153	30,293,620	2,863,488
1885	1,909,200	10,868,700	30,086,200	3,686,628
1890	1,964,911	10,789,858	31,667,195	4,362,040
1895	2,112,207	10,753,314	29,774,853	4,238,870
1900	2,000,415	11,455,009	31,054,726	3,663,716
1905	2,116,800	11,674,019	29,076,777	3,601,659
1907	2,088,932	11,628,483	30,011,219	3,966,824
1908	2,088,595	11,738,163	31,335,917	4,055,716
1909	2,091,681	11,760,678	31,838,833	3,542,867

* Horses used for agricultural purposes (including mares kept for breeding) and unbroken horses.

Diseases of Animals.

The number of cases of rabies rapidly diminished from 771 in 1895 to 13 in 1902, since when there have been none.

The number of outbreaks of anthrax seems to be steadily increasing. There were 236 outbreaks of anthrax in 1887, 152 in 1890, since when the number has risen to 434 in 1895, 571 in 1900, 1105 in 1908, and 1317 in 1909.

Annual Average Prices per Imperial Quarter of British Corn 1851-1909.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1851 . . .	38 6	24 9	18 7
1861 . . .	55 4	36 1	23 9
1871 . . .	56 8	36 2	25 2
1881 . . .	45 4	31 11	21 9
1891 . . .	37 0	28 2	20 0
1896 . . .	26 2	22 11	14 9
1898 . . .	34 0	27 2	18 5
1899 . . .	25 8	25 7	17 0
1900 . . .	26 11	24 11	17 7
1901 . . .	26 9	25 2	18 5
1902 . . .	28 1	25 8	20 2
1903 . . .	26 9	22 8	17 2
1904 . . .	28 4	22 4	16 4
1905 . . .	29 8	24 4	17 4
1906 . . .	28 3	24 2	18 4
1907 . . .	30 7	25 1	18 10
1908 . . .	32 0	25 10	17 10
1909 . . .	36 11	26 10	18 11

The average value of foreign and colonial corn imported into the United Kingdom for the years named was, per imperial quarter :

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1905 . . .	31 0	20 1	15 4
1907 . . .	32 11	23 11	18 0
1908 . . .	36 0	24 1	16 3
1909 . . .	39 8	23 8	17 0

The average prices of dead meat in 1909, compiled from the weekly return of market prices, were as follows :—

	per cwt.
	s. d.
Beef, Scotch, long sides, 1st quality . . .	67 6
„ „ „ 2nd „ . . .	63 6
„ „ short sides, 1st „ . . .	58 6
„ „ „ 2nd „ . . .	54 6
„ English, 1st quality . . .	54 0
„ „ 2nd „ . . .	51 0
„ U.S.A. and Canadian port killed . . .	53 6
„ Argentine Frozen, H.Q. . . .	34 0
„ „ „ F.Q. . . .	27 0
„ „ Chilled, H.Q. . . .	44 6
„ „ „ F.Q. . . .	38 0
„ American „ H.Q. . . .	59 6
„ „ „ F.Q. . . .	38 0
Veal, British, 1st quality . . .	68 0
„ „ 2nd „ . . .	61 6
„ Foreign „ . . .	66 6
Mutton, Scotch, 1st quality . . .	62 6
„ „ 2nd „ . . .	53 6
„ English, 1st „ . . .	59 6
„ „ 2nd „ . . .	54 6
„ Argentine, Frozen . . .	29 0
„ Australian „ . . .	27 6
„ New Zealand „ . . .	33 0
Lamb, British, 1st quality . . .	82 6
„ „ 2nd „ . . .	70 6
„ New Zealand, Frozen . . .	46 0
„ Australian „ . . .	36 0
Pork, British, 1st quality . . .	62 0
„ „ 2nd „ . . .	56 0
„ Foreign, 1st „ . . .	59 0
„ „ 2nd „ . . .	53 6

CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.

The movement towards agricultural co-operation has made rapid strides in the past year.

The **Agricultural Organisation Society** was established in April 1901, through the amalgamation of the British Agricultural Organisation Society with the National Agricultural Union. A considerable number of country districts are vigorously taking the matter up. The Agricultural Organisation Society maintains a staff of organisers, and (a) advises with regard to the preliminary steps to be taken in the formation of a society; (b) supplies model rules giving societies a legal constitution without trouble or expense; (c) gives information concerning the working of other societies, with the object of mutual help and experience; (d) institutes systematic methods of administration in order to secure good management.

The Agricultural Organisation Society is now in receipt of a grant from the Board of Agriculture in aid of its work in the promotion of co-operation in connection with the cultivation of small holdings and allotments. The grant is £1200 per annum, provided the income of the Society from subscriptions and donations in each year is not less than £1200. In the event of the income of the Society exceeding that sum, the grant is increased by a corresponding amount, with a maximum of £1600.

The number and nature of Societies affiliated to the Agricultural Organisation Society in September, 1910, was as follows:—

Societies for the Supply of Requirements and Sale of Produce	144
Dairy, Bottled Milk, and Cheesemaking	15
Small Holdings and Allotments	155
Agricultural Credit	37
Egg and Poultry	20
Auction Markets	3
Fruit Grading	1
Motor Service	1
Co-operative Farming	2
Co-operative Milling	1
Rural Industries	1
Cattle Improvement	1
Agricultural Co-operative Federation, Ltd.	1
Central Co-operative Agricultural Bank, Ltd.	1
Scottish Agricultural Organisation	1
Agricultural and General Co-operative Insurance, Ltd.	1
Total	385

President, Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, M.P.; Deputy Chairmen, Lord Lucas and Mr. W. Fitzherbert-Brockholes; Secretary, Mr. J. Nugent Harris.

Offices, Dacre House, Dacre Street, Westminster. (Telegraphic Address: "Natalizio, London"; Telephone No. 494, Victoria.)

The reports of the **Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd.**, indicate that the agricultural co-operative movement in that country is growing steadily. There were, in September 1910, over 950 societies, including:—

Dairies, 381.
Agricultural Societies, 188.
Agricultural Banks, 278.
Poultry Societies, 25.
Home Industry Societies, 37.
Flax Societies, 13.
Bee-keepers' Societies, 3.
Federations, 4.
Miscellaneous Societies, 32.

The Society is a voluntary association depending for its existence on subscriptions and on affiliation fees from the societies it organises. It receives no State grant. **Sec., R. A. Anderson. Office, The Plunkett House, 84, Merrion Square, Dublin.**

A Joint Board for Co-operative Organisation, representative of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was formed in 1903. **Chairman, Sir Horace Plunkett; Vice-Chairmen, Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, M.P., and Dr. Douglas; Secretary, Mr. R. A. Anderson, 84, Merrion Square, Dublin.**

Sir Horace Plunkett is also the Chairman of a Joint Board for Co-operative Agricultural Trade formed in 1903. The three main directions in which agricultural co-operation is to be advanced by this new development are: (1) The organisation of farmers is to be brought to a higher level of business efficiency by the exchange of experiences between the three organisation societies; (2) the co-operative agricultural trade is to be developed by joint action between the organised farmers of the three countries; and (3), regarding the agricultural interest as a whole, the new machinery which is to be established for these two purposes will be used, as the opportunity presents itself, for advancing and protecting the interests of the agricultural classes in relation to government. These three objects are to be accomplished by the two boards, whose constitution has been framed accordingly. The matters in which joint action may usefully advance agricultural co-operative trade fall into three main divisions: (1) The acquisition of farmers' supplies of the best quality at the lowest price; (2) the marketing of produce in the most economical manner; and (3) the interchange of certain products between the movements.

FRENCH GARDENING.

A good deal of attention has been devoted in the past two years to the development of French gardening in England. Mr. Thomas Smith in an address read to the Women's Agricultural and Horticultural Union in Nov. 1909 pointed out that all gardens of this character should be posted around populous centres, where the produce could be readily disposed of. The essential characteristic of a French garden was well-drained soil having a pure atmosphere and a fair amount of sunshine, in a locality where a large quantity of stable manure was easily obtainable at a low price, and where a practically unlimited supply of water was

readily accessible. Such places could easily be found near London, and he instanced the case of Marylands, in Essex, about 50 miles from London, where French gardens had proved successful. He warned his hearers not to be misled by statements that £600 an acre could be obtained from a French garden, for it would take practically £590 to get that sum, and the gardeners round Paris had told him that it took from three to four years to get the ground into perfect working order. Under the best possible conditions from £50 to £60 per acre was as much as could reasonably be expected.

SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS.

The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1907, came into force on Jan. 1st, 1908. Its provisions were consolidated with those of previous measures dealing with the subject in the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, which came into force on Jan. 1st, 1909. A supplementary Act, the Small Holdings Act, 1910, provides compensation to tenants on whom notice to quit is served with a view to the use of the land for the provision of small holdings. The Board of Agriculture have prepared leaflets on "The Administration of the Small Holdings Acts," "How to obtain an Allotment or a Small Holding," and "Agricultural Credit Banks," many thousands of copies of which have been circulated. They have also published reports on the working of a number of holdings [Cd. 5180].

The Small Holdings Commissioners, Mr. E. J. Cheney and Mr. M. T. Baines, in their latest report, state that up to Dec. 31st, 1909, 60,889 acres had been actually acquired or agreed to be acquired for small holdings by County Councils in England and Wales, of which 34,234 acres had been purchased for £1,107,215, and 26,655 acres leased for rents amounting to £33,611. Of this land vacant possession had been obtained of 38,126 acres, and 36,845 acres had been actually let to 2793 individual small holders, and 28 acres sold to two small holders. In addition 2674 acres had been let or arranged to be let to 17 Co-operative Small Holdings Associations, who had sublet the land to their members, and 1648 applicants had been provided with over 20,000 acres by private landowners direct, mainly through the instrumentality of the Councils. The land which had been acquired but not allotted would probably provide for another 2000 applicants, so that assuming that the Associations have sublet their land to not fewer than 200 tenants, which is a moderate estimate, it will be seen that the Act has resulted in the provision of land for approximately 6600 applicants in two years.

During 1909, 3598 fresh applications were received by County Councils for 63,523 acres, bringing the total number of applicants since the Act came into operation up to 26,883, and the total quantity of land applied for up to 437,124 acres. Of these applicants 15,191 had been provisionally approved for 216,863 acres up to the end of 1909. From returns supplied by County Councils the number of applicants remaining on the Councils' books for whom land had not been acquired or agreed to be acquired was 9,557, and the quantity they require is 146,050 acres; but it seems clear that these figures are considerably in excess of the genuine outstanding demand. It has been found that a considerable number of the applicants who had been provisionally approved in the first instance are inclined to withdraw when a definite offer of land is made to them, and others, on further investigation, have had to be rejected as unsuitable. The number of applicants who desire to purchase holdings is still a very small proportion of the total number of applicants. Out of the 3,598 applicants in 1909, only 78, or 2·1 per cent., expressed a desire to purchase. Of the 3,598 applicants in 1909, 803, or 25 per cent., were described as agricultural labourers, as compared with 34 per cent. in 1903. Twenty-seven per cent. of the approved

applicants asked for houses on their holdings, as against 16 per cent. in 1908. No complete information is available as to the amount of capital possessed by the applicants, but some inquiries which were made by the County Land Agent in Cornwall showed that 296 persons in all applied for 4489 acres, and that their united capital amounted to £32,195. This is an average of £112 for each applicant, and of £7 for each acre applied for.

The quantity of land acquired or agreed to be acquired by County Councils during 1909 was 39,472 acres, of which 22,888 acres were purchased for £736,250 and 16,584 acres were leased for rents amounting to £21,403. The average price of the 34,234 acres purchased in 1908 and 1909 was £32 an acre, and the average rent paid for the 26,655 acres leased was 25s. an acre. Assuming that the 60,889 acres which have been acquired since the Act came into operation provides for approximately 5,000 applicants, it will be seen that the average size of the holdings provided is 12 acres, which is also the average size of the holdings applied for.

Since the Act came into force four County Councils, viz. those of London, Carnarvon, Merioneth, and the Isles of Scilly, had not acquired any land under it. Ten counties, nine in England and one in Wales, had acquired land compulsorily, the area so acquired being 2,349 acres. The average price per acre of the land purchased by agreement varied from £51 14s. 6d. in the Parts of Holland (Lincolnshire) to £16 18s. in Monmouth. For the land purchased compulsorily the price varied from £51 5s. 1d. in Gloucester to £23 in Devon. The average annual rent per acre of the land leased by agreement varied from £2 15s. in Middlesex to 13s. 2d. in Rutland. For the land hired compulsorily the average annual rent varied from £2 16s. per acre in Cumberland to £1 0s. 7d. per acre in Monmouth. Twenty-seven small holders abandoned their holdings subsequent to their acquisition.

In a previous report the Commissioners stated that, as a general rule, applicants have been expected to produce evidence that they have a capital of not less than £5 for each acre they apply for, before they have been approved as suitable. Experience has shown that a living cannot be made easily from a smaller holding than 30 acres, unless it is devoted to market gardening, fruit growing, or to some special form of cultivation; and in those cases the capital required is considerably more per acre than in the case of an ordinary agricultural holding.

The total quantity of land held by councils in England and Wales on Dec. 31st, 1909, for the purpose of allotments was 26,764 acres, of which 5687 acres had been purchased and 21,077 acres hired. The number of tenants was 90,550 individuals and 22 associations, the average size of each allotment was therefore about 0·3 acre.

The number of applications received for allotments during 1909 was 16,996, and the total quantity applied for was 6048 acres. There were 15,856 applicants for not more than one acre each, the total quantity applied for being 2813 acres; and there were 1140 applicants for allotments exceeding one acre and not exceeding five acres, the quantity applied for being 3235 acres. Allotment authorities are em-

powered by the Act to erect dwelling-houses for occupation with any allotment of one acre or more, and 110 applications for houses were received during the year, but at present none have been actually erected by any of the authorities.

The returns show that 2407 acres were acquired for allotments during the year 1909, as compared with 1253 acres in 1908. The quantity purchased was 284 acres, and the price paid £22,251; while the quantity leased was 2123 acres, for which rents amounting to £4609 were paid. The average price of the land purchased was £78 an acre, and the average rent of the land leased £2 3s. 5d. an acre. If the quantities purchased by the different classes of allotment authorities are considered separately, it appears that the average price paid by Parish Councils was £46 an acre, by Urban District Councils £70 an acre, and by Town Councils £140 an acre. The high average price paid by Town Councils is largely accounted for by the purchase of 23 acres by the Hull Corporation for £5,105, or nearly £222 an acre. In the case of land leased, the average rent paid by Parish Councils was £1 14s. 8d. an acre, by Urban District Councils £2 13s. 3d. an acre, and by Town Councils £3 16s. an acre. The amount spent on adaptation during the year was £9,101, of which £3783 was spent by Town Councils, £4083 by Urban District Councils, and £1235 by Parish Councils.

The establishment of Credit Banks for small holders was foreshadowed by Lord Carrington in a speech to the National Farmers' Union on Aug. 4th, 1910. The Government, he said, proposed to follow what had been satisfactorily done in Germany and other parts of Europe. He had been considering whether he could not devise a plan to lay before his colleagues to give improved legislative, administrative, and financial facilities for the establishment on a sound basis of a satisfactory system of co-operative credit banks for the benefit of agriculture. The Chancellor of the Exchequer saw no objection to the proposal, and he was pleased to say that it had the warm approval of the Prime Minister. Provided that there was no opposition from the other side, there ought to be a reasonable prospect of doing something in this respect at an early date. The Government were backed up in this matter by the report of the Lords Committee, on which such men as Lord Cromer, Lord Herschell, Lord MacDonnell, and Lord Welby had served; and they were also emboldened by the thought that this difficult question had been overcome in Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, and, to some extent, in Ireland. He was speaking under correction, but he believed that £18,000,000 was lent by these banks last year, and that villagers had deposited over £15,000,000 of their savings in this enterprise.

Mr. Balfour's views upon the subject were set forth at some length in his speech at Edinburgh on Oct. 5th, 1910. He did not, he said, greatly believe in the multiplication of small owners who were not occupiers. He believed in the multiplication of small owners who were occupiers—owners, it might be, of large single farms or small portions of land down to the minimum which could with advantage be dealt with by intensive cultivation by the handiwork of a man and his family. He wished to see all that is good in the present system

preserved. He wished to see an enormous change in addition to it by way of modification and addition. A great many tenant farmers quite rightly would prefer the position of tenant farmers under a landlord in whom they had confidence and with all the rights given to them of unexhausted improvements. They would prefer that and think it more peculiarly advantageous than becoming the owners of their land. It was so in many cases, but not in all cases. He (Mr. Balfour) would like to have variety. The conditions of agriculture varied in every part of the country. Let them not lay down the case of the Irish system as if they knew the ideal form of agricultural land tenure and that no other form should prevail. Elasticity and variety were what we should aim at. But, in his judgment, small owners and small cultivators would never really succeed unless, in addition to being small cultivators, with all the difficulties incidental to being small cultivators, two or three things were conceded. In the first place the small cultivator must be made the owner, with all the stimulus which ownership gave to hard work, and all the certainty that every atom of work he put into his holding would be an advantage to himself or to those who came after him; and in the second place there must be some form of co-operation if we were to have a large number of small owners. He (Mr. Balfour) did not say that the man whose land was very happily placed and who was gifted with special aptitudes might not succeed in isolation. He was talking of the larger and broader issue. He said that if we were to multiply these small owners we must have co-operation among them. And in the third place he said that in order to produce that co-operation and in order to enable holdings to be purchased, in order to provide the necessary means by which they could be successfully carried on, there must be either Government assistance acting directly, or Government assistance behind the land bank, or Government assistance acting through the advice of a skilled department. Government assistance there must be. With Government assistance, whether rendered directly or through the machinery of the land banks, he believed we should add to our existing system that which was an immense strength agriculturally and socially—namely, a vast increase in the number of those who were interested not merely in the land in the abstract, but in their own ownership of land, who had all the feelings with regard to the farm, be it small or be it large, which was theirs, on which their children had been born and brought up, to which they had devoted years of arduous labour and the fruits of which would go to them and not to another.

The Allotments and Small Holdings Association was founded in '83 to assist rural labourers to obtain small allotments and small holdings. The President is Lord Ilkerton, and the Secretary C. D. Sturge. Office, 55, Temple Row, Birmingham.

The Central Small Holdings Society has its Office at 6, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. President, the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O.; Chairman, C. R. Buxton; Secretary, H. Carleton.

The Lancashire Federation of Small Holdings Societies comprises 20 societies with more than 1000 members. Hon. Secretary, A. Smith; Office, Northern Daily Telegraph, Blackburn.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, ETC.

The following institutions in England and Wales provide full courses of instruction in agriculture and the allied sciences. They are of university rank, and the highest courses can lead up to a degree. Courses of a less advanced character are also provided at them:—

University College of North Wales, Bangor.
Agricultural Department, Leeds University.
Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
Agricultural Department, Cambridge University.
University College, Reading.

Courses more or less complete, but not leading up to a degree, are held at the following agricultural colleges:—

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
Midland Agricultural and Dairy College, Kingston, Derby.
Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Salop.
College of Agriculture and Horticulture, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.
Agricultural and Horticultural College, Uckfield.

In addition, there are many institutions which either give general agricultural instruction of a less advanced character or confine themselves to some particular branch, e.g. dairying. Amongst these are:—

British Dairy Institute, Reading.
Eastern Counties Dairy Institute, Ipswich.
National Fruit and Cider Institute, Long Ashton, near Bristol.
Royal Horticultural Society's School of Horticulture, Wisley, Surrey.
Royal Veterinary College, London.

There are a number of agricultural or farm institutes, such as:—

Agricultural Institute, Ridgmont, Beds.
Cumberland and Westmorland Farm School, Penrith.
Essex County Technical Laboratories, Chelmsford.
Hampshire Farm School, Basing.
Harris Institute, Preston.

The following are institutions in Scotland at which a complete course of instruction is given:—

Aberdeen and North of Scotland College of Agriculture, Aberdeen.
Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, Edinburgh.
West of Scotland College of Agriculture, Glasgow.

Royal Agricultural Society of England.

This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom, was founded on May 9th, 1838, as "The English Agricultural Society," and was incorporated by Royal Charter on March 26th, 1840. It has two sides to its work: (1) The practical, the chief feature of which is its annual shows, at which the best pedigree animals, as well as the newest inventions in agricultural implements and labour-saving

appliances, are exhibited; (2) The scientific, for which purpose it maintains a complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of feeding-stuffs, manures, soils, etc., and retains the services of Chemical, Botanical, Zoological, and Veterinary experts in order that its members may have at low rates the best scientific advice obtainable. It controls, moreover, an Experimental Farm and "Pot Culture" station at Woburn, where elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture, are carried on. Its *Journal* contains articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day. The Society has, in conjunction with the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, instituted annual examinations for the award of National Diplomas in the science and practice of Agriculture and of Dairying. It seeks in many other ways to foster the study of agriculture, including the publication of insect and other Diagrams, a Text-book on agriculture (now in its thirty-ninth thousand), Pamphlets, and lantern slides. The governing body of the Society consists of a President (elected annually), 12 trustees, 12 vice-presidents, and members of council elected from the 54 Electoral Districts into which the United Kingdom has been divided. The representatives of one of three groups of Electoral Districts go out of office each year. The members number about 10,000, including nearly all the chief landowners, practical farmers and stock breeders of the country. Membership of the Society entitles to the use of a large and well-stocked library of standard books on agricultural subjects, and a reading-room. The Society's consulting chemist is Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker, M.A., F.I.C.; the consulting botanist is Mr. R. H. Biffen, M.A.; and the zoologist is Mr. Cecil Warburton, M.A., all of whom members may consult on payment of a small fee. The seventy-second annual show of live stock, implements, and farm produce will be held in Norwich, commencing June 26th, 1911, under the presidency of his Majesty the King. Sec., Mr. Thomas McRow, 16, Bedford Square, W.C.

Royal Veterinary College.

The College was founded in 1791, and incorporated by Royal Charter 1875. It is administered by Governors and a General Purposes Committee. Subscribers pay £2 2s. per annum, or £21 for a life subscription. The College itself is under the supervision of a Principal, or Dean, assisted by a number of Professors. Students' fees are £22 6s. for the first and £21 15s. 6d. for the second and subsequent years. Principal and Dean, Prof. Sir John McFadyean, M.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. Sec., Mr. R. A. N. Powys. College, Great College Street, Camden Town, N.W.

Rothamsted Experimental Station.

The Rothamsted Experimental Station owes its existence to the late Sir John Bennet Lawes, who, as Mr. Lawes, came into possession of the ancestral estate of Rothamsted in 1834, and almost immediately began experiments on vegetation, at first in pots and then on the fields of the Home Farm. The foundation of the Experimental Station is ascribed to the

year '43, for then many of the fields now under experiment took their present form; in that year also Lawes obtained the assistance of Dr. (afterwards Sir J. H.) Gilbert, and thus began the long partnership in investigation which only terminated at his death in 1900.

At Rothamsted field experiments have been carried out on a large scale to ascertain the manurial requirements of the various farm crops, and the yield under various conditions. Feeding experiments have been conducted with cattle, sheep and pigs, and analyses made of the whole bodies of these animals in various stages of fatness.

The Lawes Testimonial Laboratory was the outcome of a public subscription among the agriculturists of England in '54. In 1906 the "James Mason" Laboratory for agricultural bacteriology was added, being the gift of Mr. J. F. Mason, M.P.

In '09 Sir John Lawes created the Lawes Agricultural Trust, endowing it with stock to the value of £100,000, the Laboratory and the lease of the land on which the experimental plots are situated. He intrusted the management to a Committee composed of four members nominated by the Royal Society, two by the Royal Agricultural Society, one each by the Chemical and Linnean Societies, and the owner of Rothamsted. The income from the Trust being barely sufficient to carry on the routine work of the station, a society was formed with the object of raising funds to extend the experiments. The Committee of the Society consists of the Duke of Devonshire (chairman), Lord Carrington, Sir John Brunner, Bart., Sir Walter Prideaux, Mr. J. F. Mason, M.P., Sir Julius Wernher, Bart., and Mr. Martin J. White, in addition to the members of the Lawes Agricultural Trust Committee.

Director: A. D. Hall, M.A., F.R.S.

Chemist: N. H. J. Miller, Ph.D.

Soil Investigations (Goldsmiths' Co. Foundation): E. J. Russell, D.Sc.

Bacteriologist, H. B. Hutchinson, Ph.D.

Plant Physiologist and Botanist, Miss W. C. Brenchley, B.Sc.

Other Societies.

The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. Secretary, Jas. Macdonald, F.R.S.E., 3, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.

The Royal Dublin Society, founded in 1731 for the advancement of agriculture and other branches of industry and of science and art. Shows are held in April, August, and December, at the Society's premises, Ball's Bridge, Dublin. Hon. Secs., R. G. Carden, D.L.; J. McGrath,

Land Law Reform Association. This Association advocates amendments of the law to encourage occupiers in improving either houses or agricultural holdings, by giving them absolute security for the results of their outlay; the rating of ground values; more adequate provision of land for small holdings, etc.; healthy and adequate housing for the working classes; abolition of copyhold, the customary tenure, obsolete manorial rights, and the law of primogeniture; the conveyance of land by registration of title, etc. President, J. Martin White, J.P. Honorary Secretary, James Rowlands, 21, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

L.L.D. Registrar and Chemical Analyst, R. J. Moss, F.I.C. Agricultural Supt., R. Bruce, Leinster House, Dublin.

The local Chambers of Agriculture (110 in number) in England and Wales are associated with the Central and Associated Chamber of Agriculture (Secretary, A. H. H. Matthews, 1, Orchard Street, Westminster, S.W.), and concern themselves principally in influencing legislation in the interests of the farmers.

Scotland has its own Chamber, to which 71 local societies are affiliated. Secretary, Isaac Connell, S.S.C., 18, Duke Street, Edinburgh.

The Smithfield Club (Incorporated), formed in 1798, has also to be credited with excellent services in encouraging the breeding and proper fattening of live stock and exhibiting agricultural produce and implements. Secretary, E. J. Powell, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The British Dairy Farmers' Association. Secretary, F. E. Hardcastle, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, for the encouragement of agriculture, arts, manufactures, and commerce. Sec. and Ed., T. F. Plowman, 3, Pierrepont Street, Bath.

The English Guernsey Cattle Society. Secretary, Robert F. Ling, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The Farmers' Club. Membership 1050. Sec. retary, H. Trustram Eve, 2, Whitehall Court-London, S.W.

The Royal Counties Agricultural Society. Secretary, Franklin Simmons, Basingstoke.

The Welsh National Agricultural Society. Hon. Sec. and Director, C. Bryner Jones, Cambrian Chambers, Aberystwyth.

Great attention is now being paid to instruction in Dairying, which may be specially studied at The British Dairy Institute at Reading.

The Midland Agricultural and Dairy College, Kingston, Derby.

The Dairy Institute, Worleston, Nantwich. Thorough training in practice and theory of dairy-work.

The Dairy School of The West of Scotland Agricultural College, Kilmarnock, N.B.

The Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution grants pensions to farmers and their wives, widows, and unmarried orphan daughters who have become reduced in circumstances. Sec., C. B. Shaw, 26, Charles Street, St. James's, London, S.W.

There is a permanent Royal Commission on Horse Breeding, of which the Master of the Horse is ex-officio President. The Commission holds an annual show of stallions, and awards 28 King's Premiums of £150 each every year. Sec., J. Herbert Taylor. Office, 12, Hanover Square, London, W.

Land Association, Central. Formed in 1907 to strengthen the power and influence of Agriculture in Parliament; to combine all those who are interested in the land, as owners, land agents, occupiers, or otherwise to advance the interests of the agricultural community; to form County Committees to co-operate with the Central Committee in London, and to issue a programme of the immediate needs of the agricultural community. A lengthy programme has already been prepared by the Association. President Executive Committee, Rt. Hon. Walter Long, M.P. Chairman, The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G. Sec., W. A. Haviland. Office, Dacre House, Westminster, S.W.

MINES AND MINERALS OF THE WORLD.

The following figures are extracted from a report [Cd. 5284, price 1s. 8d.] issued by the Board of Trade in 1910. Except where otherwise stated the figures relate to the year 1908.

Coal.

The main sources of the world's coal supply in 1908 were:—

	Metric tons.
United States	377,259,000
United Kingdom	265,726,000
Germany	215,286,000
Austria-Hungary	48,966,000
France	37,384,000
Russia	25,059,000
Belgium	23,553,000
Japan	14,917,405

The total production of coal in the world in 1908 was estimated at about 1,068 million tons, the value of which is estimated at more than 409 million pounds sterling. Compared with 1907, quantity and value showed a decrease of 49 million tons and 8½ million pounds sterling respectively.

The quantity of coal exported from Great Britain (exclusive of coke and patent fuel, and of coal shipped for the use of steamers in foreign trade) in 1909 was 62,547,175 tons, a decrease of more than a million tons on the exports for 1908. France received over 10½ million tons, Germany over 9½ million tons, Italy over 8½ million tons, Sweden over 4½ million tons, Russia over 3½, and the Netherlands, Spain, and Denmark each over 2 million tons. Adding the 3,284,737 tons exported in the form of coke and manufactured fuel, and the 19,474,174 tons shipped for the use of British and foreign steamers engaged in foreign trade, the total quantity of coal which left the country was 85,306,136 tons. The amount of coal remaining for home consumption was 176,222,659 tons, or 3'956 tons per head of the population. 18,742,464 tons were used in the blast furnaces for the manufacture of pig iron, as against 21,119,547 tons in the previous year.

Gold.

The output of fine gold in the world in 1908 was 655,338 kilos (or 21,069,593 oz., the value being put at nearly £89,500,000), of which the British Empire supplied nearly 60 per cent.

The main sources of supply were:—

	Kilos.
British Empire:	
Great Britain and Ireland .. .	24
Australia .. .	96,643
Canada .. .	14,809
India* .. .	15,946
New Zealand .. .	14,680
Transvaal .. .	219,474
Rhodesia* .. .	18,551
British Guiana .. .	1,966
Gold Coast* .. .	8,748
Foreign Countries:	
United States .. .	142,278
Russia .. .	41,924
Mexico .. .	24,434

* Estimated.

Copper.

The total quantity of copper raised in the world amounted to 790,238 metric tons, which includes 73,705 tons from the British Empire.

Iron.

The output for the world of metric tons of iron was 48,105,835, of which 5,585,043 tons were raised in the British Empire and 42,520,842

in foreign countries. The quantities are those which are considered obtainable from the ores raised in the various countries, and must not be taken as a measure of their metallurgical industries. See also IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

The main sources of supply were:—

	Metric tons.
British Empire:	
Great Britain and Ireland .. .	4,925,238
Newfoundland* .. .	512,833
Canada* .. .	90,192
Foreign Countries:	
United States .. .	16,191,908
German Empire* .. .	6,662,688
Spain .. .	4,205,032
Russia .. .	2,795,147
Sweden* .. .	2,875,028
Luxemburg* .. .	2,080,540
France* .. .	3,557,200
Austria-Hungary .. .	1,914,648

* Estimated.

Lead.

The output of lead in the world amounted to 1,023,216 tons, of which 241,481 tons were raised in the British Empire and 781,735 in foreign countries.

Petroleum.

Of the 37,183,749 tons of petroleum raised in the world the British Empire produced 781,662 tons and foreign countries 36,402,087.

Salt.

Of the salt produced in the world, which was 16,558,676 tons, the British Empire supplied 3,545,150 tons, of which 1,873,550 came from the United Kingdom and 1,300,477 from India.

Silver.

The quantity of fine silver obtained in the world was 6,058,873 kilos, of which the British Empire produced 1,273,784 kilos, and foreign countries 4,785,089 kilos. The production of the United Kingdom was 4,207 kilos.

Tin.

The tin raised in the world amounted to 112,958 metric tons, of which 67,601 was produced in the British Empire and 45,357 in foreign countries. The output of the United Kingdom was 5,133 tons.

Zinc.

The tonnage of zinc produced in the world was 780,060 metric tons, of which 122,761 were produced in the British Empire and 657,299 in foreign countries.

The Miners of the United Kingdom.

In the United Kingdom in 1909 there were 1,013,998 persons employed at 3,298 coal mines—

Males under ground .. .	818,381
" above " .. .	189,654
Females " .. .	5,963

There were 28,437 employed at 687 metal-liferous mines—

Males under ground .. .	16,735
" above " .. .	11,497
Females " .. .	205

Total at coal and metal mines, 1,042,435.

There were 83,937 employed at quarries, viz.—

Inside workers .. .	53,064
Outside " .. .	30,873

Chief Inspector of Mines, R. A. S. Redmayne, M.Sc.

Electrical Inspector of Mines, R. Nelson.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

THE OUTPUT OF THE LOOMS AND SPINDLES OF THE WORLD.

This article is devoted to the special treatment of the textile industries, with a view to affording some indication as to their general progress. No attempt is made to discuss in detail the ramifications of each section of these industries, but attention is mainly confined to two important aspects:—

1. The sources of supply of raw material.

2. The production of trade in manufactured goods in this country, contrasted with that of our principal competitors.

It does not appear that any attempt to present such figures as this article does in a concise form, has been made before; and the compilation of these tables has involved a good deal of special investigation of official records, British and foreign. The particulars given below, it is hoped, will enable the reader to grasp the important and salient points connected with this branch of industry, the most important of any existing in this country from the point of view of its foreign trade.

COTTON.

Out of an annual crop ranging between 14,000,000 and 18,000,000 bales, the United States furnishes on the average about 75 per cent. India is responsible for a further average amount of 3,500,000 bales (of which, however, nearly half is consumed in that country itself), and the remainder is not of sufficiently high quality to be available for most manufacturers. Egypt produces another 1,250,000 bales, and a further 1,000,000 is derived from various parts of the world.

The following table sets out the American and other crops at various dates during the past 25 years, and the takings of British, Continental, and American manufacturers respectively.

Production and Consumption of Cotton.

	1894-5.	1892-3.	1900-1.	1909-10.
	(1000 Bales)	(1000 Bales)	(1000 Bales)	(1000 Bales)
Production—				
United States	5,136	8,044	10,425	10,310
Other countries	2,101	2,600	3,414	5,029
Total	7,237	10,644	13,839	15,339
Consumption—				
Great Britain	2,746	3,706	3,269	3,320
Continent	2,604	4,576	4,576	5,460
United States	1,527	3,189	3,635	4,533
Other countries	567	1,170	1,060	2,672
Total	7,444	12,641	12,540	15,985

It will thus be seen that, while consumption in this country has steadily increased, in other parts of the world it has grown much more rapidly, and that production is on the whole hardly keeping pace with the demand. Indeed at the present time European mills are running short time, because the American crop of 1909-10 was a poor one. In future, apart from the development of new sources of supply,

absolute scarcity seems certain, owing to the very large reliance at present placed on supplies from the United States.

Two additional tables will further elucidate the real position. The first shows the amount of the American cotton crop over a series of years:—

American Cotton Crop.

	1000 Bales.		1000 Bales.
1882-3	6,992	1904-5	13,420
1892-3	6,717	1905-6	11,048
1895-6	7,162	1906-7	13,346
1898-9	11,235	1907-8	11,582
1901-2	10,701	1908-9	13,580
1903-4	10,124	1909-10	10,310

American home requirements have on the whole very greatly increased, as will be obvious from the following figures of

American Cotton taken for Consumption.

Year ended Aug. 31st.	Northern Mills.	Southern Mills.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1890	1,799,258	546,894	2,346,152
1892	2,190,766	686,080	2,876,846
1894	1,601,173	718,515	2,319,688
1896	1,660,271	904,701	2,564,972
1898	2,211,740	1,231,841	3,443,581
1900	2,068,300	1,597,112	3,665,412
1902	2,050,774	1,937,971	3,988,745
1904	2,137,369	2,007,509	4,144,878
1906	2,453,408	2,398,404	4,852,352
1908	2,007,422	2,234,395	4,241,817
1910	2,155,774	2,391,933	4,547,707

The decline in 1908 was quite temporary, and due to the effect of a severe financial crisis, while 1910 was a poor year, owing to crop shortage. In the latter year, for the first time, Southern consumption exceeded Northern.

Position of British and Foreign Cotton Manufacturers.

In this connection it is interesting to form some idea of the relative position of British and foreign cotton manufacturers at different dates. The following estimate has been prepared by the *New York Chronicle*, giving the number of spindles at various periods during the past 38 years.

The World's Cotton Spindles.

	U.K.	Continent.	U.S.	Other Countries.	Approximate Total.
	Million spindles.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.
1870	37½	13	7	—	57½
1880	44½	21	10½	2	78
1890	44½	26	14	4	88½
1900	46	32	19	7	104
1905	48½	35	24	8½	116
1906	50	35½	24½	8½	119
1907	52	36	26	9	123
1908	55	37	27	9	128
1909	56	39	28	10	133
1910	56	39	29	10	134

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES: COTTON.

It is evident from these figures that while the production in the United Kingdom is increasing, and is still much larger than in any other part of the world, its proportion to the whole output is very much smaller, and British makers consequently find increasing difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies. Further, and this concerns the cotton producers of the whole world, the supply of raw material is not developing so rapidly as the demand. It is estimated that 500,000 additional bales are required in the aggregate annually, while on a broad average production is increasing very slowly. Of course this difficulty is accentuated by the speculation in cotton which is so constantly taking place, but it is not caused by it. No effective remedy can be looked for, apart from a considerable increase in production, and it is therefore important to examine what the prospects are of that increase taking place.

United States Cotton Supplies Decreasing.

Naturally attention must first be directed to the probability of a larger output from the United States, which is now and will probably remain the chief and most important source of supply, because the quality there is superior to that of any other part of the world. It cannot be said that the outlook in this connection is very hopeful. While a larger area is being planted in the United States, every year, the yield per acre has on the whole decreased. The causes of this seem to be in the main two: (1) There has been great industrial expansion, chiefly in the Southern States, during the past ten years, and this has rendered the supply of coloured labour smaller and more precarious; (2) it seems probable that the soil itself in the older plantations has become less productive, owing to exhaustion. Though it is true that some American authorities contend that there are vast fields in the Southern States, and especially in Texas, suitable for the production of cotton, which have not yet been brought under cultivation, and that America may still be relied upon to furnish the world's needs, this is a possibility rather than a probability.

British Cotton-Growing Association.

The question of seeking supplies in other directions has therefore become very urgent. This task has been seriously taken up by the British Cotton-Growing Association, a body formed by the Lancashire producers. A brief summary of the results of the investigations which have hitherto been made appeared in the 1903 edition.

Cotton Manufactures in various Countries.

The table already given of the spindles of the world furnishes a rough guide as to the progress of the industry in various countries. A further test of the progress of the chief nations concerned is to be found in the export figures. Taking cotton yarn first, the following are the particulars of the exports of this country, Germany, and France during the past 13 years.

Value of Exports of Cotton Yarn.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
1897.	9,930	1,050	108
1898.	8,923	985	113
1899.	8,059	1,145	252
1900.	7,741	1,455	217
1901.	7,977	1,425	158
1902.	7,404	1,585	127
1903.	7,407	1,625	182
1904.	8,955	1,492	270
1905.	10,318	1,705	759
1906.	11,836	1,605	732
1907.	15,417	1,895	754
1908.	12,844	1,825	388
1909.	11,822	2,450	416

British trade is very much larger than that of the other two countries put together, but it will be seen that it has shown a fluctuating tendency for some time past, while that of both Germany and France has been improving on the whole. This, however, reflects no discredit upon British producers. Owing to a number of favourable circumstances they practically had a monopoly for many years; and that that monopoly has now disappeared, though a preponderating share still remains, merely indicates that their rivals have surmounted the difficulties which earlier they had to encounter.

As regards cotton manufactures, figures can be given relative to four countries, though it should be explained that with regard to the United States the statistics include cotton yarn.

Value of Exports of Cotton Piece Goods.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	France.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
1897	54,044	8,860	4,208	4,773
1898	55,977	9,050	3,405	5,150
1899	59,489	10,305	5,113	6,970
1900	62,009	12,235	4,801	6,977
1901	65,708	10,090	4,054	7,054
1902	65,054	12,060	4,702	7,042
1903	55,267	13,181	5,543	7,238
1904	64,078	16,085	5,495	8,398
1905	70,821	19,010	10,589	10,181
1906	75,372	19,625	6,461	12,260
1907	81,048	21,600	5,038	14,088
1908	70,231	17,510	6,375	11,768
1909	68,280	16,085	6,670	13,024

WOOL.

While cotton is only grown in tropical and semi-tropical countries, wool is mainly a product of temperate regions. The sheep is, however, an animal which can live under very varied climatic conditions, so that there are few countries of the world, except in the immediate regions of the Equator, where wool is not produced in fair quantities. Its use as a material for producing wearing fabric is, however, almost confined to the temperate regions, and it is from them that the world's supplies are mostly

obtained. In a great many countries using wool freely for manufacturing purposes, the home supply is an important element, and even in Great Britain nearly a seventh of the quantity used is obtained from the British farmer. Under present conditions of cheap transit, however, the breeding of sheep is most economically and efficiently carried on where good grazing land is to be had very cheaply, and hence the world's sources of supply are, apart from domestic production, mainly from new and only partially developed countries. The relative importance of the different sources of supplies may be seen from the following table.

Imports into Europe of Extra-European Wool.

	Australasian.	Cape.	River Plate.	Other sorts.	Total.
	1000 Bales	1000 Bales	1000 Bales	1000 Bales	1000 Bales
1896	1790	209	517	505	3111
1897	1826	249	498	542	3115
1898	1679	287	543	494	3003
1899	1662	266	537	491	2956
1900	1437	131	396	455	2419
1901	1719	214	533	395	2861
1902	1654	245	468	427	2794
1903	1442	229	538	480	2689
1904	1423	206	443	518	2590
1905	1693	219	448	520	2880
1906	1750	229	442	626	3047
1907	2190	366	474	531	3551
1908	1971	291	476	435	3173
1909	2328	400	482	626	3836

It may be noted that, although European imports do not cover the whole of the demand, they do cover the great bulk of it. Not much wool is imported into the United States, and in other parts of the world in which woollen industries exist on a limited scale, the manu-

facturers are dependent upon the domestic supply.

The foregoing table shows the immense predominance of Australasia as a wool producer. In good years it is responsible for about two-thirds of the whole imports into Europe, and even in poor years the proportion exceeds one-half. This point needs to be insisted upon, for it is the key to the whole question of supply—an important one at the present moment, because, as in the case of cotton, there is liable to be a dearth of wool, the significance of which is that the industries dependent upon it are materially affected. A further examination of the table reveals the cause of that dearth. It was the prolonged drought in Australia which decimated the flocks of sheep and caused wool supplies to shrink very considerably. There is, however, this important difference between the scarcity of wool and that of cotton—that the animal product is scarce temporarily only. Australian supplies have now regained, and even exceeded, the level of ten years ago, and showed considerable further expansion in 1909. Irrigation on a large scale will probably minimise the danger of drought, and an average equality between imports and requirements may safely be calculated upon. Even in the improbable event of supplies from Australia being permanently diminished, a stimulus would be given to production elsewhere, so that in time the balance would be redressed, however inconvenient might be the consequences meanwhile. The problem thus presented by wool is therefore of a comparatively insignificant character, compared with that of cotton. It may be noted, however, that it is of special importance to the United Kingdom, inasmuch as it consumes about two-thirds of the total European imports of Australasian wool. River Plate wool is mainly used on the Continent, and supplies from thence show on the whole an increasing tendency.

Importation of Colonial Wool.

The effect on prices of the shortage in Australasian wool is shown in the following table, which sets out the importation of Colonial wool into Europe and America over a period of nearly fifty years, with the approximate average value per bale.

Year.	Australasian Bales.	Cape Bales.	Total Colonial Bales.	Average value per bale.	Total value.
				£ s. d.	£
1860	187,000	79,000	266,000	25 15 0	6,850,000
1870	546,000	152,000	698,000	16 15 0	11,691,000
1880	869,000	219,000	1,088,000	20 5 0	22,032,000
1885	1,094,000	188,000	1,282,000	14 0 0	17,948,000
1890	1,411,000	288,000	1,699,000	14 15 0	25,060,000
1895	2,001,000	269,000	2,270,000	11 0 0	24,970,000
1900	1,456,000	140,000	1,596,000	13 10 0	21,546,000
1901	1,745,000	217,000	1,962,000	10 10 0	20,601,000
1902	1,699,000	234,000	1,933,000	11 15 0	22,713,000
1903	1,451,000	234,000	1,685,000	13 10 0	22,747,000
1904	1,371,000	201,000	1,572,000	14 10 0	22,794,000
1905	1,633,000	209,000	1,842,000	15 15 0	29,011,000
1906	1,833,000	238,000	2,071,000	17 0 0	35,207,000
1907	2,103,000	287,000	2,390,000	16 5 0	39,435,000
1908	2,072,000	276,000	2,348,000	13 5 0	31,111,000
1909	2,296,000	380,000	2,676,000	15 0 0	40,140,000

It will be seen that imports of Australasian wool were steadily progressive until they reached their maximum in the year 1895, at which time the cost was the lowest on record up to date. Since then, with fluctuations, due

to market causes, into which it is not now necessary to enter, imports declined until 1904, since when there has again been an upward movement, and the total of 1895 has now for three years been exceeded. Prices rose con-

siderably in 1908, and are likely to continue to be moderately firm at the present level for some time to come. Increase in consumption is taking place yearly, and will probably for some time proceed at at least as fast a pace as increase in the supplies. In all industries connected with wool, higher prices tend considerably to check the demand for manufactured goods. While woollen fabrics are necessarily used in most temperate climates, the consumer can economise by wearing garments longer and by buying them of cheaper material. This is important to bear in mind in connection with tables given later, relative to exports of woollen goods.

Consumption of Wool in the United Kingdom.

As showing how production in the United Kingdom has been affected by the scarcity, the following table is of interest :

Average.	Domestic Olip (Esti- mated).	Imports.	Exports.	Left for Home Cons'p'n.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1861-70 .	150	220	87	283
1871-80 .	156	381	186	351
1881-90 .	134	578	322	390
1891-95 .	146	744	399	491
1896-1900	139	701	318	522
1901-5 .	134	656	313	477
1906 . .	130	683	298	515
1907 . .	131	805	345	591
1908 . .	134	755	365	524
1909 . .	142	848	454	536

It will be seen that the quantity left for home consumption was very much lower in 1902, 1903 and 1904 than in the previous years, but that decided improvement took place in 1905, 1906, and 1907, followed by a decline in 1908, which will probably prove to be only temporary.

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Yarn.

This being the broad position as regards supply and demand for the raw material, it is now of interest to see how different countries are faring in the matter of exports. The following table gives the exports of woollen and worsted yarn from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France respectively.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.
1896 . . .	5,655	2,245	1,184
1897 . . .	4,840	2,230	967
1898 . . .	4,674	2,245	1,179
1899 . . .	4,876	2,865	1,483
1900 . . .	4,492	2,840	1,383
1901 . . .	3,488	2,815	969
1902 . . .	3,531	3,125	1,371
1903 . . .	4,198	2,956	1,410
1904 . . .	4,209	3,286	1,235
1905 . . .	4,244	3,176	1,659
1906 . . .	5,340	2,955	2,134
1907 . . .	5,758	3,765	2,806
1908 . . .	4,609	3,305	1,995
1909 . . .	5,004	3,010	2,325

The United Kingdom still remains the largest exporter of the three, but it is noticeable that its relative importance has seriously diminished during the period covered by the table; while both Germany and France, especially the former, have improved their position, and it is not improbable that in a few years the United Kingdom will lose the leading place. This can certainly not be regarded as satisfactory. The explanation is that yarn being a comparatively simple form of manufacture, any superiority British manufactures originally possessed in its production has now practically ceased.

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.

Turning to the exports of woollen and worsted manufactures, the following table includes the same three countries as in the last table, with the addition of the United States. As regards the last named, however, the figures include yarn as well as piece goods.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	United States.
	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.	£1000
1898 .	18,269	10,780	11,766	183
1897 .	15,976	10,480	10,620	189
1898 .	13,700	10,055	8,914	218
1899 .	14,789	10,860	10,556	209
1900 .	15,682	11,790	9,089	260
1901 .	14,237	10,630	8,544	309
1902 .	15,261	13,345	8,810	302
1903 .	15,864	12,075	8,735	344
1904 .	17,993	12,480	8,412	398
1905 .	19,597	14,685	7,736	419
1906 .	20,585	13,310	8,957	424
1907 .	22,154	14,275	9,820	444
1908 .	19,154	12,935	7,844	394
1909 .	20,649	12,785	8,161	473

Here again the British have a superiority, but here also of later years the Germans are running them more and more closely in the race—though a considerable portion of their gain so far has been at the expense of France. United States exports have improved largely in percentages, but are still on a small scale, as the high duties on wool and all classes of machinery hamper the export trade very considerably. It will be noticed that in nearly all the countries considerable fluctuations occur from year to year, and this leads to an important point which deserves emphasis—that this trade largely depends upon fashion as well as on the cost of the raw material and on general trade conditions. With all allowances, however, it would appear as if British manufacturers were not adequately holding their own against foreign competitors. The Germans have shown great ability for a great many years past to produce cheap goods with a good appearance, and it is this fact, no doubt, which has largely enabled them to develop their export trade. The speciality of France in this branch of manufacture is the production of very high-class goods, the demand for which is, on the whole, of decreasing quantity. British superiority is in medium qualities, and this is fairly well maintained, though there is no reason why more should not be done in other directions. It will be noticed that British export figures

suffered considerable diminution for some years after '96, and the subsequent diminution is largely due to the adoption of the Dingley Tariff in the United States in '97, which imposes such heavy duties on woollen and worsted goods as largely to destroy a profitable export trade which British exporters had previously carried on there. This loss has, however, now been made up by growth in other directions.

JUTE.

The supplies of jute are mainly derived from India, and the crop of course varies from year to year. The acreage under jute in British India in 1909-10 was stated as 2,937,800 acres, as compared with 2,732,000 acres in 1908-9. Nearly the whole jute area lies in Bengal. The estimated yield of jute in 1908-9 was, as will be seen from the table below, much under the average, but there has since been decided improvement. The total consumption of the whole world is estimated at 9,000,000 bales, of which over 4,000,000 are used in India itself. This is an increase of about 30 per cent. as compared with 1904. In 1906-7 the Indian spindles used for jute were 491,496 in number, as compared with 331,382 five years previously, while during the same period the number of looms increased from 16,119 to 24,088. The jute industry is now a very important economic factor in British India. The following are particulars for the past seven years of the

Indian Jute Crop.

1903-4	7,380,000 bales.
1904-5	8,376,000 "
1905-6	8,986,000 "
1906-7	9,860,000 "
1907-8	6,187,500 "
1908-9	6,310,800 "
1909-10	8,818,000 "
1910-11 (estimated)	7,932,000 "

As regards manufactures of jute, they form one of the smallest textile industries in the United Kingdom. As will be seen from the following table, Great Britain has an immense superiority over the only important European rival, France; but here again it is hardly satisfactory that while British shipments tend on the whole to decrease, those of France are growing in magnitude.

Exports of Jute Yarn and Manufactures.

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1000.	£1000.
1897 . .	2,628	224
1898 . .	2,265	305
1899 . .	2,362	366
1900 . .	2,361	427
1901 . .	2,658	434
1902 . .	2,438	442
1903 . .	2,579	460
1904 . .	2,531	549
1905 . .	2,680	617
1906 . .	3,463	804
1907 . .	3,980	786
1908 . .	2,860	450
1909 . .	2,761	536

LINEN.

The United Kingdom does a satisfactory export trade in linen goods, the industry in the north of Ireland being particularly important, and the business tends on the whole to increase. The chief rival is France, whose trade is now much larger proportionately than it was a few years ago, though it is still insignificant as compared with British trade, and it has also to be borne in mind that the French figures include hemp exports.

Exports of Linen Yarn and Manufactures.

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1000.	£1000.
1897 . .	4,771	482
1898 . .	4,393	512
1899 . .	5,073	962
1900 . .	5,225	1,266
1901 . .	5,020	1,096
1902 . .	5,430	1,477
1903 . .	5,540	1,203
1904 . .	5,732	1,681
1905 . .	6,340	1,627
1906 . .	7,001	2,033
1907 . .	7,345	2,414
1908 . .	5,169	1,946
1910 . .	6,682	2,167

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Though the rubber industry is not a new one, the advent of motors has so changed the trade as to make it practically a modern enterprise. Up to 1875, or thereabouts, about 5000 tons of caoutchouc sufficed for the world's requirements, and this moderate quantity was manipulated and turned into the manufactured article by a hundred and fifty rubber factories in Europe and America. The raw material came chiefly from South America, where it was collected from the native forests, and the idea of supplementing the quantity by cultivated rubber existed in the minds of few people. The estimated annual consumption of rubber, owing to the development of the electrical industry and introduction of motor and cycle tires, is now 100,000 tons, and to meet such a demand the rubber tree is being planted in every part of the tropical world suitable for its culture, as rapidly as can be done. Public companies have acquired and developed rubber estates in Ceylon, Java, Samoa, the Malay States, the Straits Settlements, and Africa, and there is little doubt that, as accurate statistics of results become available, improvements will be made in the methods of cultivation and collection, which will render the cost of putting rubber on the market much less, and will bring it to a higher perfection. No substitute for the natural rubber is likely to be invented, which can be applied equally well to all the purposes for which rubber is used, but in any case the margin of profit is large enough to allow of a diminution of price and yet attract capital. The various forms of rubber made are sheet, biscuit, crêpe, worm, lace, flake, and scrap rubber. The lowest price of the best Para rubber in 1908 was 2s. 9d. a lb. In April 1910 12s. 4d. a lb. was paid, but in November the price was about 6s. 4d.

MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD.

THE WORLD'S STEAMSHIPS AND SAILING-VESSELS, 1910.

THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING 1909, AND (U. K.) 1909-10.

THE BIGGEST AND FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS.

BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.

NUMBER OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

SHIPPING RINGS.

[Much of the following information has been obtained from the Register Book and the annual Shipbuilding and Wreck Returns published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.]

The total number of steamships and sailing-vessels of the world, of 100 tons and upwards, in the Register Book issued July 1st, 1910, was 30,058, of 41,914,765 tons.

The number of steamships was 22,008, having a gross tonnage of 37,290,695.

The number of sailing-vessels was 8,050, with a net tonnage of 4,624,070.

The World's Steamships and Sailing-Vessels, 1910.

Flag.		Steamships.		Sailing-ships.		Steamships and Sailing-vessels.	
		No. of Steamers	Tonnage Gross.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage Net.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
British	United Kingdom . . .	8,460	16,767,683	957	748,796	9,417	17,516,479
	*Colonies . . .	1,377	1,291,354	701	204,461	2,078	1,495,815
	Total . . .	9,837	18,059,037	1,658	953,257	11,495	19,012,294
American (United States)	Sea . . .	1,073	1,641,919	1,701	1,119,686	2,774	2,761,605
	*Northern Lakes . . .	563	2,146,769	43	109,850	606	2,256,619
	Philippine Islands . . .	76	38,326	13	2,128	89	40,454
	Total . . .	1,712	3,827,014	1,757	1,231,664	3,469	5,058,678
Argentine	195	139,705	72	23,716	267	163,421	
Austro-Hungarian	395	777,729	4	1,300	369	779,029	
Belgian	159	295,913	6	3,725	165	299,638	
Brazilian	313	233,358	70	18,395	383	251,753	
Chilian	98	114,887	41	36,331	139	151,218	
Chinese	68	90,420	—	—	68	90,420	
Cuban	54	58,410	6	1,035	60	59,445	
Danish	553	671,828	310	64,734	863	735,562	
†Dutch	532	983,049	96	32,144	628	1,015,193	
French	875	1,448,172	590	434,108	1,465	1,882,280	
German	1,822	3,959,318	356	373,868	2,178	4,333,186	
†Greek	298	499,184	110	28,397	408	527,581	
Italian	450	987,559	630	333,094	1,080	1,320,653	
†Japanese	846	1,146,977	5	2,245	851	1,149,222	
Mexican	41	28,737	16	3,878	57	32,615	
Norwegian	1,312	1,422,006	753	592,527	2,065	2,014,533	
Peruvian	13	10,581	44	21,006	57	31,587	
Portuguese	77	79,109	113	31,074	190	110,183	
Roumanian	22	31,688	1	285	23	31,973	
*†Russian	642	690,528	599	196,797	1,241	887,325	
Spanish	511	746,748	68	18,712	579	765,460	
Swedish	964	782,508	508	135,571	1,472	918,079	
†Turkish	142	112,206	190	63,663	332	175,869	
Uruguayan	36	48,711	18	14,701	54	63,412	
Other countries	71	45,313	29	7,843	100	53,156	
Total	22,008	37,290,695	8,050	4,624,070	30,058	41,914,765	

* Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.

† In the absence of satisfactory information, the records of numerous small sailing-vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Dutch East Indies) are omitted from the Register Book.

‡ Japanese sailing-vessels of under 300 tons net are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.

The World's Shipbuilding, 1909.

The following table shows the number of vessels (of 100 tons and above) launched in the United Kingdom and abroad during 1909:—

Country.	Merchant Ships.				War Ships.	
	Steamships.		Sailing-ships.		No.	Tons Displacement.
	No. of Steamers	Tonnage Gross.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage Gross.		
United Kingdom . . .	465	972,799	61	18,267	42	126,230
British Colonies . . .	27	5,359	11	2,102	2	480
British Total . . .	492	978,158	72	20,369	44	126,710
*America, United States of .	78	192,133	24	17,471	15	48,639
Austria-Hungary . . .	15	25,006	—	—	23	22,217
Denmark . . .	6	6,608	5	900	—	—
France . . .	24	38,091	27	4,106	19	95,740
Germany . . .	65	124,729	19	3,967	28	99,373
Holland . . .	32	54,367	20	4,739	1	6,416
Italy . . .	9	27,860	19	3,357	9	2,188
Japan . . .	26	45,699	49	6,620	1	375
Norway . . .	44	28,403	1	198	—	—
Other Countries . . .	22	16,516	14	2,760	11	2,817
Foreign Total . . .	321	559,412	178	44,118	107	277,765
World's Total . . .	813	1,537,570	250	64,487	151	404,475

* Of the mercantile tonnage of the U.S.A., the largest portion (29 vessels of 129,119 tons) was built for service on the Great Lakes.

The World's Totals may be summarised thus:—

	Merchant Vessels.		Warships.		Grand Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British Built . . .	564	998,527	44	126,710	608	1,125,237
Foreign „ . . .	499	603,530	107	277,765	606	881,295
Total . . .	1,063	1,602,057	151	404,475	1,214	2,006,532

The largest steamers launched during 1909 were the following:—

	Tons gross.	Built in.
Balmoral Castle . . .	13,361	U.K.
Orvieto . . .	12,130	„
Osterley . . .	12,129	„
Otranto . . .	12,124	„
Espagne . . .	11,155	France.
Mantua . . .	10,885	U.K.
Ruahine . . .	10,758	„

Of the total output in this country, 738,142 steam tons and 11,079 sailing tons, or 749,221 tons in all (over 75½ per cent.), were built for registration in the United Kingdom. In this connection it should be noted that from the returns issued by the Registrar-General of Shipping the tonnage of the United Kingdom vessels lost, broken up, etc., during 1909, amounted to 267,942 tons (219,562 steam, 48,380 sail).

Sales to foreign and colonial owners for that year reached a total of 400,722 tons (312,093 steam, 88,629 sail). On the other hand, 30,186 tons (27,382 steam, 2804 sail) were bought from abroad. The sailing tonnage of the United Kingdom would thus appear to have decreased by about 123,000 tons, and the steam tonnage to have increased by about 234,000 tons. The net increase of United Kingdom tonnage during 1909 is therefore about 111,000 tons.

The amount of tonnage launched for abroad during 1909 was 241,845 tons, forming 24½ per cent. of the total output, as compared with 40 per cent. in 1908, 34 per cent. in 1907, 20½ per cent. in 1906, 21½ per cent. in 1905, 18½ per cent. in 1904, 18 per cent. in 1903 and 1902, 23 per cent. in 1901 and 1900, and 19 per cent. in 1899. The British Colonies provided the largest amount of work for the shipbuilders of the United Kingdom—viz. 70 vessels of 60,027 tons (6 per cent. of the total output). Holland occupies the second position with 26,639 tons, and Norway and Belgium come third and fourth with 19,173 tons and 18,076 tons respectively, being followed by Brazil (17,854 tons) and Sweden (17,219 tons).

The total output of the world during 1909 (exclusive of warships) appears to have been 1,602,057 tons (1,537,570 steam, 64,487 sail). According to the latest returns received by Lloyd's Register, the tonnage of all nationalities totally lost, broken up, etc., during the twelve months amounts to about 868,000 tons (605,000 steam, 263,000 sail). The net increase of the world's mercantile tonnage at the end of 1909 is thus about 734,000 tons. Sailing tonnage has been reduced by 199,000 tons, while steam tonnage has increased by 933,000 tons.

Of the tonnage launched during 1909, the United Kingdom has acquired nearly 47 per

LARGEST AND FASTEST STEAMSHIPS.

cent. Of the total merchant tonnage output of the world during 1909, nearly 62 per cent. was launched in the United Kingdom; but, if only sea-going merchant steamers of 3000 tons gross and upwards be taken into account, out of the total of 180 such steamers, of 892,078 tons launched in the world, nearly 75 per cent. of the tonnage has been launched in the United Kingdom.

Of the vessels launched during 1909, 398 of 790,541 tons (including 63 vessels of 160,760 tons launched abroad) were built under the Society's inspection with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book.

Shipbuilding Returns, 1910.

At the close of the quarter ended Sept. 30th, 1910, there were 368 vessels, of 1,154,197 tons gross, under construction in the United Kingdom, and 67 warships of 312,515 tons displacement. The details were:—

Steam, 346 ships; tonnage, 1,150,484.
Sail, 22 " " 3,713.
War, 67 " " 312,515.

Of the merchant ships, 252 of 907,694 tons were for British owners; of the warships, 58 with 302,015 tonnage were British.

Ships Lost, Condemned, etc., in 1909.

Steam and sailing vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., during 1909, of 100 tons register and upwards.

Flag.	Total.	
	No.	Tons.
British { United Kingdom	114	210,871
Colonies	45	28,675
America, United States of	85	73,259
Austro-Hungarian	—	—
Danish	9	3,742
Dutch	10	6,347
French	34	28,491
German	40	52,195
Italian	23	22,530
Japanese	15	10,162
Norwegian	76	70,712
Russian	29	20,156
Spanish	11	12,470
Swedish	21	9,772
Other European Countries	33	29,611
Central and South America	12	9,070
Other Countries	—	—
	557	588,063

Of the vessels lost, 41 were abandoned at sea; 25 were broken up and condemned; 25 were burnt; 54 foundered; 29 were missing; 67 were lost by collision; and 310 were wrecked. Besides these, 309 vessels of 351,169 tons were broken up, dismantled, etc., in consequence of old age or on account of their not being deemed fit for profitable navigation.

The World's Big Merchant Steamers.

The following table, compiled from Lloyd's Register Book and Supplements, gives a good idea of the great increase which has taken place during recent years in the size of large

ocean steamers. The steamers flying the British flag are in a great majority, comprising 54½ per cent. of the total number of ocean-going vessels of 5000 tons and above.

Flag.	20,000 and above.	15,000 to 19,999	10,000 to 14,999	7000 to 9999	5000 to 6999	Grand Total.
British	6	4	64	174	389	637
French	—	—	5	7	67	79
German	3	9	22	41	128	203
American (U.S.)	1	—	8	11	47	67
Other Flags	1	2	11	40	129	183
Total	11	15	110	273	760	1169

The names, gross tonnages, and flags of the largest steamers now sailing are as follows:—

Name.	Tonnage.	Flag.
Mauretania	31,938	British
Lusitania	31,550	British
George Washington	25,570	German
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria	24,581	German
Adriatic	24,541	British
Rotterdam	24,140	Dutch
Baltic	23,876	British
Amerika	22,622	German
Cedric	21,035	British
Coltis	20,904	British
Minnesota	20,718	American (U.S.)

Fast Merchant Steamers.

From the 1910-11 edition of Lloyd's Register Book, where detailed particulars are given of all steamers of 12 knots and above, it appears that 62 British and 43 foreign merchant steamers are capable of maintaining at sea a speed of 20 knots and above, 23 of which are of 10,000 tons gross and upwards.

The following table, which only takes into account ocean-going steamers of 4000 tons and above, shows the great superiority of the United Kingdom as regards fast merchant steamers.

COUNTRY.	NUMBER OF OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS OF			Grand Total.
	20 knots and above.	18 knots and under 20.	16 knots and under 18.	
United Kingdom	11	30	60	101
France	4	1	26	31
Germany	5	3	9	17
America (U.S. of)	5	8	19	32
Other Countries	3	4	27	34
Total	28	46	141	215

The following is a list of some of the fastest merchant steamers at present engaged in the passenger service on the North Atlantic:—

FAST ATLANTIC LINERS.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Speed.
Lusitania	British	31,550	25½
Mauretania . . .	British	31,938	25½
Kronprinzessin Cecilie . . .	German	19,503	23½
Deutschland . . .	German	16,502	23½
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	German	19,361	23½
Kronprinz Wilhelm	German	14,908	23
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	German	14,349	22½
Campania	British	12,950	22
La Provence . . .	French	13,753	22
Oceanic	British	17,274	21
La Savoie	French	11,168	21
La Lorraine . . .	French	11,146	21

Marine Steam Turbines.

Up to the end of Sept. 1910 there have been launched 82 merchant steamers and yachts fitted with turbine engines, representing a gross tonnage of about 308,500 tons. Of the merchant vessels, 50 per cent. are capable of a speed of 20 knots and upwards, the largest being as follows:—

	Tonnage.	Flag.
Mauretania	31,938	British
Lusitania	31,550	"
Campania	19,524	"
Chiyo Maru	13,426	Japanese
Tenyo Maru	13,454	"
Royal Edward . . .	11,117	British
Royal George . . .	11,146	"

A combination of reciprocating and turbine engines seems to be gaining ground lately.

Numbers of Seamen.

The number of persons employed in vessels (registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) belonging to the United Kingdom, which were returned as employed in the home and foreign shipping trade, exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and in inland navigation, was:—

	1890.	1900.	1903.	1908.
British	186,147	174,532	176,520	196,834
Lascars and Asiatics . .	22,734	36,023	41,021	44,154
Foreigners	27,227	36,893	40,396	34,735
Total	236,108	247,448	257,937	275,721

The number employed in registered sailing-vessels under 300 tons was in 1890, 42,721; in 1900, 25,056; in 1903, 21,452; and in 1906, 20,002.

The number of British seamen in British ships in '93 was 186,628. From '93 to 1901 the number steadily declined to 172,912; then it began to rise again, and reached the highest figure yet recorded, 196,834, in 1908.

War Risks of Shipping.

A Committee appointed by the Treasury to consider the question of a national guarantee for the risks of shipping in time of war made its report in July 1903. Consult Cd. 4161 (53d.) for Report and Cd. 4162 (28. 11d.) for minutes of evidence. The committee, after giving full weight to the very diverse and conflicting opinions put before them by the witnesses, came to the conclusion that it was not desirable that the State should undertake to make good

to shipowners or traders the losses incurred by them through the capture of shipping by the enemy in time of war. They held "that the dangers to be apprehended from our present situation, and the advantages which could under any circumstances be secured by a national guarantee, are neither of them so great as the advocates of such proposals have generally supposed . . . and that if a national guarantee is to be given at all, it will be necessary that it should take the form of a free indemnity." Sir George Clarke appended a memorandum stating his conviction that State action, in the direction of a system of indemnity at fixed rates, was necessary; and favouring a scheme whereby the State should lay down a schedule of rates corresponding to zones of voyages, and should empower insurance offices to issue policies on commission.

"ALL-RED" ROUTE.

A proposal to subsidise an improved fast through service to Australia and New Zealand *via* Canada was made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Imperial Conference 1907. In an address to the Royal Colonial Institute on April 7th, 1908, Lord Strathcona thus summed up the arguments in its favour:

1. The service would improve the communication between the United Kingdom and Canada, and accelerate the carriage of mails and passengers between the two countries.
2. It would draw a certain portion of Canadian travel, which now passes by way of New York, back to its proper channel, and by its geographical advantages, and its quicker service to the United States, secure many American passengers and some of the mail traffic to Western points.
3. It would provide a faster service than at present to New Zealand and Australia.
4. It would utilise an alternative route to the East, and be available for conveyance of troops.
5. It would strengthen Great Britain's position in both Atlantic and Pacific, furnishing armed cruisers to aid in keeping the route open in time of war.
6. It would assist in giving Great Britain the control of the Pacific trade, which may pass out of her hands if the route is not utilised.

The original proposal of the Canadian Premier, advocating a 4-day service to Halifax, 4 days across Canada, and 16 days to Sydney, was criticised by Sir Joseph Ward, who stated that the Pacific service proposed was not fast enough, and that New Zealand would grant no subsidy unless New Zealand had the first port of call in Australasia, and unless this service reduced the passage from Vancouver to New Zealand to 12 days, bringing England within three weeks of Auckland. So fast a service on the Pacific would necessitate 21-knot instead of 18-knot steamers, and therefore entail a much heavier subsidy. Sir Wilfrid Laurier originally estimated the necessary subsidy as £400,000, but the Hon. Clifford Sifton has since named the sum of £1,000,000, divided as follows: Canada, £325,000; New Zealand, £100,000; Australia, £75,000; Great Britain, £500,000.

In the proposal submitted to the Imperial Conference no particular railway service across Canada was specified, but the scheme was

generally understood to refer to the Canadian Pacific, which indeed had a slower All-Red Route already in existence and had made the route commercially possible. The Canadian Pacific connects at Vancouver with the Canadian Australian Mail Service, which, in steamers such as the *Makura*, has now a 17-knot service.

The distances from Vancouver are: to Suva (Fiji), 5215 miles; to Auckland (New Zealand), 6229 miles; to Brisbane (Queensland), 6755 miles.

A Committee appointed by the Imperial Government has taken the evidence of expert witnesses, but has not hitherto succeeded in removing the many difficulties by which the question is attended.

LLOYD'S.

This world-famous institution takes its name and derives its origin from a coffee-house established in Tower Street by one Edward Lloyd towards the end of the 17th century, and removed in 1692 to the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane. In 1773 the brokers and underwriters frequenting the house, to the number of 79, took rooms on the north-west side of the Royal Exchange, where ever since this great institution has been established. In 1870 an Act of Incorporation was applied for, and obtained in '71. The objects were described as being (1) the carrying on of the business of marine insurance by members of the society, (2) the protection of the interests of members of the society in respect of shipping and cargoes and freight, and (3) the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information. To carry out the third object Lloyd's has a staff of about 1500 agents in all parts of the world constantly reporting to headquarters, where clerks are employed both day and night.

Lloyd's also maintains an extensive system of signal stations for reporting vessels, etc., which is of great benefit to the shipping community. An inquiry office is also maintained, where the relations of crew or passengers may obtain, without cost, information concerning the movements of the vessel in which they are interested. In addition to "Lloyd's List," published daily, the Corporation publish "Lloyd's Weekly Shipping Index" every Thursday, "Lloyd's Calendar" annually, and "Lloyd's Book of House Flags and Funnels." A "Captains' Register" is kept, consisting of a biographical dictionary of all the certificated commanders of the British mercantile marine, about 24,000 in all. The record of losses is kept in the "Loss Book."

The medal of the Society is presented to those who have, by extraordinary exertions, contributed to the saving of life at sea; and the Medal for Meritorious Services is granted to officers and others who, by extraordinary exertions, have contributed to the preservation of vessels or cargoes. In 1803 "Lloyd's Patriotic Fund" was established for the relief of sailors and soldiers, their relatives and dependants, who suffered in the great war. This fund is still administered by trustees, the majority of whom are members of Lloyd's, the chairman being Mr. Herbert de Rougemont.

Lloyd's is, of course, open only to members and subscribers. Members of Lloyd's may be either underwriting or non-underwriting members. There are also annual subscribers and

associates. Underwriters are required to deposit with the Committee in respect of liabilities incurred on account of marine and transport risks at least £5000 in approved securities, the dividends on which are received by the depositor. The Committee have also adopted a system under which separate security, applicable only to claims on fire policies and other policies not covering marine and transport risks, is required from members on their admission, and members who engage in such business, and who were elected before the adoption of this system, have generally furnished similar security. A system has also been instituted under which all underwriting moneys are held in trust for underwriting purposes only; and Underwriters' accounts are annually audited by approved accountants who certify as to the solvency of the Underwriter. Members are also required to pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £21. But those members elected prior to Dec. 31st, '92, only pay an annual subscription of £16 10s. Non-underwriting members are exempted from the deposit, but pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £7 7s. Subscribers pay annually £7 7s. and associates £5 5s.

Secretary, Captain Edward Fitzmaurice Inglesfield, R.N.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

This is a Society voluntarily maintained by the shipping community with the primary object of the classification of vessels. It is the recognised authority on such matters all over the world. The Society's affairs are managed by a committee of 61 members, composed of merchants, shipowners, and underwriters, elected at the principal shipping centres of the country. In technical matters affecting the Society's rules for the construction of vessels and machinery, the Committee has the advantage of the co-operation of a body of experts, 15 in number, selected by the principal institutions of the United Kingdom associated with naval architecture and engineering, the iron and steel and forgemaking industries. Branch Committees of the Society are established on the Mersey and on the Clyde. In the case of new vessels, after the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Committee, the building of the vessels proceeds under the supervision of the Society's surveyors, who, when the vessels are completed, send a detailed report to the Committee, by whom the class is assigned. The highest class for iron and steel vessels is represented by the character 100Ar, and for wooden vessels by Ar. It is from the latter character that the phrase "At Lloyd's" is derived.

In addition to the classification of vessels other duties have from time to time been entrusted to the Society. Under the authority of Government it controls the testing of anchors and chains at all the public proving-houses in the country. During the year ended June 30th, 1910, over 346 miles of chain cable and 6843 anchors were tested. Lloyd's Register has, moreover, been entrusted by Parliament with the duty of assigning freeboards to vessels under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the load lines of 15,374 vessels have been dealt with by the Committee. The Society also conducts the testing of steel used in the construction of vessels and machinery. During the above-stated

period 759,987 tons of steel were submitted to the tests required by the Rules.

On June 30th, 1910, 10,302 vessels of 20,535,487 tons were classed in the Society's Register Book. At the end of September 1910 352 vessels of 1,022,660 tons were building at home and abroad under the supervision of a surveying staff which includes at present 317 officers stationed at all the principal shipping centres of the world. During the 10 years ended June 30th, 1910, 12,145,107 tons of new vessels were classed by the Society.

Lloyd's Register was established in 1834 by the amalgamation of the two rival registers of shipping which then existed—viz., the "Green Book," founded in 1760 by a Committee of Underwriters, and the "Red Book," founded in 1708 by a Committee of Shipowners. Lloyd's Register issues annually to its subscribers a very bulky Register Book, containing full particulars of not only vessels classed with the Society, but also of all seagoing vessels and steel and iron vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America. The 1910-11 edition of the Register Book contains over 30,000 vessels of 100 tons and upwards. A Register of Yachts is also published annually, giving detailed particulars of 7500 yachts of all nationalities. Another Register is also issued yearly by the Society in New York, giving similar particulars of 3406 yachts belonging to the United States and Canada. The Society publishes very complete statistical returns quarterly and annually regarding vessels building and vessels lost all over the world. See MERCANTILE MARINE. Offices: 71, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

TRINITY HOUSE.

Trinity House was incorporated in the year 1514, by King Henry VIII. In the present day the Trinity House exists in several capacities: (1) As the General Lighthouse Authority for England and Wales, the Channel Islands, and Gibraltar, it deals with the lighthouses, light-vessels, buoys, beacons, fog-signals, and removal of dangerous wrecks on our shores, exercising control over the Local Light Authorities within their own area, as well as over the other General Lighthouse Authorities of the United Kingdom. There are District Stations at Blackwall, Sunderland, Yarmouth, Harwich, Ramsgate, Cowes, Penzance, Milford Haven, Cardiff, Holyhead, and Gibraltar. (2) As the Chief Pilotage Authority of the kingdom it has the management of all matters relating to pilots and pilotage in the London, English Channel, and certain other districts on our coasts. (3) As an Ancient Corporation it possesses estates and almshouses, and awards pensions and bounties to distressed mariners and their widows. (4) As Nautical Advisers two of the Elder Brethren in turn assist the Judges in the Admiralty Division of the High Courts of Justice in determining marine causes tried at law. The Elder Brethren consist of members of the Royal Family and statesmen, retired officers of high rank in the Royal Navy, and commanders in the mercantile marine, as shown in the accompanying list:—Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught; Deputy-master, Capt. H. A. Blake; Elder Brethren, H.M. King George V., Capt. Sir G. R. Vyvyan (retired), Capt. Arthur Edward Barlow (retired), The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., Rear-Admiral Hector B. Stewart, The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., Capt.

Adolphus Edmund Bell, Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B., Capt. A. W. Clarke, Capt. Robert Hoare, The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Capt. Laurence Hugh Crawford, C.B., The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., The Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne, K.G., Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., Capt. Oswald Percival Marshall, Capt. Thomas Golding, Capt. J. G. H. Flint, The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., Capt. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G. Secretary, Arthur Owen. Headquarters, Trinity House, Tower Hill, London.

SHIPPING SOCIETIES.

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, Ltd., is a general mercantile and shipping exchange. It was opened in April 1903, is an amalgamation of the old Baltic in Threadneedle Street and the Shipping Exchange in Billiter Street, and consists of nearly 2500 members, merchants, shipowners and brokers (grain, shipping, oil, oil-seed, etc.). Chairman, W. Bridges Webb; Secretary, J. A. Findlay; Offices, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom consists of 30 shipowners' associations of the United Kingdom. It communicates with the chief Government Departments on all matters affecting the interests of British merchant shipping. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by an executive council, to which each affiliated association elects one member. President, Sir Edward Hain; Vice-President, Sir Walter Runciman, Bart.; Secretary, W. H. Cooke, B.A., Barrister-at-law. Offices, 5, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, Oct. '81. The L. C. of C. takes cognisance of, and action in regard to, all questions affecting the good of the community at large, which from time to time occupy the attention of the mercantile world. The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council. From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into sections, each dealing with subjects of interest to particular classes of business men, and 40 trades have already been organised in this way. The Chamber has on its premises a good commercial library, and through its Statistical and Information Department inquiries on an immense variety of matters connected with commerce, etc., are conducted. The Chamber issues certificates of origin for goods exported to Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Russia, Servia, Spain, Switzerland, and Turkey, both to members and non-members; special certificates on trade customs and usages as required; also commercial travellers' certificates for Switzerland, Russia, Spain, and other countries. The Commercial Education Department issues certificates for proficiency in commercial subjects, the number of candidates sitting for examination for senior and junior certificates and for teachers' diplomas in 1910 being 11,605, as against 10,380 in 1909. An Employment Department furnishes fully qualified mercantile assistants and procures employment free of charge for commercial education certificate holders. The Chamber of Commerce Journal is issued monthly, price 6d. President, The Right Hon. Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O., Office, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C. Secretary, Charles E. Musgrave.

RAILWAYS.

The length of the world's railways is about 620,000 miles. The United States heads the mileage with 234,000; then follow in order Russia 41,000 miles; Germany 37,000 miles; India 31,000 miles; France 30,000 miles; Austria-Hungary 26,000 miles; the United Kingdom 23,280 miles; Canada 22,966 miles; Australia 16,250 miles; and Argentina 15,500 miles.

The total capital invested in the world's railways is about £9,250,000,000.

In the United Kingdom.

The Railway Returns issued by the Board of Trade show that the total railway mileage open in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31st, 1909, was 23,280, viz.:

16,045 miles in England and Wales,
3,844 in Scotland,
3,391 in Ireland.

These figures represent "length of line" only, irrespective both of the number of tracks and of sidings. Thus, of the total mileage of 23,280, single track accounts for 10,284; double track, 11,563; three tracks, 203; and four tracks, or more, 1,140. The total length of "track" is 39,622 miles. Adding to this figure the length of sidings, reduced to single track (14,350), we get a total of 53,972 miles of track. Compared with 1908, the "length of line open" shows an increase of 75 miles, and the "length of track" (including sidings) an increase of 303 miles.

The English and Welsh railway companies owned on the date mentioned 19,390 locomotives, 181 steam and 862 electric motor carriages, and 651,797 other vehicles; the Scotch 2495 locomotives, 4 steam rail motor carriages, and 161,101 other vehicles; and the Irish 893 locomotives, 13 steam rail and 2 electric motor carriages, and 24,612 other vehicles.

Companies' Capital.

The total paid-up capital of the companies was at the end of 1909 £1,314,400, of which about £197,000,000, or approximately 15 per cent., represents nominal additions due to consolidation, conversion, or division of stocks. The increase in capital during 1909 was about £1,000,000 in the ordinary, £1,300,000 in the preference and guarantee, and £1,000,000 in the loans and debenture stock, making a total increase of £3,300,000, as compared with £16,500,000 in 1908, and £7,750,000 in 1907.

Receipts, etc.

The following statement shows the gross receipts from each class of passenger traffic in the last two years:—

	1909. £	1908. £
Ordinary passengers:		
First class . . .	3,272,000	3,271,000
Second class . . .	2,403,000	2,715,000
Third class . . .	31,658,000	32,111,000
Season-ticket holders .	4,617,000	4,518,000
Mails, parcels, excess luggage, carriages, horses, dogs, etc. .	9,255,000	0 040 000
Total . . .	51,205,000	51,644,000

Details of Expenditure.

The following is an analysis of the expenditure of the companies per train mile:—

	d.
Maintenance of way	6'37
Locomotive power	11'72
Rolling stock	3'61
Traffic expenses	12'29
General charges	1'71
Rates and taxes	2'86
Government duty*	0'20
Compensation:	
To employees	0'14
Personal injuries to passengers . .	0'07
Damage to goods	0'21
Legal and Parliamentary expenses .	0'18
Miscellaneous	1'26

Total (exclusive of expenditure on steam-boats, docks, harbours, and canals) . . 40'62

* For Great Britain only. The railway passenger duty is not charged in Ireland.

Numbers of Passengers.

The following table compares the numbers of ordinary passengers of each class (exclusive of season-ticket holders) carried during each of the years 1908 and 1909:—

	1909.	1908.
First class	29,416,000	30,888,000
Second class	30,796,000	34,089,000
Third class	1,204,860,000	1,213,138,000
Total	1,265,081,000	1,278,115,000

The decrease in the number of third-class passengers is the first recorded. It appears to be largely attributable to the circumstance that the exhibition held at Shepherd's Bush in 1908 attracted visitors in much greater numbers than did the exhibition held on the same site in 1909. Unsettled weather and increased tramway competition also appear to have been contributory causes.

The number of passengers conveyed by the "tube" railways of the metropolis exceeded 168,000,000 in 1909, as compared with 161,000,000 in 1908. In spite of the increase in the number of passengers carried, the gross receipts of the "tube" railways from ordinary passengers decreased by £6,000 or 0·5 per cent. as compared with the decrease of 1·4 per cent. in revenue from third-class passengers generally. If the figures relating to "tube" passengers be eliminated from those shown above, the decrease, both in numbers of third-class passengers and in receipts from such passengers, is found to be approximately 1·5 per cent.

Electrical Working.

At the end of 1909 the length of line (in equivalent of single track) worked solely by electricity was 204½ miles, and that 220½ miles were being worked partly by electricity. The corresponding lengths of line at the end of 1908 were 204½ and 200½ miles respectively. The total quantity of electrical energy used in 1909 was 253,294,628 Board of Trade units as compared with 249,287,308 in 1908.

Accidents.

During the year 1909, 971 persons were killed and 7,592 were injured by accidents due

to the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles. The average yearly figures for the previous ten years were 1,155 and 7,036 respectively. This shows a decrease in the number of fatal, and an increase in the non-fatal cases. The greatest increase occurred in the cases of accidents to railway servants, and is no doubt largely due (apart from the increase in the number of men employed) to the operation of the order of the Board of Trade of Dec. 21st, 1906, which requires non-fatal accidents to railway servants to be reported whenever they are such as to cause the person injured to be absent from his ordinary work for a whole day at any time, and partly to the fact that a considerable number of accidents occurring in goods sheds and warehouses previously re-

turned as Factory Accidents have been included in the Board of Trade Returns for the past three years. During the year 1909 only one passenger lost his life in an accident to the train by which he was travelling—the first case for a period of more than twenty months, while the number injured, viz. 390, was low compared with the average of previous years. So far as the records extend there has been only two years, 1901 and 1908, in which no passengers were killed in train accidents. The averages for the ten years 1898-1907 were 21 killed and 626 injured. The numbers of railway servants killed and injured in train accidents in 1909 were 16 and 129 respectively. The corresponding averages for the 10 years 1898-1907 were 12 killed and 150 injured.

THE KING'S HIGHWAY.

Under the provisions of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909, the Treasury appoints five persons to constitute a Road Board "for the purposes of improving the facilities for road traffic in the United Kingdom, and of the administration of the road improvement grant." The grant consists at present of the proceeds of the graduated tax on motor-cars and the tax of 3d. a gallon on motor vehicles, which were estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be worth about £600,000 in the financial year 1909-10, and to increase rapidly in productiveness. Lord Denman stated in the House of Lords in July that there was then available a sum of approximately £300,000 in respect of the proceeds of motor spirit duty, less the cost of collection for 1909-10; and there would be available in respect of the current financial year the net proceeds of that duty and the proceeds of motor-car licences for 1909-10 and 1910-11. The receipts from the spirit duty for 1910-11 would be £400,000, and from motor-car licences for the two years £520,000, making a total of £920,000. From that total must be deducted the cost of collection.

The Road Board have power to act either directly by themselves in constructing and maintaining new roads, or indirectly through the existing highway authorities, to whom they may make grants or loans, with the approval of the Treasury, in consideration of the authorities undertaking either to construct such new roads or effect such improvement in existing roads as appear to the Board to be required for facilitating traffic. Under the terms "improvement of roads" are included the widening of any road, the cutting off the corners of any road where land is required to be purchased for that purpose, the levelling of roads, the treatment of a road for mitigating the nuisance of dust, and the doing of any other work in respect of roads beyond ordinary repairs essential to placing a road in a proper state of repair; and the expression "roads" includes bridges, viaducts, and subways. The sums expended by the Road Board out of income on the construction of new roads or the acquisition of land, or in respect of any loan raised for any such purpose, must not in any year exceed one-third of the estimated receipts of the Road Board for that year.

Both the Road Board and highway authorities may apply to the Development Commis-

sioners for compulsory powers for the acquisition of land.

The following are the members of the Board: Sir George S. Gibb (chairman), Right Hon. Lord Pirrie, K.P., Right Hon. Lord Kingsburgh (Sir John Hay Macdonald), Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, Lord St. Davids, Sir Charles Rose, Bart.; Secretary, W. Rees Jeffreys.

The third International Road Congress was held in Brussels in 1910. The 1911 Congress is to be held in London.

In a *Times* article on the first International Road Congress, held in Paris in 1908, it was stated that there are in Great Britain 27,556 miles of main roads, and 117,000 miles of good secondary roads. Their money value was estimated thus:—

Main roads, 27,556 miles at } £5000 per mile	£137,780,000
Secondary roads, 117,000 miles } at £2500 per mile	£292,500,000
Total value	£430,280,000

Great Britain spent in 1906 £2,011,538 on the 27,556 miles of main roads, which works out at £73 per mile.

France spent in 1906 £1,224,558 on 23,823 miles of *routes nationales*, and the expense worked out at £51 per mile.

The increase in the cost of the maintenance of main roads since they have been used by mechanically driven vehicles is shown by statistics collected by Mr. H. T. Wakelam, the Middlesex County Surveyor. During the past ten years the average increase of cost in 41 counties has been 41 per cent. Only in Staffordshire has there been a decrease, which is 10 per cent. The lowest increase is shown by East Yorkshire—viz. 4 per cent.; and the highest is in Surrey, where the increase is 133 per cent. In Middlesex the increase has been only 7 per cent., a fact attributed by Mr. Wakelam to the use on the roads of only the best and toughest basalts, while the roads are painted each year with liquid bituminous covering applied in a boiling state.

The Roads Improvement Association was formed in '86 and incorporated in '98, to secure reform in the system of administering the highways of the United Kingdom, and to obtain better, wider, and more numerous roads and footways. Hon. Sec., W. E. Rich. Offices: Caxton House, Westminster.

OUR INLAND WATERWAYS.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The total mileage of canals and navigations at present used in the United Kingdom is about 4670 miles. Of this total extent about 3639 miles lie in England and Wales, 183 in Scotland, and 848 in Ireland. About 3310 miles are not railway-owned or controlled; 1360 miles, or nearly a third of the whole extent, are so owned or controlled. The net revenue from these waterways in 1905 was as follows: England and Wales, £536,554; Scotland, £22,096; Ireland, £25,690: total, £584,340. A considerable proportion of this revenue was, however, derived from the letting of land and from other sources not directly connected with navigation. The total net rental from navigation tolls in 1905 was £232,697.

Waterways are of three kinds: canals; canalised rivers, often called "navigations"; and open rivers, including estuaries. The following table summarises, approximately, these divisions as they exist in England and Wales:—

	Miles.
Canals	1,927
Navigations	1,373
Open rivers	813
Total	4,053

By far the larger part of these waterways forms part of a connected system—that is to say, a cargo-boat of the narrower kind can pass, though often by devious routes, from any point to any point upon that system. This connected system lies chiefly in the English Midlands and in the southern part of the Northern Counties. It is entirely unconnected by inland water routes with the Scottish canals and rivers.

In 1906 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the canals and inland navigations of the United Kingdom and to report on: (1) Their present condition and financial position. (2) The causes which have operated to prevent the carrying out of improvements by private enterprise, and whether such causes are removable by legislation. (3) Facilities, improvements, and extensions desirable in order to complete a system of through communication by water between centres of commercial, industrial, or agricultural importance, and between such centres and the sea. (4) The prospect of benefit to the trade of the country compatible with a reasonable return on the probable cost. (5) The expediency of canals being made or acquired by public bodies or trusts and the methods by which funds for the purpose could be obtained and secured, and what should be the system of control and management of such bodies.

The Commission was thus constituted: Lord Shuttleworth (Chairman), Lord Kenyon, Lord Brassey, G.C.B., Lord Farrer, Sir John Dorington, Sir John Brunner, M.P., Sir Francis Hopwood, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. J. Crossley, M.P., Messrs. Russell Rea, M.P., J. F. Remnant, M.P., P. Snowden, M.P., Henry Vivian, M.P., L. A. Waldron, M.P., R. C. H. Davison, C.E., J. P. Griffith, C.E., Dr. A. J. Herbertson, J. C. Inglis, C.E., H. F. Killick, and Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Wilson. Later Lord Kenyon resigned, and Mr. M. J. Birch was added to the Commission. The

Commission published from time to time a number of volumes of evidence, interim reports, and statistics as to British and foreign canals, which have been summarised in previous editions of the ANNUAL. The Final Report on the Canals of England and Wales and Scotland was issued in December, 1909 [Cd. 4979, price 2s. 11d.] The Commissioners, with the exceptions hereafter to be noted, were of opinion that, as a whole, the evidence presented to them showed that "waterways, even in their present condition, can obtain some share of local traffic in populous and industrial districts, where numerous works or collieries and wharves are situated on their banks or in their neighbourhood. In such cases, waterways are competing not against their modern rival, the railway, but against their original rival, the road. But the evidence also shows that our waterways do not, except to a small extent, and therefore, it may be assumed, cannot, in their present state, effectively compete with railways for long-distance traffic of any kind."

The survival of the existing traffic in England is probably due, to a considerable extent, to the nature of the labour employed. Just as, in many parts of the country, farming is most successfully carried on by a small farmer and his family, so inland navigation is mainly worked by families of small means living day and night in barges. In 1906 there were in England and Wales 12,782 canal boats registered for use as dwellings, besides the open barges and lighters not so registered. Carrying, throughout the United Kingdom, is conducted generally by small firms and owners of a few boats. The traffic carried on the waterways consists for the most part of articles the value of which is least in proportion to their bulk. The information collected in the returns made to the Commission shows that by far the larger part of the total traffic by water consists of coal (which provides 45 per cent. of the total tonnage), iron ore and pig-iron; building materials, such as stone, bricks, tiles and slates, timber, cement; road material; sand, gravel, and clay; town manure, refuse and sweepings; with some grain, artificial manures and food stuffs, etc.

After considering at length the great policy of waterway improvement adopted in France, Belgium, and Germany, and the results of that policy, the Commissioners believed that, with the modifications which differing circumstances make necessary, it could be applied to this country. Their first recommendation is the constitution of a central public authority, or Waterway Board, consisting of three or five Commissioners, which should acquire certain existing routes by a procedure resembling that adopted in the Port of London Act. The routes in question constitute what is popularly known as the "Cross," since they take the plan, roughly, of a St. Andrew's cross with its centre at Birmingham and its extremities at London, Hull, Liverpool, and Gloucester. The Commissioners propose that the navigation over these routes should be made capable of accommodating barges of 100 tons at an

estimated cost of about 17½ millions, to be defrayed in part by the State. They do not, however, press the adoption of this scheme without further inquiry. They recommend that the Waterway Board should, on appointment, "review the whole situation on the lines of practical business"; and they further suggest that the Development Commissioners under the new Act might exercise controlling functions over the waterways, leaving practical administration to the Waterway Board, as in the case of the roads and the Road Board.

The report was signed without reservation by only eleven of the nineteen commissioners. Lord Farrer, Sir John Wilson, Mr. L. A. Waldron, and Mr. H. F. Killick were not satisfied by the evidence that improved waterways would supply cheap transit as compared with railways, or that there was any prospect of a reasonable return on capital invested in the acquisition and improvement of waterways. Nor could they support the suggestion of the majority that the cost of acquisition of waterways, as distinct from that of improvement, should be borne by the State, either without any pecuniary return, or on other and less onerous terms than apply to outlay on improvements. "The arrangement," they said, "seems to us to be either unnecessary or undesirable, unnecessary if, as some members of the Commission consider, there is a prospect of a reasonable return on capital thus invested, and undesirable if there is no such prospect, because tending to produce an erroneous idea of the financial result of the operation."

Mr. Russell Rea signed the report with a reservation dissenting from that portion of the majority scheme which contemplated the work of improving the Rivers Trent and Severn, so as to admit sea-going vessels of 750 tons to Nottingham and Worcester, and of 600 tons to Stourport. Mr. J. F. Remnant disagreed with the majority report almost in its entirety. He contended that "the causes which have operated to prevent the carrying out of improvements in canals by private enterprise are economic in their origin.

Capital is not forthcoming from the public for the maintenance of a system recognised to be obsolete, and the evidence showed that there is no probability of its being provided from this source. Legislation cannot alter this, and it is no more justifiable that the State should find the capital required for this purpose than that it should attempt by the same means to revive the running of stage-coaches or other antiquated methods of transit." Mr. R. C. H. Davison and Mr. J. C. Inglis also disagreed. Mr. Davison urged that such waterways as show signs of vitality should receive every encouragement to become more efficient; and that the Development Commissioners should have powers conferred upon them to promote the amalgamation and unification of such canals into groups, on the application of the predominant member or members of such groups; and to acquire, by agreement or compulsorily, and hand over to such groups any railway-owned canals necessary to complete them. He could not, however, join in the recommendation "that the State should find vast sums of money for the improvement of inland waterways, for, in addition to there being no prospect of a reasonable return on capital so expended, improved waterways would not give the traders of this country, as a whole, relief from high transport rates." Mr. Inglis pointed out that the amount of traffic per ton per mile required to give a reasonable return on the cost of carrying out the "Cross" scheme would be more than double the tonnage carried on the waterways of Belgium, which are, admittedly, the most highly developed of any country in the world. He held, moreover, that any question of the application of State funds towards the cheapening of transportation should include consideration of every form of transport, with the object of assisting that form which is best suited to the proved requirements of the trading interests of the nation. In other words, the question of transport must be treated as a whole. It is not, he said, within the sphere of practical politics to draw a dividing line between the different forms.

THE TRAMWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following details are taken from the returns issued by the Board of Trade (Railway Department) as to the Street and Road Tramways and Light Railways of the United Kingdom. The returns are made up to Dec. 31st, 1908, in respect of Companies, and to March 31st, 1909, in respect of Local Authorities.

In 1909 there were 176 undertakings belonging to Local Authorities, with 1680 miles of line open for traffic, and 122 to other than local authorities, with 846 miles open for traffic. The capital expended on the former was £47,134,754, and on the latter £23,888,485.

The number of passengers carried in the year was equal to about 60 times the estimated population of the United Kingdom. Of the total of 1680 miles of line owned by local authorities, 1490 miles were worked by those authorities themselves, and the remaining 190 miles by leasing companies. In 1908 the route mileage open of electric line was 2285 miles out of a total of 2464; in 1909 it was 2360 miles out of 2526. The mileage worked other-

wise than by electric traction had further diminished from 178 miles to 166 miles.

The following are the latest figures, for the year 1908-9:

Authorised Capital . . .	£90,731,680
Paid-up Capital . . .	£70,345,155
Capital expended . . .	£71,023,239
Miles open . . .	2,526
Horses employed . . .	4,243
Loco Engines . . .	48
Cars running, electric . . .	11,361
" " non-electric . . .	1,015
Gross Receipts . . .	£12,641,437
Working Expenses . . .	£3,045,658
Net Receipts . . .	£4,595,779
Appropriated to Interest or Dividend . . .	£1,862,347
Debt Repayment or Sinking Fund . . .	£977,321
Relief of Rates . . .	£280,225
Passengers carried . . .	2,659,981,136
Electrical Energy (B.T. Units) . . .	463,901,137

BRITISH TRADE IN 1910.

THE PROGRESS OF OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

As a preliminary to the detailed consideration of the main trade movements of 1910 it is convenient and useful to examine some of the broader features of our commerce. In this way a clear view may be gained of its general characteristics, and indications of its tendency are afforded. It is also advantageous to regard our general trade in sections, with the purpose of ascertaining in which direction progress and in which retrogression seems to be indicated. By way of introduction to this article, therefore, we give a series of specially compiled tables, designed to show what the general movements have been over a long term of years. We begin with a table showing, over a period of nineteen years, what have been the

Sources of British Imports.

Imports from	1890.	1899.	1909.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
Russia	23,751	18,711	36,898
Scandinavia (including Denmark) . .	18,308	27,787	35,247
Germany	26,073	30,123	40,115
Holland	25,901	30,473	37,372
Belgium	17,384	22,862	29,218
France	44,828	53,000	50,691
United States	97,283	120,081	118,270
South and Central America	15,898	22,629	58,659
Other countries . . .	55,105	52,468	71,327
Total foreign . .	324,531	378,134	477,797
British India	32,669	27,740	35,452
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	8,599	10,946	13,668
South Africa	6,006	6,076	9,525
Australasia	20,992	23,622	32,650
New Zealand	8,347	9,669	17,731
N. American Colonies	12,444	20,730	27,674
Other possessions . .	7,014	8,099	10,202
Total colonial . .	96,161	106,902	146,908
Grand total . .	420,692	485,036	624,705

The years compared in the above table were all marked by active trade. In 1890 commerce was very brisk until the Baring crisis near its close, and the figures were better than those of a good many succeeding years. The year 1899 was also noted as being the close of a prosperous period, while 1909 was also marked by prosperity and improvement. Hence in the above figures discrepancies due to commercial stagnation are practically eliminated, and we get a good idea of real, as compared with temporary, expansion.

As regards the proportions which our imports from foreign countries bear to those from British possessions, fluctuations of rather a marked character are inevitable, as a large proportion of our receipts consists of agricultural products, shipments of which of course depend upon whether harvests have been good or bad. Taking a long average, however, about three-tenths of the imports come from British possessions, and the proportion does not on the

whole show decided signs of increase. One of the most notable facts in connection with our receipts from foreign countries is the large increase as regards South and Central America, due largely to the remarkable economic development of Argentina. Imports from France are expanding only slowly, but those from the countries of Central Europe show considerable growth.

In the matter of imports from the Colonies and dependencies, the fluctuations as regards India are due to crop variations. Australia sends much more than formerly, and there has been an enormous growth in the case of the North American Colonies, due to great agricultural developments in Canada.

Destination of British Exports.

Our exports mainly consist, as is shown by a later table, of manufactured goods, and are therefore only indirectly affected by climatic conditions. The main cause of the comparatively limited fluctuations in them lies in general economic circumstances, and especially in the alternation of periods of expansion and activity with times of dulness and lack of enterprise. The figures given below cover a period of nineteen years, during which the growth has been large and marked.

Exports to	1890.	1899.	1909.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
Russia	8,846	16,139	18,326
Scandinavia (including Denmark) . .	7,822	14,304	16,655
Germany	39,516	37,978	47,169
Holland	16,446	14,044	16,304
Belgium	13,595	14,587	19,285
France	24,711	22,277	31,515
United States	46,340	34,975	59,254
China and Japan . . .	9,586	15,389	17,177
South and Central America	27,578	21,340	42,383
Other countries . . .	48,290	44,180	65,139
Total foreign . .	233,730	235,213	333,207
British India	35,230	31,968	44,698
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	3,989	4,124	5,355
Australasia	25,456	24,740	35,291
South Africa	9,803	12,209	14,954
N. American Colonies	8,273	8,848	18,751
Other possessions . .	11,771	12,432	17,270
Total colonial . .	94,522	94,521	136,319
Grand total . .	328,252	329,534	469,526

The distribution of our exports among British possessions and foreign countries is proportionately about the same as in the case of imports, and varies within very narrow limits. India is on the whole our best customer, though in 1909 it ranks behind both the United States and Germany, partly as the result of reduced purchasing power in our largest dependency. South America ranks fourth and Germany fifth. It is noteworthy that 43 per cent. of our exports are to European countries.

Percentages of Imports from and Exports to Various Countries.

As supplementary to the foregoing tables, and in order to render comparisons more easy, we give a list of percentages, showing at a glance the proportion which the imports and exports from and to various countries bear to the aggregate figures, the years dealt with being the same as previously selected:—

Percentages of Imports from Various Countries.

Imports from	1890.	1899.	1909.
Russia	5·6	3·9	6·0
Scandinavia (including Denmark). . .	4·3	5·7	5·8
Germany	6·2	6·2	6·5
Holland	6·2	6·3	6·0
Belgium	4·1	4·7	4·8
France	10·7	11·0	8·1
United States	23·1	24·8	18·1
South and Central America	3·8	4·7	9·5
Other countries	13·1	10·9	11·5
Total foreign	77·1	78·2	76·3
British India	7·8	5·8	5·8
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	2·0	2·2	2·2
South Africa	1·4	1·2	1·2
Australia	5·0	4·8	5·2
New Zealand	2·0	2·0	3·0
N. American Colonies	3·0	4·2	4·5
Other possessions	1·7	1·6	1·8
Total colonial	22·9	21·8	23·7
Grand total	100·0	100·0	100·0

Percentages of Exports to Various Countries.

Exports to	1890.	1899.	1909.
Russia	2·7	4·9	3·9
Scandinavia (including Denmark). . .	2·4	4·3	3·5
Germany	9·3	11·4	10·0
Holland	5·0	4·2	3·4
Belgium	4·1	4·4	4·1
France	7·5	7·0	6·7
United States	14·1	10·6	13·0
China and Japan	2·9	4·7	3·6
South and Central America	8·4	6·4	9·0
Other countries	14·7	13·5	13·9
Total foreign	71·1	71·4	71·1
British India	10·7	9·6	9·5
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	1·2	1·2	1·1
South Africa	3·0	3·7	7·5
Australasia	7·8	7·5	3·1
N. American Colonies	2·6	2·7	4·0
Other possessions	3·6	3·9	3·7
Total colonial	28·9	28·6	28·9
Grand total	100·0	100·0	100·0

NATURE OF THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In addition to the above analysis of what may be described as the geographical distribution of our external trade, it is necessary also to consider its nature. This is done, as regards imports, in the following table, where the goods we receive are dealt with in categories over a period of eleven years:—

Imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

	1899.	1904.	1909.
Food-stuffs, etc. (£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
From foreign countries	166,964	174,957	188,546
From British possessions	43,377	56,445	65,774
Total	210,341	231,402	254,320
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.			
From foreign countries	100,957	133,751	156,127
From British possessions	49,665	48,462	64,018
Total	150,622	182,213	220,145
Articles wholly or partly manufactured.			
From foreign countries	108,254	120,591	131,099
From British possessions	13,334	14,578	16,572
Total	121,588	135,169	147,671
Miscellaneous.			
From foreign countries	1,958	1,721	2,025
From British possessions	526	534	544
Total	2,484	2,255	2,569
Summary.			
From foreign countries	378,133	431,020	477,797
From British possessions	106,902	120,019	146,908
Grand total	485,035	551,039	624,705

It will be seen that food-stuffs constitute the most important section of our imports. The density of our population and the fact that wheat and many other food staples can be cheaply produced in countries where the soil is prolific and land abundant and cheap renders us more and more dependent on over-sea supplies, which are carried to British ports at very low freights. The considerable increase in the figures of 1909 over those of 1904 does not wholly represent larger consumption, inasmuch as prices would meanwhile rise, but it does so to a very large extent.

Expansion in our manufactures is clearly in-

dictated by the largely increased imports of raw materials, of which the most important, in the order named, are cotton, wool, and timber. The first, as shown elsewhere (see *TEXTILE INDUSTRIES*, p. 322), still comes mainly from the United States. Australasia is the chief source of our wool supply, though Argentina, South Africa, and Asia Minor are also important contributors. Building timber comes principally from Scandinavia, Russia, and Canada, and hard woods from tropical countries.

Our manufactured imports show a steady increase, but it has to be remembered that they largely consist of goods not produced here at all, or those which, from climatic and other reasons, can be more advantageously produced elsewhere. Under this head also are included some articles in a partly manufactured state, which really form raw materials for various industries in this country.

Exports of Home Products to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

	1899.	1904.	1909.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
Food-stuffs, etc.			
To foreign countries	6,420	8,782	14,563
To British possessions	6,452	8,145	9,046
Total .	12,872	16,927	23,609
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.			
To foreign countries	26,271	32,237	47,891
To British possessions	2,489	3,442	2,877
Total .	28,760	35,679	50,768
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.			
To foreign countries	142,070	145,448	185,922
To British possessions	77,521	98,377	111,224
Total .	219,591	243,825	297,146
Miscellaneous.			
To foreign countries	2,065	2,306	4,024
To British possessions	1,203	1,973	2,633
Total .	3,268	4,279	6,657
Summary.			
To foreign countries	176,827	188,773	252,401
To British possessions	87,665	111,937	125,779
Grand total .	264,492	300,710	378,180

Exports in 1909 were larger even than in 1907, previously the record year, and bid fair to show a further considerable improvement in 1910. The section of raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured (a very loose classification) largely consists of coal, details with regard to which are given on the next page. More than three-fourths of our exports consist of manufactured goods, in which there was an increase of nearly 22 per cent. between 1904 and 1909.

TRADE MOVEMENTS.

The course of trade in 1910 has been of a decidedly favourable character. The temporary set-back in 1908, the result of the American financial crisis, was followed by a steady improvement in 1909, and by such further increase in 1910 as to make it certain that the last-named year will be a record one. Imports have shown continuous improvement, a good indication that there is a large demand for raw materials. As will be seen from the following table, compiled from official figures, the growth of imports has been very considerable.

Month.	Imports.		
	1908.	1909.	1910.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
January	56,363	53,511	55,921
February	52,428	50,468	51,158
March	52,124	52,043	58,121
April	47,095	49,194	59,555
May	44,258	44,851	55,269
June	46,135	51,721	54,637
July	46,770	50,317	49,384
August	42,739	48,410	52,031
September	48,016	49,474	51,600
October	50,746	52,642	58,047
Totals (10 months)	486,510	502,405	545,338

As regards exports the same favourable features are shown. Every month there has been a decided increase over the corresponding period of 1909, and the total for five-sixths of the year shows a remarkable improvement. There is every present prospect of a continuance of trade expansion.

Month.	Exports (Home Products only).		
	1908.	1909.	1910.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
January	34,319	28,803	34,803
February	31,949	28,024	31,692
March	32,911	31,905	34,392
April	30,705	28,958	35,292
May	31,067	29,526	33,607
June	28,953	29,718	34,800
July	33,705	35,487	38,388
August	30,343	32,115	38,039
September	33,981	32,801	36,904
October	33,007	33,931	37,691
Totals (10 months)	318,670	311,268	356,268

Coal.

The year 1910 has been rather an anxious one for pit-owners. Though exports have been satisfactorily maintained, considerable friction, inconvenience, and even loss have resulted from recent legislation, and prices have tended on the whole to a lower level. Best London coal commanded 18s. per ton at the close of 1909, and rose in February and March 1910 to as high as 20s. 6d., but thereafter slowly declined, until at the end of July the quotation was only 16s., at which level it remained for

some months, advancing, however, by Nov. 1910 to 18s. 6d. per ton. Coal exports for the past eight years have been as follows:—

First nine months.	Exported. Tons.	Shipped for the use of steamers. Tons.
1903 . . .	34,768,110	12,377,704
1904 . . .	36,050,140	12,837,333
1905 . . .	36,679,155	13,071,367
1906 . . .	42,872,853	13,845,545
1907 . . .	48,647,690	13,884,782
1908 . . .	48,533,473	14,490,794
1909 . . .	48,723,638	14,642,879
1910 . . .	48,322,399	14,528,745

Copper.

Under the influence of increasing supplies and of restricted consumption there has been a lack of animation in the copper market, and prices, with some fluctuations, tended in a downward direction during the greater part of the year, though later, on a general limiting of consumption, they improved. In Nov. 1909 the quotation for G.M.B. stood at £58, rising, owing to rumours of the formation of a trust in America, to £61 10s. by the end of the year. It remained fairly firm during the first three months of 1910, but thereafter pretty steadily declined, until it stood at £53 10s. in the middle of July. Thereafter there was some recovery, but the price in the middle of September was only £56 per ton. Between then and November there was a steady upward movement, the price in the latter month being £58.

Imports of copper ore, which showed a marked decline in 1909, further diminished slightly in 1910, while those of unwrought or partly wrought copper fell off greatly, being only tons for the first ten months, as compared with tons for the corresponding period of 1909. Considerably more than half of our whole receipts are now from the United States, the other important contributors being Chili and Australia.

Cotton.

(See TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, p. 322.)

The year 1910 was eventful, if unsatisfactory, for the cotton industry. The knowledge that the American crop would be considerably below the average kept the price of the raw material throughout at so high a level as to be greatly inimical to the interests of manufacturers, who also suffered from the world's markets being overstocked with piece goods, as the result of the previous boom. As, further, the number of mills has increased greatly of late, short time was the rule rather than the exception, and machinery did not run more, on the average, than four days a week. The position was further complicated by a serious labour dispute, which came to a head in the early autumn. During the coming year conditions are likely to be better, but there is no present expectation of anything like a bumper American crop in 1910-11. The fluctuations in the price of Middling Upland have been less than usual, but it has throughout commanded a high figure. Early in Nov. 1909 it stood at 7⁹/₁₆d., rising to 8 4⁹/₁₆d. early in Jan. 1910. This proved about a

maximum, but the price never fell seriously below 8d., and was often well above that figure. It stood at 7⁸/₁₆d. early in Nov. 1910. Exports of cotton yarn showed rather a serious decline, amounting for the first ten months of 1910 to 157,829,700 lb., as compared with 182,224,400 lb. in the same period of 1909. More than a third of the total went to Germany and Holland, whose requirements showed practically no decline. Shipments to India showed, however, a considerable decline, while Turkey, the United States, and China were all much poorer customers. The export of cotton piece goods was larger than in 1909, the total for the first ten months increasing from 4,776,130,000 yards to 4,959,446,500 yards. India, by far our largest customer, ordered rather more freely, and deliveries to Australia, Argentina, and Germany increased. On the other hand, poorer shipments were made to Turkey, China, and the Dutch East Indies. Exports of cotton thread fell off nearly 20 per cent.

Flax and Linen.

Flax showed a hardening tendency during the past year. The price of Riga ZK, which was £31 per ton early in Nov. 1909, rose to £36 in the spring, and though thereafter it fell on new-crop prospects, it was quoted at £33 per ton early in Nov. 1910. Our imports, mainly from Russia, showed a decided decline, owing to scarcity. Exports of linen yarn increased, the total for the first ten months of 1910 being 15,451,900 lb., as compared with 12,574,800 lb. for the same period of 1909. Our principal customers, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and the United States, all bought more freely. Shipments of linen piece goods showed a small decrease during the first ten months of the year (from 183,937,000 to 183,031,600 yards), for though the United States, by far our most important customer, bought less freely, there was improvement in most other directions. Exports of linen thread showed a marked increase.

Jute.

At the close of 1909 the price of medium jute, which was £14 10s. per ton early in November, had fallen to £13 15s., but throughout 1910 its tendency was in an upward direction, in consequence of expectations, later realised, of a shortage in the Indian crop. The quotation stood at £14 to £14 10s. during the bulk of the year, rising to £15 in August. In September it advanced sharply to £18, on the publication of official figures, showing a large crop decrease. Early in November the price was over £19 per ton. Exports of jute yarn again exhibited slight improvement, the figures for the first ten months of 1910 being 49,121,900 lb., as compared with 45,244,700 lb. for the same period of 1909. Shipments of piece goods showed, however, a diminution, from 155,783,700 yards for the first ten months of 1909 to 146,437,600 yards for the corresponding period of 1910. Deliveries to all our principal customers were on a rather smaller scale.

Iron and Steel.

Formerly the price of iron warrants was regarded as an accurate barometer of the iron and steel trades, but that this is no longer the case is shown by the course of events in 1910. Trade was undoubtedly improving on the whole,

though more slowly than was hoped, and business in shipbuilding was fairly active up to the time of the unfortunate lock-out in the late summer. At the same time the price of pig-iron showed pretty well throughout a sagging tendency, falling from 52s. 1½d. per ton at the beginning of the year to 48s. 4½d. early in July. Thereafter there was some recovery, the quotation reaching 49s. 0d. in August. The price early in Nov. 1910 was 49s. 10d. per ton. Exports of pig-iron, as we anticipated a year ago, have shown improvement, comparative figures being as follows:—

Exports of Pig-Iron.

	First nine months.	1908. Tons.	1909. Tons.	1910. Tons.
Sweden	42,572	41,902	55,471	
Germany, Holland, and Belgium ..	411,634	214,115	237,297	
France	125,229	89,883	85,849	
Italy	166,402	125,214	113,457	
Japan	40,264	69,612	53,096	
British Colonies and India	66,982	110,111	128,066	
United States ..	39,111	82,989	149,638	
Other countries ..	123,636	105,298	99,303	
Total	995,830	839,124	922,182	

There was a falling off in the export of steel rails, owing to diminution in the world's railway construction; but exports of wire, of galvanized sheets, and of tinned plates expanded in a marked degree.

Tea.

In 1909 tea prices advanced sharply, but in 1910 they were almost stationary. India Pekoe, which stood at 7d. per lb. in November of the earlier year, rose to 7½d. by January 1910, and was steady at that figure throughout. The growth of tea production during the past nine years is shown in the following table:—

Tea Exports from Principal Tea-producing Countries of the World.

Year.	India. 1000 lb.	Ceylon. 1000 lb.	China. 1000 lb.	Total.* 1000 lb.
1900	192,547	149,265	196,462	616,387
1902	184,027	150,830	206,739	625,057
1904	214,784	157,929	193,861	655,566
1905	217,297	170,184	182,937	652,556
1906	236,732	170,527	188,371	681,826
1907	231,691	182,024	192,761	703,418
1908	233,467	180,049	187,942	700,073
1909	248,031	183,801	190,151	710,387

* Includes exports from Japan, Java, and Natal.

Last year witnessed a very large increase in the exports of India, and indeed improvements all round, though the total of China was still below what it reached in 1907, and was greatly below the level which a decade ago was usual.

The great growth in the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom is shown in the table below. We now use annually four times as much as in 1859, though the population has

meanwhile grown only a little over 50 per cent. In other words, whereas 50 years ago the consumption per head was 2½ lb. per year, it is now 6½ lb. China, which used to be the main source of supply, is now of relatively small importance.

Tea entered for Home Consumption.

Yr.	China. 1000 lb.	India. 1000 lb.	Ceylon. 1000 lb.	Total. 1000 lb.
'59	76,304	None	None.	76,304
'69	101,080	10,716	None.	111,796
'79	126,340	34,092	None.	160,432
'85	113,514	65,678	3,217	182,409
'90	57,530	101,962	34,516	194,008
'95	26,201	116,343	74,024	221,800
'00	13,144	138,025	92,479	249,792
'02	11,531	148,728	85,541	254,440
'05	6,659	150,530	89,386	259,089
'06	5,671	159,235	91,954	270,138
'07	9,729	162,491	87,078	273,990
'08	8,921	157,442	92,960	275,415
'09	8,191	160,147	95,134	283,549
'10*	8,484	133,508	78,094	256,849

* Ten months only.

Sugar.

The price of sugar tended upwards during 1910, owing to scarcity in some important crops. The quotation for 88 per cent. beetroot, which stood at 11s. 8½d. per cwt. in Nov. 1909, rose to 13s. 2d. in January 1910, and for a considerable portion of the year was well over 14s. There was a decline in the autumn, and the price early in November 1910 was 9s. Figures of production for the last seven years are as follows:—

World's Production of Sugar.

Year ending Sept. 1st.	Beetroot. Million tons.	Cane. Million tons.	Total Million tons.
1904 ..	5'88	4'30	10'18
1905 ..	4'93	4'37	9'30
1906 ..	7'22	4'63	11'90
1907 ..	7'15	4'81	11'96
1908 ..	7'03	4'80	11'80
1909 ..	6'93	7'65	14'89
1910 ..	8'15	8'50	16'65

Our imports of refined sugar in 1910 showed an increase, but this was counterbalanced by a decrease in unrefined. Particulars of our purchases during the last eight years are as follows:—

1st ten months.	Refined. Cwts.*	Unrefined. Cwts.	Total. Cwts.
1903 ..	16,197,690	10,490,532	26,688,222
1904 ..	14,291,745	12,038,464	26,330,209
1905 ..	11,639,512	11,195,999	22,835,511
1906 ..	14,818,360	12,761,001	27,600,964
1907 ..	16,230,882	12,197,194	28,428,076
1908 ..	15,844,607	11,716,440	27,561,047
1909 ..	15,084,174	12,585,014	27,669,076
1910 ..	12,079,911	14,973,947	27,952,858

* Includes candy for the last four years.

Our exports of confectionery, jam, etc., continue to increase in a very satisfactory manner, as will be seen from the following table:—

Exports of Confectionery, Jam, etc.

Year	Cwts.	£
1901	309,251	749,572
1902	335,228	845,819
1903	319,931	802,879
1904	314,879	812,213
1905	345,530	894,242
1906	425,603	1,037,572
1907	429,742	1,081,544
1908	423,956	1,092,001
1909	477,220	1,242,440
1910(10 mths.)	450,273	1,239,107

Wool.

After the sharp upward movement in the price of wool during 1909 some reaction would not have been unnatural, but quotations were very firmly upheld in 1910, at a slightly higher level than that prevailing in the previous year.

The following table gives a bird's-eye view of our imports during the past quarter of a century. It will be seen that the main fluctuations occur in our Colonial supplies, and this is chiefly occasioned by good climatic conditions or otherwise in Australia. The net increase in the quarter of a century is about 25 per cent. The figures for 1909 are the largest hitherto recorded.

Imports into the United Kingdom.

	Colonial. Bales.	Foreign. Bales.	Total. Bales.
1884 ..	1,285,641 ..	318,998 ..	1,604,639
1888 ..	1,534,343 ..	468,617 ..	2,002,960
1892 ..	1,765,904 ..	505,638 ..	2,271,542
1896 ..	1,674,878 ..	402,181 ..	2,077,059
1904 ..	1,194,482 ..	527,182 ..	1,721,664
1905 ..	1,331,538 ..	526,310 ..	1,857,848
1906 ..	1,316,223 ..	599,174 ..	1,915,397
1907 ..	1,629,561 ..	603,105 ..	2,232,666
1908 ..	1,630,832 ..	479,777 ..	2,110,609
1909 ..	1,761,168 ..	650,294 ..	2,411,462

Woollens and Worsteds.

Our exports of wool fabrics and products showed decided expansion in 1910. Our shipments of woollen yarns increased no less than 66 per cent. as compared with 1909, and there was also distinct gain as regards mohair and alpaca yarns. The demand for woollen piece goods also rose considerably, as will be seen from the following comparative figures for the past eight years:—

1st ten months.	Yards.
1903	42,195,300
1904	54,543,100
1905	59,911,100
1906	67,716,400
1907	72,273,000
1908	63,933,200
1909	64,100,100
1910	79,343,300

Decided improvement has also to be recorded in the worsted branch. Exports of worsted yarn increased from 45,801,700 lb. in the first ten months of 1909 to 53,204,700 lb. in the corresponding period of 1910. In this article Germany is by far our most important customer, taking considerably more than half our total export. The shipments of worsted piece goods were also on a large scale, totalling 80,598,900 yards during the first ten months of 1910. Speaking generally of the woollen and worsted trades, 1910 may be described as a record year from the export point of view.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

The number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31st, 1910, was estimated as follows:—

	Number.	Increase per cent. over 1908-9.	Average Number for each Person.
Letters . . .	2,947,100,000	1'4	65'3
Postcards . . .	866,800,000	0'8	19'2
Halfpenny packets . . .	974,200,000	2'2	21'6
Newspapers . . .	199,600,000	*1'7	4'4
† Parcels . . .	118,190,000	4'6	2'6
Total . . .	5,105,890,000	1'4	113'1

* Decrease.

† This figure includes parcels sent from this country abroad.

The numbers of undelivered postal packets were: Letters, 11,922,000, and postcards, 3,459,000; halfpenny packets, 14,630,000; newspapers, 541,000; and parcels, 262,000. There were 398,924 registered letters and letters containing property posted with insufficient addresses. They contained £15,127 in cash and notes, and £632,705 in bills, cheques, money orders, etc. Letters posted without any address at all and articles found loose in the post numbered 427,000. They included cash and banknotes to the value of £1500, and cheques, etc., to the value of about £16,000.

Inland money orders by post and telegraph numbered 10,104,887, representing an amount of £39,508,461; and foreign and colonial orders numbered 3,334,021, representing a value of £9,383,987. Postal orders numbered 125,855,000, representing a value of £48,106,000.

The number of telegrams sent was 86,884,000.

There were 23,925 post offices open on March 31st, 1910, with a staff of 212,364, of whom 46,263 were women.

The number of parcels sent to and received from places abroad was: Despatched, 3,063,200; received, 1,621,684. According to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the goods exported and imported by Parcel Post during the last three years was:—

	1908.	1909.	1910.
Exports ..	5,072,466 ..	5,170,786 ..	5,387,888
Imports ..	1,457,475 ..	1,444,496 ..	1,488,489

In the Post Office Savings Bank during 1909, £45,300,525 was deposited and £45,220,656 withdrawn. The interest-bearing accounts were as follows:—

	Active Accounts.	Amount Deposited.	Average Deposit.
		£	£ s. d.
England and Wales . .	7,138,154	146,211,882	20 8 8
Scotland . .	366,603	6,970,106	18 19 4
Ireland . .	408,538	11,414,077	27 18 0
U.K. . . .	7,913,295	164,596,065	20 15 0

The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor showed a decrease of 1s. as compared with 1908.

TELEPHONES.

The National Telephone Company, which is an amalgamation of various companies that were formed in the past to develop the telephone industry of the country, is now, under licence from the Postmaster-General, conducting the greatest part of the telephone business in the United Kingdom in local areas, but the trunk lines (consisting of 643 trunk wire centres, 2,666 trunk circuits, and 172,670 miles of wire) connecting the various areas together are, in accordance with the Telegraph Act of 1892, worked by and are the property of the Postmaster-General. The capital expenditure on the trunk-wire system up to March 31st, 1910, was £5,596,756.

The number of trunk-line conversations during the year ended March 31st, 1910, was 26,566,318 (23,502,024 in previous year). The revenue from this service was £662,845 (£573,883 in previous year).

The National Telephone Company at the end of 1909 was working 1566 exchanges, and sending annually over its wires 1,361,134,000 messages. The Company had 503,643 stations, and a gross revenue of over £3,000,000. Under its licence the Company has to pay the Government 10 per cent. of its gross receipts from telephone exchange business. This general licence expires on Dec. 31st, 1911, and the Postmaster-General on Feb. 2nd, 1905, made an Agreement with the Company for the purchase of their system on the expiration of their licence. Under the Agreement the Postmaster-General will purchase, on Dec. 31st, 1911, the plant of the Company, and will take over the business carried on by them up to that date. Provisions are inserted for the purpose of excluding from the purchase plant which is inefficient or unsuitable. The price, which is to be determined by arbitration in case of disagreement, is to be based on what are known as "tramway terms." No payment is to be made in respect of goodwill or profits, except in the case of the Company's private wire business, which can be transacted without a licence (the value of which is to be taken to be three years' purchase of the net profits), and in the case of the four local areas where the licence has been extended beyond 1911 under the Telegraph Act, 1899, as a consequence of municipal competition. During the continuance of their licence the Company are to allow intercommunication without additional charge between their system and that of the Postmaster-General. They are precluded from showing favour or preference as between subscribers, and the rates to be charged by them are confined within certain limits. Conditions were also inserted to ensure the proper maintenance and development of the telephone system until 1911. The servants and officers of the Company (excepting those receiving £700 per annum or upwards) who have been not less than two years continuously in the service of the Company on Dec. 31st, 1911, will be taken into the service of the Post Office.

The municipalities working telephones, and the number of telephones connected with their exchanges, on March 31st, 1910, were the corporations of Portsmouth (2514), Hull (2031), and Guernsey.

The number of subscribers to Post Office Provincial Telephone Exchanges on March 31st, 1909, was 12,618, and the number of telephones rented

was 17,621 (15,937 in previous year). The capital expenditure on provincial exchanges up to 1909 was £1,217,120. These figures exclude the telephone undertakings of Glasgow and Brighton, which were purchased by the Post Office in Sept. and Oct. 1906, and consisted of Glasgow 12,151, and Brighton 1768 telephones.

The number of telephones connected with the Post Office London Telephone system on March 31st, 1910, was 64,200 (55,125 in previous year). There are 766 Post Office call offices open in the London area. The capital expenditure on London exchanges up to 1909 was £3,324,252.

The royalties paid to the Post Office during the year ended March 31st, 1910, were: National Telephone Company, £317,807; other licensees, £2,783.

The telephone revenue of the year, including the value of services rendered to other Departments, was £1,391,377, a decrease of £131,065.

There are International Telephone Lines connecting England and Belgium and England and France.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Wireless Telegraph Act, 1904, rendered it illegal for any person to instal or work wireless telegraph apparatus in the United Kingdom, or on board British ships in territorial waters, except with the licence of the Postmaster-General, and so placed wireless telegraphy under Government control for strategic purposes.

The 56th Report of the Postmaster-General in 1910 stated that 60 licences had been granted: 6 for commercial purposes (8 stations), 5 for private business, including lightships (11 stations), 164 for experimental purposes (242 stations), and 93 for minor cases.

Up to March 31st, 1910, licences had been granted to shipowners covering 130 ships. There were on Lloyd's Register-book in June 1910 702 vessels fitted with wireless telegraphic installations and 459 with submarine signalling apparatus. The majority of these are Atlantic liners, but a considerable number of other vessels, notably railway companies' packets and vessels trading to South America and to the East, have now been equipped.

During the year 1909-10 the Post Office acquired from the Marconi Company and Lloyd's their coast stations in the United Kingdom open for commercial communication with ships. The sums paid to the Company and to Lloyd's were £15,000 and £2,400 respectively. The former amount covered, in addition to the stations in actual operation, the right to use, free of royalty, the existing Marconi patents and any future patents or improvements, for a term of 14 years, for communication for all purposes between stations in the United Kingdom and ships, and between stations on the mainland of Great Britain and Ireland on the one hand and outlying islands on the other hand, or between any two outlying islands; and (except for the transmission of public telegrams) between any two stations on the mainland, and on board Post Office cable ships. The Marconi Company retains its licence for its long-distance stations at Poldhu and Clifden, which are primarily intended for communication with America. The total number of outward radiotelegrams dealt with by the Post Office during the year ended March 31st, 1910, was 3266, as compared with 1817 in 1908-9, and of inward radiotelegrams 27,727, as compared with 22,732.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS.

FORTY-THREE YEARS OF PARTY POLITICS.

In the first years of the Parliament of 1868 only two parties were known to the House of Commons—(1) Conservatives, and (2) Liberals, the latter being subdivided into Whigs and Radicals. Irish members who were not Conservative were classed as Liberal, though they occasionally asserted their independence. The Home Rule movement was started in Dublin by the late Mr. Butt in '70, and soon gained considerable support. At the general election of '74, 56 Home Rulers were returned by Irish constituencies, and in '80 the number rose to 63. After the general election of '85 Mr. Parnell led the Nationalist party numbering in all 86. In the spring of '86 Mr. Gladstone declared himself in favour of Irish Home Rule. An appeal to the country followed, and in Aug. '86 a new Parliament met, consisting of—

Conservatives	316
Liberals	192
Liberal Unionists	77
Nationalists	85

The Conservatives then carried on the government of the country for six years. The Liberal Unionists, although cordially working with and supporting the Conservative Government, remained a separate party, with a separate organisation. The only Unionist to take office was Mr. (afterwards Viscount) Goschen, who, at a crisis in the history of Lord Salisbury's Government, accepted the post (which Lord R. Churchill had resigned) of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Attempts were made to compose the difference between the Gladstonians and Unionists, notably at the famous Round Table Conference, but all failed.

The relations between Mr. Gladstone and the Nationalists after he had accepted Home Rule were most cordial. The even course of events was, however, violently disturbed by the decree made in the Divorce Court proceedings instituted against Mr. Parnell. The result of the memorable discussions in "No. 15" was that 54 Nationalists revolted against his leadership, and 30 remained faithful to him as the exponent of a Home Rule scheme more advanced or complete than, according to his declarations, Mr. Gladstone was prepared to propose. Mr. Parnell died in '91, and Mr. John Redmond became the exponent of his policy and the leader of his following.

1892 to 1895.

The General Election in '92 resulted in the return of—

Conservatives	268
Liberals	275
Liberal Unionists	46
Nationalists and Parnellites	81

Contrary to the expectation of some members of the Opposition, the Liberal and Nationalist alliance held together wonderfully well. In '94 Mr. Gladstone resigned, and Lord Rosebery succeeded to the Premiership. Mr. Labouchere, however, and a number of Radicals acting with him, strongly objected to the appointment of a peer as Premier, and urged the claims of Sir William Harcourt to the position. On June 21st the Government were defeated on the ammunition question in committee on Army Estimates; and

and on the 22nd Lord Rosebery resigned, and Lord Salisbury formed an administration. His Cabinet, as ultimately constituted, consisted of no fewer than nineteen members, of whom fifteen were Conservative. The dissolution of '95 which followed was notable for one thing, in that it marked the disappearance of Mr. Gladstone from Parliamentary life.

1895 to 1900.

The General Election of '95 resulted in giving the Unionist coalition a majority of 152, instead of a minority of 28. There were—

Conservatives	340
Liberals	177
Liberal Unionists	71
Nationalists and Parnellites	82

Lord Rosebery, the leader of the Liberal party, led the Opposition in the House of Lords, and Sir William Harcourt led the Liberal Opposition in the Commons with especial brilliancy and success in the debates on the Education Bill and the Agricultural Rates Act in '96. On Oct. 6th, '96, in the midst of the agitation arising out of the Armenian atrocities, Lord Rosebery resigned the leadership of the party. In Dec. '98 Sir William Harcourt resigned the leadership of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, and Mr. Morley associated himself with him. Eventually Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was chosen to succeed him, and led the party throughout the '99 session. Lord Kimberley led the Liberals in the House of Lords.

The long-divided Irish Parliamentary Party was reunited at a meeting held in Committee Room No. 16, on Jan. 30th, 1900, when a resolution declaring at an end the divisions in the party, and constituting the members one united party, with Mr. John Redmond as Chairman, was carried.

When the Boer War commenced, in '99, the attitude of the main body of the Liberal Opposition was one of criticism of the method of the negotiations of the Government with the Transvaal, but of hearty support of the measures deemed necessary by the Government for an effective and rapid prosecution of the war. There was a section of the party, however, including Mr. Labouchere, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and Mr. Lloyd-George, which denounced the war "as a crime and a blunder committed at the instigation of irresponsible capitalists." The views of this section were represented by the League of Liberals against Aggression and Militarism. In March 1900 the Imperial Liberal Council was formed to represent those who "while adhering to the traditional principles of their party, and being in full sympathy with an advanced policy of social reform on broad and generous lines, are impressed with the duty of maintaining our free, unaggressive and tolerant Empire abroad." The General Election of Oct. 1900 turned almost solely on the question of war, whether it had been just and inevitable or the reverse, and whether the Government's policy as to the settlement should be upheld. The result of the election was—

Conservatives	334
Liberals	186
Liberal Unionists	68
Nationalists	82
giving the Government a majority of 134, as	
against their majority of 152 in '95.	

1901 to 1903.

During 1901 the differences between the Liberal Imperialists and other Liberals became acute at times, though a general meeting of the party on July 9th, 1901, expressed confidence in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The Imperial Liberal Council became the **Liberal Imperialist League**, and Lord Rosebery made his famous **Chesterfield Speech** on Dec. 16th, 1901, outlining a policy of efficiency in regard to the Parliamentary and military machines, advocating legislation in regard to Education, the Housing Question, and Temperance Reform, and, with reference to the war, pronouncing for a receptive attitude as to overtures of peace, and as large and liberal an amnesty as possible when the Boers accepted the arbitrament of the sword and acknowledged that their independence was gone for ever. He said the Liberal Party was now free from the Irish alliance, and must "clean its slate." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said, at St. James's Hall (Jan. 13th, 1902), that he could find no substantial difference between his own views and those expressed by Lord Rosebery, though he criticised the policy of the "clean slate." The result of further speeches was that Lord Rosebery, in a letter to the *Times* (Feb. 21st), said: "Speaking pontifically within his tabernacle, he (Sir Henry) anathematised my declarations on the 'clean slate' and Home Rule. It is obvious that our views on the war and its methods are not less discordant. I remain, therefore, outside his tabernacle, but not, I think, in solitude." The **Liberal League** was then formed (Feb. 26th) to promote the policy of the Chesterfield speech, and the **Liberal Imperialist League** thereupon dissolved.

The chief event of 1902, so far as the Unionist Party were concerned, was the resignation of Lord Salisbury on July 11th, after nearly 14 years' tenure of office as Premier, and the acceptance of the post of Prime Minister by Mr. A. J. Balfour on July 12th, after consultation with Mr. Chamberlain, who assured Mr. Balfour of his entire and cordial support. The by-elections of the year showed some remarkable reductions in the Unionist vote—as, for instance, at North Leeds and Sevenoaks—and this was generally attributed to hostility to the Education Act. The **Irish Party** showed signs of dissension during the year, and some of the members grouped themselves round Mr. Healy.

The Fiscal Question.

The year 1903 (and, though not to the same extent, the year 1904) was completely overshadowed by the **Fiscal Question**.

The proposals made by Mr. Chamberlain and somewhat hesitatingly endorsed by Mr. Balfour, evoked considerable differences of opinion amongst Ministerialists. Mr. Ritchie, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Viscount Goschen, the Duke of Devonshire, and Lord George Hamilton expressed strong objections to them. Other members of the Government, however—as, for instance, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Long, and many supporters of the Government, including Mr. Chaplin, Sir Howard Vincent, and others—

welcomed the policy outlined by Mr. Chamberlain. The **Liberal Party** from the first condemned and resisted it.

On Sept. 18th, 1903, the resignations of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton were announced, and of Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. Arthur Elliot (21st), while the Duke of Devonshire followed suit (Oct. 6th). It transpired subsequently that Mr. Chamberlain had written to Mr. Balfour on Sept. 9th in anticipation of the Cabinet meeting, saying that he (Mr. Chamberlain) would resign in order to devote himself to explaining and popularising the cause he had at heart; and that Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton did not know when they resigned of the existence of the above letter from Mr. Chamberlain, which was not communicated to the Cabinet at its meeting on Sept. 14th.

In May 1904, after correspondence between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain about the position of the **Liberal Unionist Association** in regard to the Fiscal Question (see p. 200 of HAZELL'S ANNUAL for 1905), formal resolutions were carried for the reconstitution of the **Liberal Unionist Council** on the basis of a fuller popular representation of the party, and the adoption of new rules which, the Duke pointed out, would "create a new political organisation," not merely to oppose Home Rule, but to take such a line as it might think fit upon any political questions that may be raised." The new Council, on July 14th, 1904, carried a resolution in favour of Fiscal Reform.

1904 to 1905.

One of the most notable events in 1904 was the announcement of the retirement of Sir W. Harcourt, followed later in the year by his death. At the end of Nov. 1905, as a result of the long series of Liberal victories at the by-elections, the **Ministerial majority**, which was 152 in '95 and 134 in 1900, was reduced to 69. The figures were as follows:—

Conservatives	311	} 369
Liberal Unionists	58	
Liberals	218	} 300
Nationalists	82	
Speaker	1	
Total	670	
Government majority		69

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Newcastle on Nov. 14th, 1905, asked if there was on the Fiscal Question a practical policy on which all Unionists could agree and on which a Unionist Government could be formed? He said there was, though he did not mean that on every economic subject the whole Tory Party was agreed. The policy he described as (1) Retaliation, to remove the restrictions in foreign markets on our industries; (2) the calling of a free Conference and the attempt to deal in a permanent and satisfactory fashion with a closer commercial union of the various members of the Empire. He added: "I have never been, and am not, on the Protectionist side."

The resignation of Mr. Balfour took place on Dec. 4th, 1905, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman formed a Government on Dec. 10th which was recognised on all hands to be a strong one, though Lord Rosebery found no place in it.

The Duke of Devonshire, on Dec. 30th, 1905, approved a resolution carried by the Unionist Free Trade Club's Executive, to the effect that it was the duty of all Unionist Free Traders to

use their utmost exertions to prevent the adoption of a fiscal policy involving a general protective tariff and the preferential taxation of food, either by the country or by the Unionist Party.

The General Election, Jan. 1906.

With the exception of Birmingham, and to some extent of Liverpool and Sheffield, the Liberals swept all the great towns of the country. Manchester, Salford, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Nottingham, Oldham, Preston, Wolverhampton, Sunderland, Stockport, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester, amongst others, were won entirely by Liberal and Labour members. In Glasgow 5 seats were won. Wales returned a solid phalanx of 26 Liberals and 4 Labour members. Scotland returned 58 Liberals, 2 Labour men, 7 Conservatives, and 5 Liberal Unionists. The number of Liberals returned for both boroughs and counties, and for London, very largely exceeded any recent records, and for any parallel to the electoral revolution of January 1906 it is necessary to go back as far as 1832.

The Fiscal Issue.

On the Fiscal issue the result of the election appeared to be a very decisive pronouncement, on the admission of all parties. The great majority of the new House was constituted of Free Traders, and they were estimated to be in a majority of 376 over the supporters of Fiscal Reform. Lists were published after the election which classified 16 of the 156 Unionists returned as Free Traders, 36 as adopting Mr. Balfour's official programme, and 102 as followers of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of Tariff Reform.

The Unionists held a party meeting at Lansdowne House (Feb. 15th, 1906), and carried a vote of confidence in Mr. Balfour as leader of the party; but the Duke of Devonshire made it plain that he and his friends could not act in harmony with the majority on the Fiscal question. The Balfour-Chamberlain correspondence of Feb. 14th, 1906, had elicited from Mr. Balfour the following declaration:—

"I hold that fiscal reform is, and must remain, the first constructive work of the Unionist Party."

In 1907 there followed the unanimous adoption by the Unionist Party at the Birmingham and Edinburgh Conferences and the endorsement by Mr. Balfour of a resolution affirming that "the first constructive policy of the Conservative and Unionist Party should be the reform of our present fiscal system with the view—(1) of broadening the basis of taxation; (2) of safeguarding our great productive industries from untair competition; (3) of strengthening our position for the purpose of negotiation in foreign markets; and (4) of establishing preferential commercial arrangements with the Colonies, and securing for British producers and workmen a further advantage over foreign competitors in the colonial markets."

The Labour Party.

A feature of the General Election of 1906 was the growth of the movement for the more direct representation of Labour. In the 1900 Parliament there were 9 Labour M.P.'s elected, and at the by-elections in the period 1900-5, 6 other Labour M.P.'s were returned, while 16 Labour candidates stood unsuccessfully. At the 1906 Election there were 29 M.P.'s returned as members of,

and with the support of, the Labour Party (formerly known as the Labour Representation Committee). There were also returned 11 Miners' Members and 13 Labour M.P.'s representing other organisations.

In June 1908 a ballot of the Miners' Federation resulted in a majority of 44,648 for affiliation with the Labour Party. This decision added to the Labour Party's strength, but an understanding was arrived at that Miners' members already elected should not be required to sign the Labour Party Constitution till the next General Election.

1908 to 1909.

Early in 1908 the illness of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman compelled him to tender to the King his resignation of the post of Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury (April 5th). His Majesty, who was at Biarritz at the time, at once summoned Mr. Asquith and entrusted him with the Premiership. By the 13th Mr. Asquith had completed the reconstruction of the Cabinet. A feature of the changes which he made was the promotion to important posts of some of the younger men of the party, including Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill, Lord Crewe, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Runciman, Colonel Seely, Mr. F. D. Acland, and Lord Lucas. The by-elections rendered necessary by these changes resulted in some very dramatic contests. Mr. Winston Churchill was defeated in N.W. Manchester, but found a seat in Dundee. At East Wolverhampton the Liberal majority, which in 1906 had been 2865, dwindled to 8. Other by-elections in this year went badly for the Liberal party, but in view of their enormous majority in the House of Commons there was no apparent reason why the Government should not continue in office for the natural life of Parliament.

Lords and Commons.

Among the larger measures undertaken by the Asquith Ministry were the introduction of Old-Age Pensions, the settlement of the Education Controversy, and the reform of the Licensing Laws. The first mentioned of these tasks was accomplished, the second was abandoned after repeated efforts to satisfy the claims of conflicting religious denominations, the third was vetoed by the Upper House. The action of the House of Lords in this matter lent renewed vigour to the demand of the Liberal Party for some curtailment of the power of the Peers. The question was raised in the debate on the Address at the opening of the Session of 1909, but Mr. Asquith stated that "finance and other important matters demanded first attention." "Finance, however, was to bring the quarrel to a head. The Finance Bill of 1909, introduced by Mr. Lloyd George, excited whirlwind of protest from the Opposition. The passage of the Bill through the Commons occupied 57½ days; it was read a third time on Nov. 4th. On Nov. 22nd Lord Lansdowne, rising in his place in the Lords, moved: "That this House is not justified in giving its consent to this Bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country." This motion was carried on Nov. 30th by 350 votes to 75; and on Dec. 2nd Mr. Asquith, after moving a resolution of protest, which was carried by 349 votes to 134, announced the intention of the Government to ask His Majesty to dissolve Parliament at the earliest possible moment.

THE GENERAL ELECTION, JANUARY 1910.

The Royal Proclamation dissolving the Parliament of 1906, and announcing that a new Parliament would meet on Feb. 15th, was issued upon Jan. 10th, and on the same day the Prime Minister issued his address to his constituents. The campaign had opened a month earlier with a speech by Mr. Asquith in the Albert Hall, and the issue, on the same day (Dec. 10th) of Mr. Balfour's address to the electors of the City of London.

Mr. Asquith's Address.

The most notable passages in Mr. Asquith's Albert Hall speech were his remarks upon the Home Rule question, to be referred to later on, and his statement that—

"We shall not assume office, and we shall not hold office, unless we can secure the safeguards which experience shows us to be necessary for the legislative utility and honour of the party of progress." By "safeguards" Mr. Asquith meant, as he explained on Feb. 21st, "statutory safeguards, embodied in an Act of Parliament, assented to by King, Lords and Commons," and not, as was at the time generally supposed, some kind of guarantee for the contingent exercise of the Royal prerogative.

In the course of his address to his constituents, issued, as has been said, a month after the Albert Hall speech, the Prime Minister said:

"If you care either for Free Trade, which has made our country prosperous, or for Popular Government, which has made it free, now is the time to assert your devotion; for in this contest the fortunes of both are at stake.

"There is before you a larger issue still. The claim of the House of Lords to control finance is novel, and a mere usurpation. But the experience of the Parliament which has to-day been dissolved shows that the possession of an unlimited veto by a partisan Second Chamber is an insuperable obstacle to democratic legislation. The will of the people, however clearly and emphatically expressed, is always liable to be rendered inoperative. Given a Tory majority in the House of Commons, the House of Lords interposes no check upon legislative innovations of the most violent and unexpected kind, as we saw in the case of the Education Act of 1902 and the Licensing Act of 1904. On the other hand, a Liberal majority in the House of Commons, as has been demonstrated during the last four years, is, under existing conditions, impotent to place on the Statute-book the very measures which it was sent to Westminster to carry into law."

Mr. Balfour's Address.

Mr. Balfour, in the course of his address, said:

"The claim of the Government, stripped of the bad history and bad law with which it is obscured, is simplicity itself. They hold that the House of Commons, no matter how elected or when elected, no matter what its relation to public opinion at the moment, is to be the uncontrolled master of the fortunes of every class in the community; and that to the community itself no appeal, even on the extremest cases, is to be allowed to lie. . . . The Budget, now waiting the sentence of the people, seems designed of set purpose to make

every man who has invested his money in this country consider how he can remove it, and every man who is hesitating where to invest it determine to invest it abroad. . . . Very different are the results I anticipate from Tariff Reform. There are those who regard it as a paradox to say that Tariff Reform will stimulate home industry. It seems to me a truism. Only by Tariff Reform can you hope to retain colonial preference; only by Tariff Reform can you hope to modify commercial treaties in your favour. Only by Tariff Reform can you secure from unfair competition the home producer in the home market. It will do no injury in neutral markets, it may give valuable aid in protected markets. Is it credible, then, that it will not keep capital here that would otherwise go abroad? Is it credible that if it does the demand for labour will not increase?"

The Issues.

It will be seen that the main issues of the contest, as defined by the leaders of the two great parties, were (1) the Lords' Veto, and (2) the Budget, and the policy of Tariff Reform which Mr. Balfour had stated to be its only alternative. It would be hard to say which of these questions occupied the more prominent place in the electoral controversy.

The Election began on Friday, January 14th, with the unopposed return of three Unionist members—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain for West Birmingham, the Hon. W. E. Guinness for Bury St. Edmunds, and Mr. J. W. Hills for Durham.

On the following day, Saturday, Jan. 15th, polling took place in 66 constituencies, returning 74 members. The result was a net gain of 14 seats to the Unionists, reducing the Ministerial representation of these constituencies from 56 to 42—that is, a reduction of one-fourth—a proportion almost exactly borne out in the final aggregate of Liberal and Labour members returned to the new Parliament as compared with their combined strength at the Dissolution.

At the close of the election the changes effected in the relative strength of parties were as follows:

	At Dissolution.	After Gen. Election.
Liberals . . .	373	275
Labour . . .	46	40
Nationalists . . .	83	82
Unionists . . .	168	168
Ministerial majority	334	124

The party gains are set out below.

MINISTERIAL GAINS (22),

London (3).

Bermondsey Haggerston Hoxton

English Boroughs (8).

Blackburn Manchester, N.W.
Darlington Newcastle-on-Tyne
Grimsby Stockton-on-Tees
King's Lynn Wigan

English Counties (6).

Devon, Ashburton Lincolnshire, Gainsboro'
Durham, S.E. Lincolnshire, Brigg
Lancashire, Darwen Yorks, Pudsey

Scotland (5).

Ayrshire, N.	St. Andrews
Lanark, Govan	Wick Burghs
" N.W.	

UNIONIST GAINS (127).

London (14).

Bow and Bromley	Kensington, N.
Brixton	Lambeth, N.
Chelsea	Mile End
Finsbury, Central	Paddington, N.
Fulham	St. Pancras, S.
Greenwich	Southwark, W.
Hackney, N.	Woolwich

English Boroughs (41).

Bath (2)	Manchester, S.W.
Bedford	Nottingham, E.
Boston	" S.
Brighton (2)	Penryn and Falmouth
Burnley	Portsmouth (2)
Cambridge	Preston (2)
Chatham	Rochester
Cheltenham	Salisbury
Chester	Stalybridge
Christchurch	Sunderland (2)
Colchester	Walsall
Coventry	Warwick and Leamington
Devonport (2)	Wednesbury
Exeter	West Bromwich
Gloucester	Whitehaven
Kidderminster [by	Wolverhampton, S.
Liverpool, Abercrom-	" W.
" E. Toxteth	

English Counties (62).

Berkshire, Abingdon	Norfolk, Mid
" Newbury	Northants, N.
Bucks, Wycombe	" S.
Cams., Newmarket	Notts, Bassettlaw
Cheshire, Eddisbury	Oxford, Banbury
" Knutsford	" Henley
" Wirral	" Woodstock
Cumberld., Egremont	Somerset, Bridgewater
Dorset, N.	" E.
" S.	" Wells
Essex, Harwich	Staffordshire, Leek
" Maldon	" W.
" Saffron Walden	Suffolk, Lowestoft
" S.E.	" Stowmarket
Glos., Cirencester	" Sudbury
Hants, I. of W.	" Woodbridge
" New Forest	Surrey, Chertsey
Hereford, Leominster	" Guildford
Herts, Hitchin	" Reigate
" Watford	Sussex, E. Grinstead
Hunts, Huntingdon	" Eastbourne
" Ramsey	Warwickshire, Rugby
Kent, Dartford	Westmorland, Appleby
" Faversham	" Kendal
" Tonbridge	Wilts, Chippenham
Lancashire, Southport	" Cricklade
Lincolnshire, Louth	" Devizes
" Sleaford	" Wilton
Middlesex, Brentford	Worcester, Droitwich
" Enfield	Yorkshire, Richmond
" Harrow	" Ripon

Scotland (5).

Buteshire	Perthshire, W.
Glasgow, Camlachie	Renfrewshire, E.
Kirkcudbright	

Ireland (3).

Antrim	Tyrone, Mid	Tyrone, S.
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Wales (2).

Denbigh District	Radnorshire
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Unopposed Returns.

The keenness of the contest is illustrated by the small number of unopposed returns. The total of uncontested seats in Great Britain was only ten. Three of these, as already mentioned, were West Birmingham, Bury St. Edmunds, and Durham. The others and their representatives were Penrith, Mr. J. W. Lowther (U.); Mid Durham, Mr. J. Wilson (L.); the Burton Division of Staffordshire, Mr. R. F. Ratcliffe (U.); and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, returning each two Unionist members.

Unseated Ministers.

No member of the Cabinet lost his seat in the election. Sir Edward Grey, Mr. John Burns, Mr. Birrell, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Sydney Buxton suffered decreases in their majorities as compared with the majorities of the immediately preceding elections. On the other hand, the Prime Minister increased his majority from 1,444 to 2,059, that of Mr. Lewis Harcourt was also increased; while the majorities of Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Runciman were doubled.

Six members of the Government not in the Cabinet were unseated. They were Mr. R. K. Causton, Paymaster-General; Mr. F. D. Acland, Financial Secretary to the War Office; Mr. J. A. Pease, Patronage Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. T. W. Russell, Vice-President of the Irish Agricultural Department; Colonel Seely, Under-Secretary for the Colonies; and Sir Henry Norman, who had been appointed to the newly-created office of Assistant Postmaster-General. Seats were afterwards found for Colonel Seely and Mr. Pease.

Other Personal Features.

Among other personal features of the election were the defeats of Mr. Victor Grayson (Socialist) in the Colne Valley, Mr. Will Crooks (Labour) at Woolwich; of Mr. Chiozza Money (L.) in North Paddington, and Sir Henry Cotton in East Notts. Mr. Harold Cox, who in the previous Parliament had distinguished himself perhaps more than any other private member by his ability and independence, and who went to the electors of Preston with the recommendation of Lord Rosebery, found himself at the bottom of the poll. Mr. Storey, who sat for Sunderland for fourteen years as a Radical Home Ruler, and was rejected in 1895, was elected as an Independent Tariff Reformer. On the other hand, Mr. Gibson Bowles, who as a Unionist lost his seat at King's Lynn in 1906, regained it in 1910 as an Independent Free Trader. Mr. Bowles's son, standing as a Unionist Free Trader, was defeated at Blackburn. His fate was shared by Lord Robert Cecil, his brilliant colleague in the Unionist candidature for the representation of this two-seated constituency. Lord Robert's brother, Lord Hugh, was more fortunate, being accepted as one of the representatives for Oxford University and returned unopposed. Lord Charles Beresford, who was

so sharp a thorn in the side of the Conservative Government of 1888, re-entered the political arena as a vigorous critic of the naval administration of Mr. Asquith's Cabinet, and was elected for Portsmouth by a great majority. The largest majority recorded in the contest was that of Mr. Balfour and his colleague Sir F. Banbury in the City of London. These candidates shared a majority of more than 12,600 over Sir Hugh Bell, who at the eleventh hour had entered the lists against them. The smallest majority was that of the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, who was returned for Denbigh District by a majority of only eight votes.

Verdicts of By-Elections Reversed.

The old-established rule as to the instability of the verdicts recorded at by-elections was borne out in the Election of January 1910. Of twelve seats captured by the Opposition from the Ministerialists during the last Parliament, seven reverted to their previous political faith, while others were retained by reduced Unionist majorities. The most notable case of reversion was that of Bermondsey, the last constituency polled during the lifetime of the 1906 Parliament. At the end of October 1909 it returned a Unionist representative with a majority of 987 votes; twelve weeks later it rejected him by a majority of 969.

Boroughs and Counties.

Speaking generally, it is probably correct to say that the Unionists did not secure so many seats in the boroughs as they had anticipated, and that the Ministerialists were similarly disappointed with their own fortune in the counties.

Unionist successes in the provinces were much more marked in the south than in the north—in the agricultural than in the manufacturing districts. The political complexion of Lancashire was altered to the net extent of only 2 seats out of 57; that of Yorkshire by only 1 seat out of 52. On the other hand, the Unionists carried Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, and Huntingdon without a single reverse, and Middlesex and Warwickshire with only one in each county. Scotland retained its representation unaltered. As at the General Election of 1906, so at that of 1910 it returned only 11 Unionists out of 72 representatives.

The Labour Party.

Of 78 Labour candidates who appealed to the electorate, 40 were returned to Parliament. All of them except three—Messrs. Sutton, Thomas, and Twist—sat in the previous Parliament.

The New Irish Party.

The outstanding features of the contest in Ireland were the Unionist gains in North Antrim and South and Mid Tyrone, and the creation of a new Irish Parliamentary party—the Independent Nationalists—who, under the leadership of Mr. W. O'Brien, challenged Mr. Redmond's authority in 18 constituencies and succeeded in capturing 10 seats. Mr. O'Brien had the distinction of being the only candidate in the United Kingdom who was returned for two constituencies, one of these being his old seat, Cork City, and the other N.E. Cork. He elected to sit for Cork City, and at the

by-election, in March, Mr. Maurice Healey, another Independent Nationalist, was chosen to represent N.E. Cork.

The Total Poll.

The *Liberal Magazine* gave the total poll as follows:

Liberal and Labour	3,538,493
Unionist	3,051,869
Majority	486,534

On the same basis of calculation the majorities of previous General Elections were given as: 1872, (L) 200,000; 1895, (U) 104,000; 1900, (U) 123,000; 1906, (L) 836,418.

Election Petitions.

Petitions were presented against the return of two Liberal members: Sir Christopher Furness (now Lord Furness) for Hartlepool, and Captain the Hon. Frederick Guest for East Dorset. Both elections were declared void. In both cases the candidates were acquitted of exercising undue influence or bribery. A petition was also presented against the return of Mr. O'Sullivan (N.) for East Kerry. The petition was heard in June with the result that the seat was declared vacant, but for some reason not publicly explained no new writ was moved for.

The By-elections of 1910.

Up to the Dissolution in November the only changes in the relative strength of parties were the vacancies in the Ministerial ranks due to the appointment of Mr. Shackleton to the post of Senior Labour Adviser at the Home Office, and the unseating of Mr. O'Sullivan. Twenty-one by-elections had taken place since the General Election. The vacancies necessitating these by-elections were caused, 6 by death, 7 by appointments to places of profit under the Crown, 3 by the promotion to the Bench of Lord Robson, Sir S. Evans and Sir A. Dewar, 2 by the retirement of Sir Walter Foster (now Lord Ilkeston) and Sir Henry Holland (now Lord Rotherham) in favour of Colonel Seely and Mr. J. A. Pease, 2 by the unseating on petition of the members for Hartlepool and East Dorset, and 1 by the fact, already noted, that Mr. W. O'Brien had been elected for two constituencies. So far as personal changes are concerned, the result of the 21 by-elections was to send to the House of Commons 7 members who had and 14 who had not been elected in January. The unseated members for Hartlepool and East Dorset were replaced by representatives of the same family names and the same political faith as their predecessors. The majority of Mr. S. Furness at Hartlepool was 611 lower than that obtained in January by his uncle; but the Hon. H. Guest in East Dorset succeeded in surpassing his elder brother's majority by 166. Eleven of the 21 returns were unopposed. Of the 10 contests, 8 were between Liberal and Unionist candidates, one was between a Liberal and a Labour candidate, and one between a Unionist and a Labour candidate. In 5 of the 8 contests between Liberals and Unionists the Liberal majority of the January election was decreased, and in 3 it was increased, the net decrease of the Liberal majority being 2634.

THE CRISIS OF 1910.

Lord Rosebery's Resolutions—The Veto Resolutions—The Conference and its Failure—Lord Lansdowne's Resolutions—The Dissolution.

The General Election of January 1910 was fought mainly, as we have seen (p. 347), upon the question of the relations between the two Houses, and the Government returned to power pledged, in Mr. Asquith's words, to "secure the safeguards which experience shows us to be necessary for the legislative utility and honour" of the Liberal Party.

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the new Parliament on Feb. 21st the subject was referred to in the following words: "Recent experience has disclosed serious difficulties, due to recurring differences of strong opinion between the two branches of the legislature. Proposals will be laid before you, with all convenient speed, to define the relations between the Houses of Parliament, so as to secure the undivided authority of the House of Commons over Finance, and its predominance in legislation. These measures, in the opinion of my advisers, should provide that this House should be so constituted and empowered as to exercise impartially, in regard to proposed legislation, the functions of initiation, revision, and, subject to proper safeguards, of delay."

Lord Rosebery's Motion.

Speaking afterwards Lord Lansdowne said that in this matter their Lordships desired to co-operate, and if their co-operation was refused, they would consider whether they should lay before the public proposals of their own. On March 14th the Earl of Rosebery submitted the following notice to the House of Lords: "That the House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider the best means of reforming its existing organisation, so as to constitute a strong and efficient second chamber, and, in the event of such motion being agreed to, to move the following resolutions: (1) That a strong and efficient second chamber is not merely an integral portion of the British Constitution, but is necessary to the well-being of the State and to the balance of Parliament. (2) That such a chamber can best be obtained by the reform and reconstitution of the House of Lords. (3) That a necessary preliminary of such reform and reconstitution is the acceptance of the principle that the possession of a peerage should no longer of itself give the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords." The motion was debated, and agreed to on March 17th. The House of Lords went into Committee on these resolutions on March 21st and by the 22nd had passed all three, but not without strong individual protests against the third resolution.

On April 13th Lord Rosebery gave notice that he would move the following further resolutions:

"(1) That in future the House of Lords shall consist of Lords of Parliament: (a) Chosen by the whole body of hereditary peers from among themselves and by nomination by the Crown; (b) Sitting by virtue of offices and of qualifications held by them; (c) Chosen from outside. (2) That the term of tenure of all Lords of Parliament shall be the same, except in the case of those who sit *ex officio*, who would sit so long as they hold the office for which they sit."

Resolutions of the Commons.

For some weeks after the opening of Parliament the action which the Government intended to take remained in doubt owing to the urgency of the financial situation, the attitude of the Irish Party, who held the key of the political position, and, it was rumoured, to differences of opinion within the Cabinet. On March 29th, however, Mr. Asquith moved: "That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the relations between the two Houses of Parliament and the question of the duration of Parliament." To this, on behalf of the Opposition, on March 31st, Sir Robert Finlay moved the following amendment: "That in the opinion of this House a strong and efficient second chamber is necessary; that this House is willing to consider proposals for the reform of the constitution of the existing second chamber, but declines to proceed with proposals that would destroy the usefulness of any second chamber, however constituted, and would remove the only safeguard against great changes being made by the Government of the day not only without the consent but against the wishes of the majority of the electors." Mr. Asquith's motion was passed by 357 to 251.

Meantime on the order-book had appeared the following resolutions; and on April 4th the House of Commons went into Committee. Then Mr. Asquith moved:

(1) "That it is expedient that the House of Lords be disabled by law from rejecting or amending a Money Bill, but that any such limitation by law shall not diminish or qualify the existing rights and privileges of the House of Commons. (2) For the purpose of this resolution a Bill shall be considered a Money Bill, if, in the opinion of the Speaker, it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following subjects, namely, the imposition, repeal, remission, alteration, or regulation of taxation; charges on the Consolidated Fund or the provision of money by Parliamentary supply; the appropriation, control, or regulation of public money; the raising or guarantee of any loan or the repayment thereof; or matters incidental to those subjects or any of them."

That resolution was agreed to, April 7th, by 339 to 237.

The Veto Bill.

On April 11th Mr. Asquith moved:

"That it is expedient that the powers of the House of Lords, as respects Bills other than Money Bills, be restricted by law, so that any such Bill that has passed the House of Commons in three successive sessions and, having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, has been rejected by that House in each of those sessions, shall become law without the consent of the House of Lords on the Royal assent being declared; provided that at least two years shall have elapsed between the date of the first introduction of the Bill in the House of Commons and the date on which it passes the House of Commons for the third time. For the purposes of this resolution a Bill shall be treated as rejected by the House of Lords if it

has not been passed by the House of Lords either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed upon by both Houses.

This resolution, under the operation of the "closure resolutions," under which the debate was carried forward, was carried on April 14th by 351 to 246. On the same day the House carried the further resolution: "That it is expedient to limit the duration of Parliament to five years" by 334 to 236; and the resolutions were also "reported" the same evening by similar majorities, and a Bill ordered to be brought in. (See p. 385.)

On the adjournment on the same evening, Mr. Asquith said: "If the Lords fail to accept our policy, or decline to consider it when it is formally presented to the House, we shall feel it our duty immediately to tender advice to the Crown as to the steps which will have to be taken if that policy is to receive statutory effect in this Parliament. What the precise terms of that advice will be it will, of course, not be right for me to say now, but if we do not find ourselves in a position to ensure that statutory effect will be given to this policy in this Parliament, we shall then either resign our offices or recommend a dissolution of Parliament. And let me add this: that in no case would we recommend dissolution except under such conditions as will secure that in the new Parliament the judgment of the people as expressed in the election will be carried into law."

The Conference.

It was obvious throughout the discussions on the House of Lords, both in and out of Parliament, that the Opposition was not prepared to uphold the House of Lords on its present basis. Before any further steps had been taken came the death of King Edward VII. on May 6th. This melancholy event was at once felt to have modified the situation, in the sense that his successor ought not to be involved at such a time in a grave constitutional controversy on which the country was sharply divided. By common consent the question lay in abeyance for a few weeks. Then, on June 13th, in answer to a question, Mr. Asquith confirmed the rumours of which the clubs were full, that certain communications had passed between himself and the leader of the Opposition, that might lead at an early date to a meeting between them. Those communications were continued, and resulted during early June in the formation of a private Conference between members of the Government and the Opposition on the relations between the two Houses. The members of the Conference were Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Birrell, Mr. A. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, Lord Crewe, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Cawdor.

Mr. Balfour, speaking in Edinburgh on Oct. 5th, described the Conference as "an experiment in the working of free institutions to which neither the experience of this nor of any other country shows a parallel, and which cannot but bear fruit in the future." Mr. Asquith, at Ladybank a few weeks later, said it was "an experiment which was not only worth trying, but which, in the circumstances, it was the bounden duty of the statesmanship of this country to attempt."

The first meeting of the Conference was held on June 17th. In all there were 21 meetings, the last being held on Nov. 10th. On that day

the Prime Minister authorised the publication of the following announcement:

"The Conference which has been sitting to consider the Constitutional question has come to an end without arriving at an agreement.

"It is the opinion of all the members of the Conference that the conditions under which its proceedings have been held preclude any disclosure as to the course of the negotiations or the causes which led to their termination."

Decision of the Government.

Immediately after the close of the Conference the Prime Minister went down to Sandringham to report to the King, who, on Nov. 16th, came up to London. Parliament opened on Tuesday, Nov. 15th, and both Houses were crowded in anticipation of important Ministerial statements. It was announced, however, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it would not be convenient for the Prime Minister to make a statement until Thursday, the 17th. At the request of Mr. Balfour, who was engaged to address a political meeting at Nottingham on the 17th, the Prime Minister's statement was further postponed until Friday, and the House adjourned until that day.

On the 18th, accordingly, Mr. Asquith announced that only Government business of an urgent character—such as the non-controversial clauses of the Finance Bill and the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill—would be proceeded with, since Ministers had felt it their duty to advise the Crown to dissolve Parliament at the earliest possible moment. With regard to the Conference, he was glad to be able to record his deliberate opinion that there never was a more honest and sustained attempt on the part of men of strong and conflicting convictions to understand each other's point of view, to find, if it could be found, an underlying common basis of agreement, and upon that basis to build up a structure with at least the promise of stability and endurance. "We all," he said, "abandoned our task with reluctance; but why did we abandon it? We abandoned it because we had all become convinced that for the time it was useless to prosecute it further." It would be idle to suppose that what was found unattainable under such favourable conditions could be hammered out in Parliament in the stress of party collision. "The result," continued Mr. Asquith, "is that we revert to a state of war."

Mr. Balfour taunted the Government with rushing to a General Election, on an old register and at a season most inconvenient for trading, for fear the Lords should have time to make proposals agreeable to moderate men throughout the country. He declared that in the circumstances the advice tendered to the Crown was a violation of all constitutional precedents.

In the Lords.

The debates in the House of Lords during the brief session were not less animated than those in the Commons. On the opening day Lord Lansdowne gave notice that he would move a resolution inviting the Government to submit without further delay the Parliament Bill which had been introduced into the other House seven months previously. The resolution was moved on the following day, and in

response Lord Crewe expressed the willingness of the Government to introduce the Parliament Bill. They were not prepared, however, to accept any amendments to it. Lord Rosebery thereupon gave notice that he would proceed with the resolutions which had been standing in his name since April 13th (see page 350), but which he had been allowed no opportunity of moving. The Parliament Bill was then introduced and read a first time.

On the following day, Nov. 17th, Lord Rosebery moved his Resolutions. After an interesting debate, in which Lord Curzon, Lord Courtney, Lord Selborne, Lord Lansdowne, and other peers took part, Lord Rosebery withdrew the second Resolution on the ground that it went too far into details. The first Resolution was agreed to.

On the next day, Nov. 18th, Lord Crewe made an announcement to the same effect as that made by the Prime Minister in the other House. Lord Lansdowne characterised the decision of the Government as a Parliamentary manœuvre, and the circumstances in which the Parliament Bill was presented as an affront to the House.

Lord Lansdowne's Resolutions.

On Monday, Nov. 21st, Lord Crewe moved the second reading of the Parliament Bill. Lord Lansdowne said he had come to the conclusion that all the House could do was to avail itself of the few remaining days at its disposal in order to put on record, if it could, in a simple form and in an intelligible shape, the proposals which it would be inclined to lay before the country for the settlement of differences between the two Houses. He therefore moved the adjournment of the debate until Wednesday, the 23rd, in order that the House might have time to consider the following resolutions which he would move on that day:—

"That it is desirable that provision should be made for settling differences which may arise between the House of Commons and this House, reconstituted and reduced in numbers in accordance with the recent Resolutions of this House;

"That as to Bills other than Money Bills such provision shall be on the following lines:

"If a difference arises between the two Houses with regard to any Bill other than a Money Bill in two successive sessions, and within an interval of not less than one year, and such difference cannot be adjusted by any other means, it shall be settled in a joint sitting composed of members of the two Houses: provided that if the difference relates to a matter which is of great gravity and has not been adequately submitted to the judgment of the people, it shall not be referred to a joint sitting, but shall be submitted for decision to the electors by Referendum;

"That as to Money Bills such provisions shall be on the following lines:

"The Lords are prepared to forego their Constitutional right to reject or amend Money Bills which are purely financial in character: provided that effectual provision is made against tacking, and provided that if any question arises as to any Bill or any provision thereof, that question shall be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses, with the

Speaker of the House of Commons as Chairman, who shall have a casting vote only. If the Committee hold that the Bill and the provisions in question are not purely financial in character, they shall be dealt with forthwith in a joint sitting of the two Houses."

In the course of the debate on these Resolutions one Liberal peer, Lord Weardale, vigorously protested against the policy of the Government, and another, Lord Ribblesdale, admitted that he preferred Lord Lansdowne's Resolutions to the Parliament Bill. The debate, which lasted for two days, ended with the adoption of the Resolutions.

The Dissolution.

The Commons, having passed the Finance (No. 2) Bill, the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, and the Supplementary Estimate for Old Age Pensions, adjourned on Thursday, Nov. 24th, until Monday, Nov. 28th, on which day the Parliament was prorogued and dissolved.

THE REFERENDUM.

The referendum is a means of ascertaining the will of the electorate without subjecting the country to the turmoil of a contested election. It has been long practised in Switzerland; it is embodied in the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth; and it was employed in Natal in 1909 to ascertain the opinion of the colonists on the question of adhesion to the South African Union. The referendum can, of course, only be satisfactorily employed when a specific issue is to be determined. Voting papers are delivered to all the electors with instructions how to vote. The elector's cross is placed against the word "for" or "against," and the paper is sealed up and either collected by an officer appointed for the purpose or placed in a public ballot-box.

As to its applicability to the United Kingdom there is difference of opinion. Lord Courtney of Penwith strongly advocated its employment in the political crisis of 1910. Dealing with the question of the way in which the Referendum could be worked, he wrote: "A question or questions would be settled to which the electors of the kingdom would be invited to answer Yes or No on a prescribed day, or within a prescribed period. The same array of presiding officers and polling clerks, the same machinery of polling stations and voting papers, would have to be provided as at a General Election, but all this would be done at the expense of the nation instead of the candidates. There would, in fact, be no candidates, and their hopes and fears and personal interests would not arise."

The prominent Liberal politicians who are in favour of the Referendum are, however, comparatively few. Mr. Asquith, in answer to a questioner at Wormit, in December 1909, said: "There are great fascinations to the architect of political schemes in the idea of the Referendum. At one time I was bitten by it, but the more one thinks of it and sees of it in other countries, the more impracticable and inapplicable to our British conditions does it appear to me to be." In April 1910, however, he stated his opinion that "the Referendum might possibly be the least objectionable means of untying the knot in some extreme and exceptional constitutional entanglement."

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THE GENERAL ELECTION, DECEMBER 1910.

The Parliament of Jan. 1910 was dissolved, as already stated, on Monday, Nov. 28th. The writs were issued on the same day, and the political campaign was immediately opened with great vigour on both sides.

The Prime Minister's Address.

Mr. Asquith, in his address to his constituents, said:—

"The appeal which is now being made to you and to the country at large may almost be said to be narrowed to a single issue. But upon its determination, in one sense or the other, hangs the whole future of democratic government. Are the people, through their freely chosen representatives, to have control, not only over finance and administrative policy, but over the making of their laws? Or are we to continue the one-sided system under which a Tory majority, however small in size and casual in creation, has a free run of the Statute Book, while from Liberal legislation, however clear may be the message of the polls, the forms of the Constitution persistently withhold a fair and even chance.

"You will not, I am sure, be misled in the judgment you are called upon to pronounce by the belated and delusive composition which the House of Lords is, at the last moment, being advised to offer to its critics. The schemes which are now being put forward, in the hope of disguising the real issue, would result, if they were carried into law, in the creation of a Second Chamber predominantly Conservative in character, practically inoperative while there is a Tory majority in the House of Commons, completely independent of the prerogatives of the Crown, and capable of interposing an even more formidable Veto than the present House of Lords upon the prompt and effective translation into law of the declared will of the nation.

"I ask you to repeat, with still greater emphasis, the approval which only eleven months ago you gave to the proposals of his Majesty's Government."

Mr. Balfour's Address.

The Leader of Opposition, in his address to the electors of the City of London, said:—

"In less than a year since the last General Election the Government has resolved again to appeal to the country. They have selected the season at which the register least accurately represents the constituencies, and which is most inconvenient to trade; and have done so without the excuse of a Parliamentary defeat in either House, and with no visible breach in the strange coalition of parties which keeps them in office.

"It is in these circumstances that I ask you for the third time to honour me with your suffrages. I have little to add to the detailed statement of my views which I sent to every elector for the City of London last December. Now, as then, Tariff Reform, National Defence, the wider extension of freehold ownership, Poor Law and other social reforms, are vital parts of the programme to which the party with which I am connected stands pledged. Now, as then, we are resolved that the party of revolution shall not, under the thin disguise of

an attack on the Upper House, impair the liberties of the people.

"Our principles on this last subject are plain, and we share them with all the great men who have helped to develop our Constitution, or have been concerned in framing free institutions for self-governing communities beyond the limits of these islands. Nor would the Ministry, even in the Parliament now drawing to a close, have obtained serious support for their destructive policy were it not forced upon them by their Socialist and Nationalist allies. It is because both Nationalists and Socialists are aware that their darling projects are not in harmony with the considered will of the people that they press for the abolition of the only Constitutional safeguard which at critical moments will enable that will to prevail. Behind the Single Chamber conspiracy lurk Socialism and Home Rule.

"The alternative scheme of Reform which we desire to see adopted has, in spite of the Government, now been brought to the notice of the country. It is true that a full Parliamentary discussion of it has been made impossible by the date selected for the Dissolution. It is also true that in consequence the constituencies have not enjoyed that assistance in judging of its merits which they had a right to demand. Yet I cannot doubt that if they fairly survey the constructive programme which the Unionist Party offers them—fiscal, social, Imperial, and Constitutional—they will feel that on these lines, and on these lines only, is ordered progress possible."

The Referendum.

On the evening of Tuesday, November 29th, Mr. Balfour addressed to a great meeting in the Albert Hall a speech which was in some respects the most notable incident of the brief contest. His opponents, he said, had argued that the Referendum proposed by Lord Lansdowne (see p. 352) was at best a one-sided expedient, since it would only be employed in relation to those far-reaching measures upon which Lords and Commons disagreed—in other words, it would be a check upon Liberal but not upon Unionist legislation. "They forget," said Mr. Balfour, "the whole argument which they have been advancing for months, and try to put us in a hole by asking, 'Will you refer any really vital question upon which the two Houses are agreed, and in particular, will you refer Tariff Reform to the Referendum?'" "I frankly say," continued Mr. Balfour, "that without question Tariff Reform is a great change. I admit that this election, or any election, perhaps—certainly this election—cannot be described as taken upon Tariff Reform simply, and I have not the least objection to submit the principles of Tariff Reform to a Referendum." He invited Mr. Asquith to give a similar undertaking with regard to Home Rule. Two days later, in a speech at Wolverhampton, Mr. Asquith declined this challenge. After referring to the working of the Referendum in Switzerland, the United States, Canada, and Australia, he said (we quote the *Times* report):

"I have given during the last twelve months very careful study to the evidence afforded by these countries, and the result is that I have

come to two conclusions: First, that on the whole the Referendum has proved in practice a most disappointing and unsatisfactory way of ascertaining public opinion, and one proof of that is, that a relatively small percentage, indeed a very small percentage, of the electors will take the trouble to record their votes on the Referendum as compared with those who go to the polling-booths at the General Election. My second conclusion is this: the Referendum has only succeeded partially, even where it has had a partial success. It is in countries whose social and political conditions are totally different from and far less highly developed than our own. What are the effects of it? In the first place, in regard to matters not of vital importance it gives, as I have said, an uncertain sound and is no trustworthy organ or index of the will and opinion of the people; in the next place, on matters of first-rate importance it is, or it would be in this country, in effect a General Election, with all the cost, all the turmoil, all the disturbance of business, but without its decisive results, and further—and this is the most important objection of all—once engraft the Referendum on our Constitution as part and parcel of its normal working machinery, you impair, and in time you will destroy, the whole sense of responsibility, both of Ministers and of members of the House of Commons—which is the salt and the salvation of our political life."

In a speech at Reading on Dec. 1st, and again at Grimsby on Dec. 2nd, Mr. Balfour repeated his promise that a Tariff Reform Bill should be submitted to Referendum before enactment. The undertaking was received with some disfavour by a few ardent Tariff Reformers, but it drew from Lord Cromer and other prominent **Unionist Free-Traders** a declaration of their intention to support the Unionist leaders.

The Liberals and Home Rule.

A week later (Dec. 7th) **Mr. Asquith**, speaking in East Fife, stated that it was the intention of the Liberal Party, if returned to power, to grant Ireland a measure of Home Rule. **Mr. Balfour**, referring a few days later to this statement, declared it to be an outrage on democracy that the Liberals should wait until 500 seats had been filled before announcing their intention to introduce a Home Rule Bill. **Mr. Lloyd George**, speaking at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, on Dec. 12th, stated that there would be a clause in the Home Rule Bill to prevent the establishment of any State religion in Ireland.

Unionists and the Parliament Bill.

In a speech at Dartford, on Dec. 12th, **Mr. Balfour** said he was not prepared to admit, even if the Government got a majority, that the Parliament Bill would become law. If it did become law, let them not for one moment suppose that it was going to end the matter. They were not going to sit down under so preposterous a scheme hastily cooked and thrown at the head of the two Houses of Parliament—he had almost said the Sovereign—in the way the Parliament Bill had been.

The Pollings.

The first elections to the new House took place on Friday, Dec. 2nd, with the unopposed re-

turn of 11 Unionist and 4 Liberal candidates. Among the Unionists were Mr. Ballour and his colleague in the representation of the City of London, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Among the 4 Liberal members was Mr. A. A. Haworth, who was returned unopposed for South Manchester owing to the fact that the Unionist candidate was five minutes too late to secure nomination.

On the following day (Saturday, Dec. 3rd) polling took place in 7 Metropolitan and 59 provincial constituencies, returning in all 69 members. At the January election these 69 seats were filled as follows: Liberal 35, Labour 8, Unionist 26. The December election filled them thus: Liberals 33, Labour 7, Unionists 29—a net gain of 3 seats to the Unionists. There were also a number of unopposed returns, so that at the close of the first day's polling more than one-sixth of the new House had been elected.

As the election proceeded the daily gains and losses were so evenly balanced that at no period of the contest was either party more than five net gains in advance of the other. The last pollings took place on Monday, Dec. 10th, the final result being as follows:

	At Dissolu- tion.	After General Election.
Liberals	274	272
Labour	40	42
Nationalists	82	84
Unionists	274	272
Ministerial majority	122	126

The party gains are set out below.

MINISTERIAL GAINS (29).

London (5).

Bow and Bromley (Labour)	. . . . .	1
Peckham . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Stepney . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Southwark, West . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Woolwich (Labour)	. . . . .	1

English Boroughs (11).

Bedford . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Burnley . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Cheltenham . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Coventry . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Exeter . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Manchester, South-West . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Rochester . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Sunderland (1 Labour)	. . . . .	2
Wakefield . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Whitehaven (Labour)	. . . . .	1

English Counties (9).

Cambridgeshire, Newmarket . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Cumberland, Cocker-mouth . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Essex, Saffron Walden . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Kent, Dartford . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Lincolnshire, Louth . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Oxfordshire, Banbury . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Staffordshire, Leek	1
Suffolk, Lowestoft	1
Wiltshire, Cricklade	1

Wales (1).

Radnorshire	1
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Scotland (1).

Kirkcudbright	1
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TABULAR SUMMARY OF PARTIES, 1886-1910.

	TOTALS.	TABLE I. General Election, Aug. 1886.	TABLE II. General Election, July 1892.*	TABLE III. General Election, July 1895.	TABLE IV. General Election, Oct. 1900.	TABLE V. General Election, Jan. 1906.	TABLE VI. General Election, Jan. 1910.	TABLE VII. General Election, Dec. 1910.
	No. of Mem. ret.	U. L. N.	U. L. N.	U. L. N.	U. L. N.	U. L. Lab. N.	U. L. Lab. N.	U. L. Lab. N.
ENGLAND:		48 11 ..	36 23 ..	51 8 ..	51 8 ..	20 36 3 ..	33 25 1 ..	30 26 3 ..
Metropolitan Boroughs	59	1 1 ..	1 1 ..	1 1 ..	1 1 ..	1 1 ..	1 1 ..	1 1 ..
Metropolitan University	1	117 49 1	96 70 1	124 42 1	127 39 1	43 95 28 1	78 70 18 1	80 68 18 1
Provincial Boroughs	167	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Provincial Universities.	4	169 65 ..	131 103 ..	169 65 ..	156 78 ..	60 158 16 ..	123 96 15 ..	124 96 14 ..
Counties . .	234	465						
WALES:		4 7 ..	2 9 ..	6 5 ..	3 8 ..	.. 10 1 ..	1 9 1 ..	3 7 1 ..
Boroughs	11	2 17 ..	.. 19 ..	2 17 ..	1 18 ..	.. 16 3 ..	1 15 3 ..	.. 16 3 ..
Counties . .	19	30						
SCOTLAND:		9 22 ..	7 24 ..	14 17 ..	16 15 ..	6 23 2 ..	4 25 2 ..	5 24 2 ..
Boroughs	31	13 21 ..	12 27 ..	17 22 ..	20 19 ..	4 35 ..	5 34 ..	4 34 1 ..
Counties	39	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Universities	2	72						
IRELAND:		4 .. 12	6 .. 10	5 .. 11	6 .. 10	4 12	4 12	4 12
Boroughs	16	13 .. 72	15 .. 70	14 1 70	13 1 71	12 3 .. 70	15 1 .. 69	13 1 .. 71
Counties	85	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Universities	2	103						
TOTAL . .	..	393 192 85	314 275 81	411 177 82	402 186 82	158 376 53 83	273 275 40 82	272 272 42 84

* The figures here show a Gladstonian majority of 42, but before the General Election of 1895 this had fallen to 23.

Ireland (2).

Dublin County, South (Nationalist).	1
Tyrone, Mid	1

OPPOSITION GAINS (27).

London (2).

Islington, North.	1
St. Pancras, West	1

English Boroughs (13).

Ashton-under-Lyne	1
Birkenhead	1
Darlington	1
Dudley	1
Great Grimsby	1
King's Lynn	1
Liverpool, Exchange	1
Plymouth	2
St. Helens (from Labour)	1
Salford, South	1
Warrington	1
Wigan (from Labour)	1

English Counties (10).

Cheshire, Altrincham	1
Cornwall, Bodmin	1
Cumberland, Eskdale	1
Derbyshire, High Peak	1
Devonshire, Ashburton	1
Devonshire, Tavistock	1
Devonshire, Torquay	1
Lancashire, Darwen	1
Lancashire, Newton (from Labour)	1
Leicestershire, Melton	1

Wales * (1).

Cardiff	1
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Scotland (1).

St. Andrews Burghs	1
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Changes in Boroughs.

The changes effected in the 59 Metropolitan boroughs are analysed in the table on p. 359. The changes in the 284 borough constituencies of the United Kingdom in the General Elections of the last 18 years are shown below:

	'92	'95.	1900.	1906.	Jan. 1910.	Dec. 1910.
L.	126	72	70	165	129	125
Lab.	—	—	—	34	22	24
Nat.	11	12	11	13	13	13
U.	147	200	203	72	120	122

Changes in Counties.

The changes in county representation are shown hereunder:

	'92.	'95.	1900.	1906.	Jan. 1910.	Dec. 1910.
L.	149	105	116	212	146	147
Lab.	—	—	—	19	18	18
Nat.	70	70	71	70	69	71
U.	158	202	190	76	144	141

A noteworthy feature of the contest was the success of the Unionists in Lancashire and the Western Counties. In the Lancashire boroughs they won six seats and lost two,

* Montgomery District, which returned a Liberal in January and a Unionist in December, is not here included, as its late member, Sir John Rees, crossed the floor of the House shortly before the Dissolution.

while in the county they won two seats and lost none. In Devonshire and Cornwall they held the two Devonport seats, taken from the Ministerialists in January, and won both seats at Plymouth; they also gained three county seats in Devon and one in Cornwall. The Liberals, on the other hand, gained a seat at Exeter.

Strength of Political Parties as Returned at the General Elections 1832-1910.

General Election.	L.	Lab.	U.	N.	Total.
1832	514	..	144	..	658
1835	385	..	273	..	658
1837	338	..	320	..	658
1841	291	..	367	..	658
1847	337	..	319 *	..	656
1852	318	..	338 *	..	656
1857	367	..	287	..	654
1859	352	..	302	..	654
1865	368	..	290	..	658
1868	387	..	271	..	658
1874	250	..	348	54	652
1880	353	..	238	61	652
1885	335	..	249	86	670
1886	192	..	393	85	670
1892	275	..	314	81	670
1895	177	..	411	82	670
1900	177	9	402	82	670
1906	376	53†	157	83	670
1910, Jan.	275	40	273	82	670
1910, Dec.	272	42	272	84	670

* Including Peelites.

† Including 11 Miners' Members and 13 Liberal-Labour Members, all of whom sat as Liberals.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the Unionist Party is still smaller than in any of the 21 years 1886-1906.

Unopposed Returns.

In striking contrast with the January election, when only ten seats in Great Britain were uncontested, 100 seats were uncontested in December. Of these 59 were left to the Unionists, and 41 to Liberal and Labour members.

Ministers at the Polls.

As in January, so in December, all the members of the Cabinet were successful at the polls. Mr. John Burns more than doubled his majority. Mr. Sydney Buxton also secured a large increase. Mr. Lloyd George increased his poll by 130, and Sir Edward Grey by 3. Other Cabinet Ministers suffered decreases: Mr. Birrell 20, Mr. Haldane 58, Mr. Runciman 107, Mr. Asquith 260, and Mr. J. A. Pease nearly 3,000.

Only two members of the Government lost their seats, namely Mr. Oswald Partington, one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, and Mr. C. E. Mallet, Financial Secretary to the War Office, the former being defeated in the High Peak Division of Derbyshire, and the latter at Plymouth.

Other Personal Features.

Of other personal features of the election the most interesting, perhaps, were the spirited but unsuccessful attempt made by Mr. Bonar

REPRESENTATION OF THE METROPOLIS.

CONSTITUENCIES.	1892.	1895.	1900.	1906.	1910 (1).	1910 (2).	MEMBER RETURNED DEC. 1910.
Battersea and Clapham—							
Battersea	L	L	L	L	L	L	*Rt. Hon. John Burns
Clapham	C	C	C	C	U	U	*G. D. Faber
Bethnal Green (N.E.)	L	C	C	L	L	L	*Sir E. A. Cornwall
(S.W.)	L	L	C	L	L	L	*E. H. Pickersgill
Camberwell (North)	L	C	L	L	L	L	*Dr. Macnamara
(Peckham)	C	C	C	L	U	L	A. Richardson
(Dulwich)	C	C	C	C	U	U	F. Hall
Chelsea	C	C	C	L	U	U	*S. J. G. Hoare
Deptford	C	C	C	Lab.	Lab.	Lab.	*C. J. Bowerman
Finsbury (Holborn)	C	C	C	C	U	U	*J. F. Remnant
(Central)	L	C	C	Lab.	U	U	*Major M. Archer-Shee
(East)	L	C	C	L	L	L	*J. A. Baker
Fulham	C	C	C	L	U	U	*W. Hayes Fisher
Greenwich	C	C	C	L	U	U	*I. H. Benn
Hackney (North)	C	C	C	L	U	U	*R. Greene
(Central)	C	C	C	L	L	L	*Sir A. Spicer
(South)	L	C	C	L	L	L	*H. W. Bottomley
Hammersmith	C	C	C	C	U	U	*Sir W. J. Bull
Hampstead	C	C	C	C	U	U	*J. S. Fletcher
Islington (North)	C	C	C	L	L	U	G. A. Touché
(West)	L	L	L	L	L	L	*Rt. Hon. Thomas Lough
(East)	C	C	C	L	L	L	*G. H. Radford
(South)	C	C	C	L	L	L	*T. Wiles
Kensington (North)	L	C	C	L	U	U	*A. Burgoyne
(South)	C	C	C	C	U	U	*Lord Claud Hamilton
Lambeth (North)	L	L U	C	L	U	U	Major H. Gastrell
(Kennington)	L	C	C	L	L	L	*S. Collins
(Brixton)	C	C	C	L	U	U	*D. Dalziel
(Norwood)	C	C	C	C	U	U	*Sir H. S. Samuel
Lewisham	C	C	C	C	U	U	*Major E. F. Coates
London, City of (2)	C	C	C	C	U	U	*Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour
Marylebone (East)	C	C	C	C	U	U	*Sir F. G. Banbury
(West)	C	L U	L U	C	U	U	*J. Boyton
Newington (West)	L	L	L	L	L	L	*Sir Samuel E. Scott, Bt.
(Walworth)	L	C	C	L	L	L	*Capt. Cecil W. Norton
Paddington (North)	C	C	C	L	U	U	*J. A. Dawes
(South)	C	C	C	C	U	U	*A. Strauss
St. George's, Hanover Sq.	L U	C	C	C	U	U	*H. P. Harris
St. Pancras (North)	L	C	C	L	L	L	*Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton
(East)	C	C	C	L	L	L	*W. H. Dickinson
(West)	C	C	C	L	L	L	*Hon. J. Martin
(South)	L U	L U	L U	L	U	U	Felix Cassel, K.C.
Shoreditch (Hoxton)	L	L	C	C	L	L	*Capt. H. Jessel
(Haggerston)	L	C	L	L	L	L	*Dr. C. Addison
Southwark (West)	L	L	L	L	U	L	*H. G. Chancellor
(Rotherhithe)	C	C	C	L	L	L	E. A. Strauss
(Bermondsey)	L	C	C	L	L	L	*H. W. Carr-Gomm
Strand	C	C	C	C	U	U	*H. J. Glanville
Tower Hamlets—							*Rt. Hon. W. H. Long
Whitechapel	L	L	L	L	L	L	*S. M. Samuel
St. George's	L	C	C	L	L	L	*W. W. Benn
Limehouse	L	C	C	L	L	L	*W. Pearce
Mile End	C	C	C	L	U	U	*Hon. H. L. W. Lawson
Stepney	C	C	C	C	U	L	W. S. Glyn Jones
Bow and Bromley	L	C	C	L	U	Lab.	G. Lansbury
Poplar	L	L	L	L	L	L	*Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton
Wandsworth	C	C	C	C	U	U	*Sir Henry Kimber
Westminster	C	C	C	C	U	U	*W. Ashmead B. Burdett-Coutts
Woolwich	C	C	C	Lab.	U	Lab.	W. Crooks
UNIONISTS	36	51	51	19	33	30	UNIONISTS
LIBERALS	23	8	8	37	25	26	LIBERALS
LABOUR	—	—	—	3	1	3	LABOUR

* Member of the Parliament elected in Jan. 1910.

Three bye-elections, at Peckham, Haggerston, and Bermondsey, were won by the Unionists during the Parliament of 1906-10. Two of them (Haggerston and Bermondsey) were recovered by the Liberals at the General Election in January. Peckham, retained by the Unionists in January by a majority of 83, was recovered by the Liberals in December.

Law to capture North-West Manchester for the Tariff Reformers, and the defeat of Mr. Gibson Bowles at King's Lynn. The largest majority obtained in the election was that of Mr. A. B. Markham (L.), who obtained 7,183 votes more than his opponent in the Mansfield Division of Nottinghamshire; the smallest was that of the Hon. H. W. Lawson, who was returned for Mile End by a majority of 2.

THE PEERAGE IN THE COMMONS.

In view of the issue before the electorate it is interesting to note the number of members of the new House who are the sons of Peers or Peeresses. The list includes two Irish peers, Earl Winterton and Viscount Valentia. Of the rest, not all are sons of Peers of Parliament.

Liberals.

Agar-Roberts, Hon. T., Cornwall, St. Austell.
Denman, Hon. R. D., Carlisle.
Fiennes, Hon. E., Oxfordshire, Banbury.
Guest, Hon. E. L., Dorset, E.
Guest, Hon. H., Pembroke and Haverfordwest.
Montagu, Hon. E. S., Cambridgeshire, W.
Murray, Hon. A. C., Kircaldineshire.
Murray, Hon. A. W. C. O., Midlothian.
Pearson, Hon. W. H. M., Sussex, Eye.
Primrose, Hon. Neil, Wilsbech.
Wilson, Hon. G. G., Hull.

Unionists.

Balcarres, Lord, Lancashire, Chorley.
Baring, Hon. G. V., Winchester.
Bathurst, Col. the Hon. A. B., Gloucester, Cirencester.
Beckett, Hon. G., Yorks, Whitby.
Beresford, Lord Charles, Portsmouth.
Castlereagh, Viscount, Maidstone.
Cavendish-Bentinck, Lord H., Nottingham, S.
Cecil, Lord Hugh, Oxford University.
Compton, Lord A. F., Middlesex, Brentford.
Crichton-Stuart, Lord N. E., Cardiff.
Dalrymple, Viscount, Wigtownshire.
de Eresby, Lord Willoughby, Lincolnshire, Hoincastle.
Guinness, Hon. W. E., Bury St. Edmunds.
Hamilton, Lord Claud, Kensington, S.
Hamilton, Marquis of, Londonderry.
Helmsley, Viscount, Yorks, Thirsk and Malton.
Hicks-Beach, Hon. M., Gloucester, Tewkesbury.
Kerry, Earl of, Derbyshire, W.
Lawson, Hon. H., Mile End.
Lewisham, Viscount, West Bromwich.
Lyttelton, Rt. Hon. A., St. George's, Hanover Square.
Lyttelton, Hon. J. C., Worcestershire, Mid.
Mills, Hon. C. T., Middlesex, Uxbridge.
Morpeth, Viscount, Birmingham, South.
O'Neill, Hon. A., Mid Antrim.
Orde-Powlett, Hon. W. G. A., Yorks, Richmond.
Ormsby-Gore, Hon. W., Denbigh District.
Peel, Hon. W., Taunton.
Rice, Hon. W., Brighton.
Ronaldshay, Earl of, Middlesex, Hornsey.
Stanley, Hon. A., Ormskirk.
Talbot, Lord E., Sussex, Chichester.
Thynne, Lord A., Bath.
Tullibardine, Marquess of, Perthshire, W.
Valentia, Viscount, Oxford.
Walfrond, Hon. W. L., Devon, Tiverton.

Willoughby, Hon. C., Lincolnshire, Stamford.
Winterton, Earl, Sussex, Horsham.
Wolmer, Viscount, Lancashire, Newton.

The Labour Party.

The Labour Party officially authorised 56 candidatures (exclusive of Wolverhampton West, which was abandoned owing to lack of time on change of candidate). The list includes 21 candidates of the Miners' Federation and 12 undertakers by the Independent Labour Party (Socialists).

Of the 56 candidates, 39 were retiring members; Mr. D. J. Shackleton—the fortieth member of the Party elected in the previous January—retired on his appointment to a Government office. Forty-four candidatures were in single-member constituencies, and 12 in double-member constituencies. There were ten contests with Liberals, two of them straight fights (both won by the Labour Party) and the other eight triangular fights, all lost.

As a result of the contests, Messrs. J. A. Seddon at Newton, T. Glover at St. Helens, and H. Twist at Wigan lost their seats. Against these defeats are to be set the five victories of Messrs. G. Lansbury at Bow and Bromley, F. W. Goldstone at Sunderland, W. Crooks at Woolwich, T. Richardson at Whitehaven, and W. Adamson at West Fife.

The following is a list of the 42 members of the Labour Party:—

Abraham, W., Glamorganshire, Rhondda.
Adamson, W., Fife, W.
Barnes, G. N., Glasgow, Blackfriars.
Bowman, C. W., Deptford.
Brace, W., Glamorgan, S.
Clynes, J. R., Manchester, N.E.
Crooks, W., Woolwich.
Duncan, C., Barrow-in-Furness.
Edwards, E., Hanley.
Gill, A. H., Bolton.
Goldstone, F. W., Sunderland.
Hall, F., Yorkshire, Normanton.
Hancock, J. G., Derbyshire, Mid.
Hardie, J. Keir, Merthyr Tydvil.
Harvey, W. E., Derbyshire, N.E.
Haslam, J., Derbyshire, Chesterfield.
Henderson, A., Durham, Barnard Castle.
Hodge, J., Lancashire, Gorton.
Hudson, W., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Johnson, W., Warwickshire, Nuneaton.
Jowett, F. W., Bradford, W.
Lansbury, G., Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley.
MacDonald, J. R., Leicester.
O'Grady, J., Leeds, E.
Parker, J., Halifax.
Pointer, J., Sheffield, Attercliffe.
Richards, T., Monmouthshire, W.
Richardson, T., Whitehaven.
Roberts, G. H., Norwich.
Smith, A., Lancashire, Clitheroe.
Sutton, J. E., Manchester, E.
Snowden, P., Blackburn.
Stanley, A., Staffordshire, N.W.
Taylor, J. W., Durham, Chester-le-Street.
Thomas, J. H., Derby.
Thorne, W., West Ham, S.
Wadsworth, J., Yorkshire, Hallamshire.
Walsh, S., Lancashire, Ince.
Wardle, G. J., Stockport.
Wilkie, A., Dundee.
Williams, J., Glamorganshire, Gower.
Wilson, W. T., Lancashire, Westhoughton.

Of the Labour members of the new Parliament all except Messrs. Adamson, Crooks, Goldstone, Lansbury, Richardson and Smith sat in the previous Parliament.

Socialism.

The Independent Labour Party defended its six seats at Blackburn (Philip Snowden), Bradford West (F. W. Jowett), Halifax (J. Parker), Leicester (J. R. MacDonald), Manchester, N. E. (J. R. Clynes), and Merthyr (J. Keir Hardie). It attacked six others—at Bow and Bromley, Camlachie, Chatham, Kirkdale, Leeds, S., and Whitehaven. The six seats already filled were again held, and two of the new contests—namely, those of Mr. George Lansbury at Bow and Bromley, and Mr. T. Richardson at Whitehaven—succeeded. The Independent Labour Party now maintains eight representatives in Parliament. Many other members of the Labour Party are also members of the Independent Labour Party, but are run and maintained by their respective Trade Unions.

The Social Democratic Party concentrated its efforts on the candidature of Mr. H. M. Hyndman at Burnley, where in January 1910 votes were polled. In December, however, Mr. Hyndman's figures dropped to 3810. Mr. Will Thorne (running as a Labour candidate) was re-elected for South-west Hain.

Independent Socialist candidatures were those of Messrs. Dan Irving, who polled 1901 votes at Rochdale; C. N. L. Shaw, 487 at Battersea; Victor Grayson, 408 at Kennington.

The Irish Parties.

The contest between the two Nationalist parties, led respectively by Mr. Redmond and Mr. O'Brien, was keenly fought. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Maurice Healy stood for Cork City in opposition to Mr. W. Redmond and Mr. Roche and secured both seats. Mr. T. M. Healy, however, seeking re-election for North Louth, was opposed and defeated by a Redmondite candidate. Ten candidates in all were returned as Independent Nationalists, but two of them—Messrs. J. McKean and Ginnell—are claimed by Mr. Redmond as his supporters. It would appear therefore that the strength of the Independent Nationalists has been reduced from 10, the figure at which it stood in the last Parliament, to 8. The names are as follow:—

W. O'Brien, Cork City.
E. Crean, Cork Co., S.E.
Moreton Frewen, Cork Co., N.E.
J. Gilhooly, Cork Co., W.
P. Guiney, Cork Co., N.
M. Healy, Cork City.
D. D. Sheehan, Cork Co., Mid.
J. Walsh, Cork Co., S.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is a list of members of the new House, returned at the General Election in Dec. 1910. A prefixed * denotes that the member was in the last Parliament, and that personal details will be found in the list of the members of that Parliament on pp. 69 to 105.

For pollings in the various constituencies, see pp. 369 to 382.

- * Abraham, W. (N.), Dublin, Harbour.
- * Abraham, W. (Lab.), Glamorganshire, Rhondda.
- Acland, Francis Dyke (L.), elected for Cornwall, Camborne D.; sat for N. Riding, Yorks, Richmond D., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *c. s. A. H. Dyke Acland*; *b. '74*; *E. Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford*; Junior Examiner Education Office 1900-1903; Financial Sec. War Office 1908. Colby Hall, Askrigg, Yorks; 118, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Travellers', Brooks's.*
- * Acland-Hood, Rt. Hon. Sir A. (U.), Somerset, Wellington.
- Adamson, W. (Lab.), elected for Fife, West; sec. Fife Miners' Association.
- * Addison, Dr. C. (L.), Hoxton.
- * Adkins, W. R., K.C. (L.), Lancs., Middleton.
- * Agar-Robartes, Hon. T. (L.), Cornwall, St. Austell.
- * Agnew, Sir G. W. (L.), Salford, W.
- * Ainsworth, J. S. (L.), Argyllshire.
- Aitken, W. Max (U.), elected for Ashton-under-Lyne; *b. New Brunswick, '79*; son of a Presbyterian minister; is connected with various manufacturing undertakings in Canada.
- * Akers-Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. (U.), Kent, St. Augustine's.
- * Alden, Percy (L.), Middlesex, Tottenham.
- Allen, Arthur Acland (L.), elected for Dumbartonshire; sat for Christchurch 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b. '68* at Prestwich, Manchester; *E. Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxford (M.A.)*; travelled extensively; member L.C.C. since '09, and Deputy Chm. 1908. Southbourne House, Christchurch. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- * Allen, C. P. (L.), Gloucester, Stroud.
- * Anderson, A. M., K.C. (L.), Ayrshire, N.
- * Anson, Sir W. R. (U.), Oxford University.
- Anstruther-Gray, Major W. (U.), elected for St. Andrew's Burghs; sat for them 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b. '59*; *E. at Eton*; joined 13th Hussars '80; served in India and Afghanistan; retired Major Royal Horse Guards; A.D.C. to Earl of Kintore when Governor of S. Australia; served in South Africa; F.S.A., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S. Kilmany, Fife, Scotland, and 9, Eaton Square, W. *Naval and Military, Bachelors, Marlborough.*
- * Archer-Shee, Major M. (U.), Finsbury, Central.
- * Arkwright, J. S. (U.), Hereford.
- * Armitage, R. (L.), Leeds, Central.
- * Ashley, W. W. (U.), Lancs., Blackpool.
- * Ashton, T. G. (L.), Beds., Luton.
- * Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H. (L.), Fife, E.
- Astor, Waldorf (U.), elected for Plymouth; elder son of William Waldorf Astor; *E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford*; barrister Inner Temple.
- * Atherley-Jones, L., K.C. (L.), Durham, N.W.
- * Bagot, Col. J. F. (U.), Westmorland, S.
- * Baird, J. L. (U.), Warwickshire, Rugby.
- * Baker, H. F. (L.), Lancs., Accrington.

- *Baker, J. A. (L.), Finsbury, E.
 *Baker, Sir R. (U.), Dorset, N.
 *Balcarres, Lord (U.), Lancs., Chorley.
 *Baldwin, S. (U.), Worcestershire, W.
 *Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (U.), City of London.
 *Balfour, R. (L.), Lanarkshire, Partick.
 *Banbury, Sir F. G. (U.), City of London.
 *Baring, Hon. G. V. (U.), Winchester.
 Barlow, Clement Anderson Montague (U.), elected for Salford, S.; E. Repton and King's Coll., Cambridge; a barrister; member L.C.C.
 *Barlow, Sir J. E. (L.), Somerset, Frome.
 *Barnes, G. N. (Lab.), Glasgow, Blackfriars.
 *Barnston, H. (U.), Cheshire, Eddisbury.
 *Barran, Sir J. (L.), Hawick Burghs.
 *Barran, R. H. (L.), Leeds, N.
 *Barrie, H. T. (U.), Londonderry, N.
 *Barry, Redmond, K.C. (L.), Tyrone, N.
 *Barton, A. W. (L.), Oldham.
 *Bathurst, Col. Hon. A. B. (U.), Gloucester, Cirencester.
 *Bathurst, C. (U.), Wilts, Wilton.
 *Beale, W. P. (L.), Ayrshire, S.
 Beauchamp, Edward (L.), elected for Suffolk, Lowestoft; sat for it 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '49; *E.* for Royal Navy, in which he served as midshipman; underwriter at Lloyd's, of which he was chairman 1905. Elderton Lodge, Gunton, Norfolk; 82, Gloucester Place, W. *Union*.
 Beck, Arthur Cecil Tyrell (L.), elected for Essex, Saffron Walden; sat for Cambs., N. or Wisbech D., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '76; *E.* Haileybury and Cambridge Univ.; called to Bar Lincoln's Inn '98, but has never practised; J.P. Hunts and Beds.; Mayor St. Ives 1905-6. Harold Hall, Bedford; Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Reform, New Oxford and Cambridge*.
 *Beckett, Hon. G. (U.), Yorks, N.R., Whitby.
 Benn, Arthur Shirley (U.), elected for Plymouth; *b.* '51; *E.* Clifton Coll.; lived for many years in Canada and U.S.A., and became managing director of Hamilton, Benn & Co., timber merchants and shippers, of Alabama
 *Benn, I. H. (U.), Greenwich.
 *Benn, W. W. (L.), St. George's-in-the-East.
 *Bentham, G. J. (L.), Lincs., Gainsborough.
 *Beresford, Lord C. (U.), Portsmouth.
 *Bethell, Sir J. H. (L.), Essex, Romford.
 Bigland, Alfred (U.), elected for Birkenhead; *b.* '55; is a member of the firm of Bigland, Sons & Jeffreys, merchants, of Liverpool.
 *Bird, A. F. (U.), Wolverhampton, W.
 *Birrell, Rt. Hon. A. (L.), Bristol, N.
 *Black, A. W. (L.), Bedfordshire, N.
 *Boland, J. P. (N.), Kerry, S.
 Booth, Frederick Handel (L.), elected for Pontefract; *b.* '67; chairman Yorkshire Iron and Coal Company.
 *Bottomley, H. W. (L.), Hackney, S.
 *Bowerman, C. W. (Lab.), Deptford.
 *Boyle, D. (N.), Mayo, N.
 *Boyle, W. L. (U.), Norfolk, Mid.
 *Boyton, J. (U.), Marylebone, E.
 *Brace, W. (Lab.), Glamorganshire, S.
 *Brady, P. J. (N.), Dublin, St. Stephen's Green.
 *Brassey, H. L. C. (U.), Northants, N.
 *Bridgeman, W. C. (U.), Shropshire, Oswestry.
 *Brigg, Sir J. (L.), Yorks., Keighley.
 *Brooklehurst, Col. W. B. (L.), Cheshire, Macclesfield.
 *Brunner, J. F. L. (L.), Cheshire, Northwich.
 *Bryce, J. A. (L.), Inverness Burghs.
 *Bull, Sir W. J. (U.), Hammersmith.
 *Burdett Coutts, W. L. A. (U.), Westminster.
 *Burgoyne, A. (U.), Kensington, N.
 Burn, Col. Charles R. (U.), elected for Devon, Torquay D.; *b.* '59; served in 1st (Royal) Dragoons; commanded a battalion of Imperial Yeomanry in South African War.
 *Burns, Rt. Hon. J. (L.), Battersea.
 *Burt, Rt. Hon. T. (L.), Morpeth.
 *Butcher, J. G., K.C. (U.), York.
 *Butcher, S. H. (U.), Cambridge University.
 *Buxton, N. (L.), Norfolk, N.
 *Buxton, Rt. Hon. S. (L.), Poplar.
 *Byles, W. P. (L.), Salford, N.
 *Cameron, R. (L.), Durham, Houghton-le-Spring.
 *Campbell, Rt. Hon. J. H., K.C. (U.), Dublin University.
 *Campion, W. R. (U.), Sussex, Lewes.
 *Carlike, E. H. (U.), Herts., St. Albans.
 *Carr-Gomm, H. W. (L.), Rotherhithe.
 *Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E., K.C. (U.), Dublin University.
 Cassel, Felix, K.C. (U.), elected for St. Pancras, W.; *b.* '69; member L.C.C. 51, South Street, Park Lane, W. *Isthmian*.
 *Castlereagh, Viscount (U.), Maidstone.
 *Cator, J. (U.), Hunts., S.
 *Cautley, H. S. (U.), Sussex, East Grinstead.
 *Cave, G., K.C. (U.), Surrey, Kingston.
 *Cavendish-Bentinck, Lord H. (U.), Nottingham, S.
 *Cawley, Sir F. (L.), Lancs., Prestwich.
 *Cawley, H. T. (L.), Lancs., S.E., Heywood.
 *Cecil, E. (U.), Aston Manor.
 *Cecil, Lord Hugh (U.), Oxford University.
 *Chaloner, Col. R. G. W. (U.), Liverpool, Abercromby.
 *Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (U.), Worcester-shire, E.
 *Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. (U.), Birmingham, W.
 *Chambers, J., K.C. (U.), Belfast, S.
 *Chancellor, H. G. (L.), Illegerton.
 *Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H. (U.), Wimbledon.
 *Chapple, A. (L.), Stirlingshire.
 *Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston (L.), Dundee.
 *Clancy, J. J. (N.), Dublin Co., N.
 *Clay, Capt. H. Spender (U.), Kent, Tonbridge.
 *Clive, Capt. P. A. (U.), Herefordshire, Ross.
 *Clough, W. (L.), Yorks, W.R., Skipton.
 *Clyde, J. A., K.C. (U.), Edinburgh, W.
 *Clynes, G. R. (Lab.), Manchester, N.E.
 *Coates, Major E. F. (U.), Lewisham.
 *Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse (U.), Birmingham, Bordesley.
 *Collins, G. P. (L.), Greenock.
 *Collins, S. (L.), Kennington.
 *Compton, Lord A. F. (U.), Middlesex, Brentford.
 *Compton Rickett, Sir J. (L.), Yorks, W.R., Osgoldcross.
 *Condon, T. J. (N.), Tipperary, E.
 *Cooper, R. A. (U.), Walsall.
 *Corbett, A. Cameron (L.), Glasgow, Fradeston.
 *Cornwall, Sir E. A. (L.), Bethnal Green, N.E.
 *Cory, Sir C. J. (L.), Cornwall, St. Ives.
 Cotton, W. F. (N.), elected for Dublin, S.; alderman Dublin Corporation; managing director Dublin Gas Company, and director of other large public undertakings.
 *Courthope, G. L. (U.), Sussex, Rye.
 *Cowan, W. H. (L.), Aberdeenshire, E.
 *Craig, C. C. (U.), Antrim, S.
 *Craig, H. J. (L.), Tynemouth.

- *Craig, Capt. J. (U.), Down, E.
 *Craig, N. (U.), Kent, Isle of Thanet.
 *Craik, Sir H. (U.), Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities.
 *Crawshaw-Williams, E. (L.), Leicester.
 *Crean, E. (Ind. N.), Cork Co., S.E.
 Crichton-Stuart, Lord Ninian Edward (U.), elected for Cardiff District; *b.* '83, son of 3rd Marquis of Bute; *E.* Harrow and Ch. Ch., Oxford.
 *Cripps, Sir C. A., K.C. (U.), Bucks, Wycombe.
 *Croft, H. Page (U.), Christchurch.
 Crooks, Wm. (Lab.), elected for Woolwich; sat for it 1903 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '52; *E.* London, and learned the trade of a cooper; organiser of several labour bodies; L.C.C. for Poplar since '92; Mayor of Poplar 1901. 81, Gough Street, Poplar.
 Crumley, Patrick (N.), returned unopposed for Fermanagh, S.; is an exporter of Irish cattle.
 *Cullinan, J. (N.), Tipperary, S.
 *Dalrymple, Viscount (U.), Wigtownshire.
 *Dalziel, D. (U.), Brixton.
 *Dalziel, Sir H. (L.), Kirkcaldy Burghs.
 *Davies, D. (L.), Montgomeryshire.
 *Davies, E. W. (L.), Carnarvonshire, Eifion.
 Davies, Timothy (L.), elected for Lincs., Louth; sat for Fulham 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '57 near Carmarthen; apprenticed to drapery business in Liverpool, and afterwards established a big business at Fulham, '85; L.C.C. for Fulham 1901-7; Mayor of Fulham 1901-2. Pantycelyn, 34, Onslow Gardens, S.W. *National Liberal.*
 *Davies, Sir W. H. (L.), Bristol, S.
 *Dawes, J. A. (L.), Walworth.
 *de Eresby, Lord Willoughby (U.), Lincolnshire, Horncastle.
 *Delany, W. (N.), Queen's Co., Ossory.
 *Denman, Hon. R. D. (L.), Carlisle.
 *Devlin, J. (N.), Belfast, W.
 *Dewar, Sir J. A. (L.), Inverness-shire.
 *Dickinson, W. H. (L.), St. Pancras, N.
 *Dickson, Rt. Hon. C. Scott, K.C. (U.), Glasgow, Central.
 *Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles (L.), Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean.
 *Dillon, J. (N.), Mayo, E.
 *Dixon, C. H. (U.), Boston.
 *Doherty, P. (N.), Donegal, N.
 *Donelan, A. J. C. (N.), Cork, E.
 *Doris, W. (N.), Mayo, W.
 Doughty, Sir George (U.), elected for Great Grimsby, and sat for it '95 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '54; J.P. for Parts of Lindsey; twice Mayor of Grimsby; knighted 1904; *m.* 1907, Eugenia Bertrance, *d.* of John Stone, Melbourne. Waltham Hall, Lincs. *Carlton, Devonshire.*
 *Du Gros, A. (U.), Hastings.
 *Duffy, W. J. (N.), Galway, S.
 *Duncan, C. (Lab.), Barrow-in-Furness.
 *Duncan, J. H. (L.), Yorks, W.R., Otley.
 Edwards, Allen Clement (L.), elected for Glamorganshire, E.; sat for Denbigh District 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '68; *E.* Knighton, Radnorshire; trades union official, journalist, author, barrister at-law. 4, Pump Court, Temple. *National Liberal.*
 *Edwards, E. (Lab.), Hanley.
 Edwards, Sir Francis, Bart. (L.), elected for Radnorshire; sat for it '92-5 and 1900 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '52; *E.* Shrewsbury School and Oxford (B.A.); a solicitor, but does not practise; D.L. and J.P. Radnorshire. 111, Ashley Gardens, S.W., and The Cottage, Knighton, Radnorshire. *Reform, National Liberal.*
 Edwards, J. Hugh (L.), elected for Glamorgan, Mid.; *E.* Aberystwith Coll.; barrister Middle Temple; member Cardiganshire County Council.
 *Elbank, Master of. See Murray, Hon. H. W. O.
 *Elverston, H. (L.), Gateshead.
 *Emmott, Rt. Hon. A. (L.), Oldham.
 Esmonde, John (N.), returned unopposed for Tipperary, N., where he is in practice as a medical man.
 *Esmonde, Sir T. (N.), Wexford, N.
 Essex, Richard Walter (L.), elected for Stafford; sat for Gloucestershire, Cirencester D., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '57; *E.* privately; wall-paper printer; J.P. Gloucestershire. Streatham Park, S.W.; Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire. *National Liberal, Eighty.*
 *Esslemont, G. B. (L.), Aberdeen, S.
 *Evans, L. W. (U.), Colchester.
 *Eyles-Monsell, B. M. (U.), Worcestershire, Evesham.
 *Faber, G. D. (U.), Clapham.
 *Faber, Capt. W. V. (U.), Hants, Andover.
 *Falconer, J. (L.), Forfarshire.
 *Falle, B. G. (U.), Portsmouth.
 *Farrell, J. P. (N.), Longford, N.
 *Fell, A. (U.), Great Yarmouth.
 *Fenwick, C. (L.), Northumberland, Wansbeck.
 *Ferens, T. R. (L.), Hull, E.
 *Fetherstonhaugh, G., K.C. (U.), Fermanagh, N.
 *Ffrench, P. (N.), Wexford, S.
 *Field, W. (N.), Dublin, St. Patrick's.
 Fiennes, Hon. Eustace (L.), elected for Oxfordshire, Banbury; sat for it 1906 to Jan. 1910; s. of Lord Saye and Sele; *b.* '64; *E.* Malvern; served with French's Scouts in the Louis Riel Rebellion, Canada, also in Egypt and S. African War; was Sub-Commissioner for Native Affairs in Bechuanaland; member of the Stock Exchange. Erleigh House, Earley, Berks. *Orleans.*
 *Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir R. B., K.C. (U.), Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities.
 *Fisher, W. Hayes (U.), Fulham.
 Fitzgibbon, John (N.), returned unopposed for Mayo, S.; a shopkeeper and farmer; chairman Roscommon County Council.
 *Fitzroy, the Hon. E. (U.), Northamptonshire, S.
 *Flannery, Sir F. (U.), Essex, Maldon.
 *Flavin, M. J. (N.), Kerry, N.
 *Fleining, V. (U.), Oxfordshire, Henley.
 *Fletcher, J. S. (U.), Hampstead.
 *Forster, H. W. (U.), Kent, Sevenoaks.
 *Foster, P. S. (U.), Stratford-on-Avon.
 *France, G. (L.), Yorks., Morley.
 Frewen, Moreton (Ind. N.), returned unopposed for Cork, N.E.; has farmed extensively in Canada and Ireland.
 *Fuller, Sir J. (L.) Wilts, Westbury.
 *Furness, S. (L.), Hartlepool.
 *Gardner, E. (U.), Berks., Wokingham.
 *Gastrell, Major W. H. (U.), Lambeth, N.
 *Gelder, Sir W. A. (L.), Lincolnshire, Brigg.
 *George, Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd (L.), Carnarvon District.
 *Gibbs, Lieut.-Col. G. A. (U.), Bristol, W.
 *Gibson, Sir J. P. (L.), Edinburgh, E.
 *Gilhooly, J. (Ind. N.), Cork, West.
 *Gill, A. H. (Lab.), Bolton.
 *Gilmour, Capt. J. (U.), Renfrewshire, E.
 *Ginnell, L. (Ind. N.), Westmeath, N.
 *Glanville, H. J. (L.), Bermondsey.

- *Goddard, Sir D. F. (L.), Ipswich.
- *Goldman, C. S. (U.), Penryn and Falmouth.
- Goldney, Francis Bennett (U.), elected for Canterbury; *b.* '65; *E.* Bournemouth and Paris; has been Mayor of Canterbury for six successive years; stood as an independent Unionist candidate at the General Election of Dec. 1910 and defeated the official Unionist candidate.
- *Goldsmith, F. (U.), Suffolk, Stowmarket.
- Goldstone, Frank Walter (Lab.), elected for Sunderland; is a school teacher.
- *Gordon, J. K. C. (U.), Londonderry, S.
- *Goulding, E. A. (U.), Worcester.
- *Grant, J. A. (U.), Cumberland, Egremont.
- *Greene, R. (U.), Hackney, N.
- *Greenwood, G. (L.), Peterborough.
- Greenwood, Hamar (L.), elected for Sunderland; sat for York City 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* Whitby, Ontario, Canada, '70; *E.* Toronto Univ. (B.A. '95); was in Ontario Govt. Department of Agriculture; barrister of Gray's Inn; Capt. King's Colonials' Imperial Yeomanry, formed 1902; Parl. Sec. to Mr. Winston Churchill 1906. 4, Crown Office Row, Temple; St. James's Court, S.W.
- Eighty, National Liberal, Reform.*
- *Greig, Col. J. (L.), Renfrewshire, W.
- *Gretton, J. (U.), Rutland.
- *Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (L.), Northumberland, Berwick.
- *Griffith, E. (L.), Anglesey.
- Griffith-Boscawen, Col. Arthur S. T. (U.), elected for Dudley; sat for Kent, Tonbridge Div., 1892-1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Rugby and Queen's Coll., Oxford; pres. of Oxford Union; priv. sec. to Chancellor of Exchequer 1895-1900; Parliamentary Charity Commissioner 1900-6; Hon. Sec. Church Parliamentary Committee, 80, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; Oakham Lodge, Dudley. *Carlton, Constitutional.*
- *Griffiths, J. N. (U.), Wednesbury.
- Guest, Captain the Hon. Frederick E. (L.), elected for East Dorset; was elected in Jan. 1910, but unseated on petition; *b.* '75; 3rd son of Lord Wimborne; 1st Life Guards; served in Egyptian and South African campaigns.
- *Guest, Major the Hon. H. (L.), Pembroke and Haverfordwest.
- *Guiney, P. (Ind. N.), Cork, N.
- *Guinness, Hon. W. E. (U.), Bury St. Edmunds.
- *Gulland, J. W. (L.), Dumfries Burghs.
- *Gwynn, S. (N.), Galway City.
- *Gwynne, R. S. (U.), Sussex, Eastbourne.
- *Hackett, J. (N.), Tipperary, Mid.
- *Haddock, G. B. (U.), Lancs, N., North Lonsdale.
- *Haldane, Right Hon. R. B. (L.), Haddingtonshire.
- *Hall, D. B. (U.), Hants, I. of Wight.
- *Hall, E. Marshall (U.), Liverpool, East Toxteth.
- Hall, Fred (U.), elected for Dulwich; member L.C.C. since 1907; chairman Tramways Management Sub-Committee; vice-chairman Highways Committee; is a member of Lloyd's and the Baltic.
- *Hall, F. (Lab.), Normanton.
- *Hambro, A. V. (U.), Dorset, S.
- *Hammersley, A. St. G. (U.), Oxfordshire, Woodstock.
- *Hamilton, Lord Claud (U.), Kensington, S.
- *Hamilton, Marquis of (U.), Londonderry.
- *Hancock, J. G. (Lab.), Derbyshire, Mid.
- *Harcourt, Rt. Hon. L. (L.), Lancs., N.E., Rossendale.
- *Harcourt, R. V. (L.), Montrose Burghs.
- *Hardie, J. K. (Lab.), Merthyr Tydvil.
- *Hardy, L. (U.), Kent, Ashford.
- *Harmood-Banner, J. S. (U.), Liverpool, Everton.
- *Harmsworth, R. L. (L.), Caithness.
- *Harris, H. P. (U.), Paddington, S.
- *Harrison-Broadley, Col. H. B. (U.), Yorks., Howdenshire.
- *Harvey, A. G. C. (L.), Rochdale.
- *Harvey, T. E. (L.), Leeds, W.
- *Harvey, W. E. (Lab.), Derbyshire, N.E.
- *Harwood, G. (L.), Bolton.
- *Haslam, J. (Lab.), Derbyshire, Chesterfield.
- *Haslam, L. (L.), Monmouth District.
- *Havelock-Allan, Sir H. (L.), Durham, Bishop Auckland.
- *Haviland-Burke, E. (N.), King's Co., Tullamore.
- *Haworth, A. A. (L.), Manchester, S.
- *Hayden, J. P. (N.), Roscommon, S.
- *Hayward, Evan (L.), Durham, S.E.
- *Hazellon, R. (N.), Galway, N., and Louth, N.
- *Healy, M. (Ind. N.), Cork.
- *Helme, N. W. (L.), Lancaster.
- *Helmaley, Viscount (U.), Yorks., Thirsk and Malton.
- *Henderson, A. (Lab.), Durham, Barnard Castle.
- *Henderson, Major H. G. (U.), Berks., Abingdon.
- *Henderson, J. M. (L.), Aberdeenshire, W.
- *Henry, C. S. (L.), Shropshire, Wellington.
- *Herbert, Sir Ivor (L.), Monmouthshire, S.
- *Hickman, Col. T. (U.), Wolverhampton, S.
- *Hicks-Beach, Hon. M. (U.), Gloucester, Tewkesbury.
- *Higham, J. S. (L.), Yorks., Sowerby.
- *Hill, Sir C. (U.), Shrewsbury.
- *Hillier, A. (U.), Herts., Hitchin.
- *Hills, J. W. (U.), Durham.
- Hinds, John (L.), elected for Carmarthenshire, W.; *b.* '62; Chairman Chamber of Commerce of Drapers of Great Britain.
- *Hoare, S. J. G. (U.), Chelsea.
- *Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. C. (L.), Bristol, E.
- *Hodge, J. (Lab.), Lancs., S.E., Gorton.
- *Hobler, G. F., K.C. (U.), Chatham.
- *Holt, R. D. (L.), Northumberland, Hexham.
- *Hope, H. (U.), Butehire.
- *Hope, J. F. (U.), Sheffield, Central.
- *Horne, C. Silvester (L.), Ipswich.
- *Horne, W. E. (U.), Surrey, Guildford.
- *Horne, A. L., K.C. (U.), Tyrone, S.
- *Houston, R. P. (U.), Liverpool, W. Toxteth.
- *Hudson, W. (Lab.), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- *Hughes, S. L. (L.), Stockport.
- *Hume-Williams, W. E. (U.), Notts, Bassetlaw.
- *Hunt, Rowland (U.), Shropshire, Ludlow.
- *Hunter, Sir C. R. (U.), Bath.
- *Hunter, W., K.C. (L.), Lanarkshire, Govan.
- *Illingworth, P. H. (L.), Yorks., Shipley.
- Ingleby, Holcombe (U.), elected for King's Lynn; *b.* '54; *E.* Oxford Univ.; Mayor of Lynn 1909-10.
- *Isaacs, Sir Rufus, K.C. (L.), Reading.
- *Jackson, Sir J. (U.), Devonport.
- *Jardine, E. (U.), Somerset, E.
- *Jardine, Sir J. (L.), Roxburghshire.
- *Jessel, Capt. H. M. (U.), St. Pancras, S.
- John, E. T. (L.), elected for Denbighshire, E.; by birth a Welshman, by business a Yorkshire ironmaster.
- *Johnson, W. (Lab.), Warwickshire, Nuneaton.
- *Jones, Sir D. B. (L.), Swansea District.

- *Jones, Edgar (L.), Merthyr Tydvil.
 *Jones, Haydn (L.), Merionethshire.
 Jones, Leif (L.), elected for Notts., Rushcliffe D.; sat for Westmorland, Appleby D., March 1905 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; brother of Sir D. Brynmor Jones; E. Scotch College, Melbourne, and Trinity College, Oxford; an underwriter at Lloyd's; Pres. U.K. Alliance. 1, Palace Green, Kensington, W. *Reform*
 *Jones, W. (L.), Carnarvonshire, Arfon.
 Jones, W. S. Glyn (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Stepney; is a chemist and a member of the Bar; at one time Parliamentary secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society and member Middlesex County Council.
 *Jowett, F. W. (Lab.), Bradford, W.
 *Joyce, M. (N.), Limerick.
 *Keating, M. (N.), Kilkenny, South.
 Ketby-Fletcher, J. R. (U.), elected for Cheshire, Altrincham; head of the firm of Messrs. George Fletcher, provision merchants, of Liverpool; a director of the Liverpool Produce Exchange.
 Kellaway, Fred (L.), elected for Bedford; *b.* '73; is a journalist; member of the Eighty Club.
 *Kelly, E. (N.), Donegal, E.
 *Kemp, Sir G. (L.), Manchester, N.W.
 *Kennedy, V. P. (N.), Cavan, W.
 *Kerr-Smiley, P. (U.), Antrim, N.
 *Kerry, Earl of (U.), Derbyshire, W.
 *Keswick, W. (U.), Surrey, Epsom.
 *Kilbride, D. (N.), Kildare, S.
 *Kimber, Sir H. (U.), Wandsworth.
 *King, J. (L.), Somerset, N.
 *King, Sir H. S. (U.), Hull, Central.
 *Kinloch-Cooke, Sir C. (U.), Devonport.
 *Kirkwood, J. H. M. (U.), Essex, S.E.
 *Knight, Capt. E. (U.), Kidderminster.
 *Kyffin-Taylor, Col. (U.), Liverpool, Kirkdale.
 Lamb, Ernest Henry (L.), elected for Rochester; sat for it 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '76, at Hornsea; E. Dulwich and Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse; electrical engineer; Assor. Inst. Elect. Engineers; chairman New System Private Telephone Co., Ltd.; member Common Council of London 1903; C.M.G. 1907; J.P. 1907; a Wesleyan; has to a large extent relinquished electrical engineering for the carrying trade; is deputy chairman and managing director of Foster's Parcels and Goods Express, Ltd, 82, Fore Street, E.C.; Penbury, Copers Cope Road, Beckenham, Kent. *National Liberal, New Reform, Eighty*.
 *Lambert, G. (L.), Devon, S. Molton.
 Lambert, Richard C. (L.), elected for Wilts, Cricklade; *b.* '68; E. Shrewsbury and Trin. Coll. Camb.; has taken a keen interest in the study of social questions.
 *Lane-Fox, G. R. (U.), Yorks, W.R., Barkston Ash.
 Lansbury, George (Lab.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley; *b.* '59; was a member of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws (*q.v.*).
 *Lardner, J. C. R. (N.), Monaghan, N.
 *Law, H. A. (N.), Donegal, W.
 *Lawson, Hon. H. (U.), Mile End.
 Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, 3rd Bart. (L.), elected for Cumberland, Cockermouth; *b.* 1862. Isel Hall, Cockermouth. *Wellington*.
 *Leach, C. (L.), Yorks, W.R., Colne Valley.
 *Lee, A. H. (U.), Hants, Fareham.
 *Levy, Sir M. (L.), Loughborough.
 *Lewis, J. H. (L.), Flintshire.
 *Lewisham, Viscount (U.), West Bromwich.
 *Lloyd, G. A. (U.), Staffs., W.
 *Locker-Lampson, G. (U.), Salisbury.
 *Locker-Lampson, O. (U.), Hunts, Ramsey.
 *Lookwood, Rt. Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir M. (U.), Essex, Epping.
 Logan, John W. (L.), elected for Leicestershire, Harborough D.; sat for it '91 to 1904. East Langton Grange, Market Harborough. *Cobden, National Liberal*.
 *Long, Rt. Hon. W. (U.), Strand.
 *Lonsdale, J. B. (U.), Armagh, Mid.
 *Lough, Rt. Hon. T. (L.), Islington, W.
 *Low, Sir F., K.C. (L.), Norwich.
 *Lowe, Sir F. (U.), Birmingham, Edgbaston.
 Lowther, Claude (U.), elected for Cumberland, Eskdale, and sat for it 1900-1906; *b.* '70; E. Rugby; entered Diplomatic Service; served with the Imperial Yeomanry in S. African War, and was recommended by Sir Charles Warren for the V.C for gallantry at the affair of Faber's Spruit. Scaleby Castle, Cumberland.
 *Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. (U.), Cumberland, Penrith.
 *Lundon, T. (N.), Limerick, E.
 *Lyell, C. H. (L.), Edinburgh, S.
 *Lynch, A. (N.), Clare, W.
 *Lyttelton, Rt. Hon. A. (U.), St. George's, Hanover Square.
 *Lyttelton, Hon. J. C. (U.), Worcestershire, Mid.
 *McCallum, J. (L.), Paisley.
 *McCallmont, Col. J. M. (U.), Antrim, E.
 *MacCaw, W. J. (U.), Down, W.
 *McCurdy, C. A. (L.), Northampton.
 *Macdonald, J. A. M. (L.), Falkirk Burghs.
 *MacDonald, J. Ramsay (Lab.), Leicester.
 McGhee, R. (N.), elected for Mid Tyrone; sat for S. Louth '96 to 1900.
 *McKean, J. (Ind. N.), Monaghan, S.
 *McKenna, Rt. Hon. R. (L.), Monmouthshire, N.
 *Mackinder, H. J. (U.), Glasgow, Camlachie.
 *McLaren, F. (L.), Lincolnshire, Spalding.
 McLaren, Henry Duncan (L.), elected for Leicestershire, Bosworth; sat for Staffs, West D., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '79; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (M.A.); Barrister Lincoln's Inn; director Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co. and other companies. 43, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Reform*.
 *McLaren, W. S. B. (L.), Cheshire, Crewe.
 Maolean, Donald (L.), elected for Peebles and Selkirk; sat for Bath 1906 to Jan. 1910; *E.* privately; admitted a solicitor '87, practises in Cardiff and Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; one of the founders of N.S.P.C.C.; a Presbyterian. 16, Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.; 12, Park Place, Cardiff. *Bath, Royal Societies, National Liberal*.
 *Macmaster, D., K.C. (U.), Surrey, Chertsey.
 McMicking, Major Gilbert (L.), elected for Kirkcudbrightshire, and sat for it 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; *E.* R.M.A., Woolwich; served in Royal Artillery '82-94, then retired; in Hon. Artillery Co. '95-1902; commanded C.I.V. battery in South Africa (C.M.G.). 9, Cheyne Place, S.W. *Reform, Naval and Military*.
 MoMordie, Robert James (U.), returned unopposed for Belfast, E.; Lord Mayor of Belfast 1910-11; is a retired solicitor.
 *Macnamara, Dr. (L.), Camberwell, N.
 *MacNeill, Swift, K.C. (N.), Donegal, S.
 *MacVeagh, J. (N.), Down, S.

- *Magnus, Sir P. (U.), London University.
Malcolm, Ian Zachary (U.), elected for Croydon; sat for Stowmarket D. '95-1906; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxford; assist. private sec. to late Lord Salisbury '95-1900; Parliamentary private sec. to Mr. George Wyndham when Chief Sec. for Ireland, 1901-3; *m.* 1902 the daughter of Mrs. Langtry (now Lady de Bathe). 41, South Audley Street, W. *Carlton, Marlborough.*
- *Mallaby-Deeley, H. C. (U.), Middlesex, Harrow.
 *Manfield, H. (L.), Northants., Mid.
 *Markham, A. B. (L.), Notts, Mansfield.
 *Marks, G. C. (L.), Cornwall, Launceston.
Marshall, Arthur H. (L.), elected for Wakefield; *b.* '70; son of a Methodist minister; is a barrister.
 *Martin, Hon. J. (L.), St. Pancras, E.
Mason, D. M. (L.), elected for Coventry; *b.* '66; *E.* Kelveside and Partick Academies and Glasgow Univ.; an Associate of the Institute of Bankers.
 *Mason, J. F. (U.), Windsor.
 *Masterman, C. F. G. (L.), West Ham, N.
Mathias, Richard (L.), elected for Cheltenham member of the firm of J. Mathias & Sons, shipowners, Cardiff.
 *Meagher, M. (N.), Kilkenny, N.
 *Meehan, F. E. (N.), Leitrim, N.
 *Meehan, P. A. (N.), Queen's Co., Leix.
 *Menzies, Sir. W. (L.), Lanarkshire, S.
 *Meysey-Thompson, E. C. (U.), Staffs. Hands-worth.
 *Middlebrook, W. (L.), Leeds, S.
 *Middlemore, J. T. (U.), Birmingham, N.
 *Midmay, F. B. (U.), Devon, Totnes.
 *Mills, Hon. C. T. (U.), Middlesex, Uxbridge.
 *Mitchell-Thomson, W. (U.), Down, N.
 *Molloy, M. (N.), Carlow.
 *Milteto, P. A. (L.), Dumfriesshire.
 *Mond, Sir A. (L.), Swansea Town.
Money, L. G. Chiozza (L.), elected for Northamptonshire, E.; sat for Paddington, N., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '70; author and economist; "a Liberal Collectivist"; has published "British Trade and the Zollverein Issue," "Through Preference to Protection," "Elements of the Fiscal Problem," "Riches and Poverty," "100 Points for Free Trade," and "The Fiscal A.B.C."; F.R. Stat. Soc. "Tyhurst," Chaldon, Surrey. *Eighty and National Liberal.*
- *Montagu, Hon. E. S. (L.), Cambs., W.
 *Mooney, J. J. (N.), Newry.
 *Moore, W., K.C. (U.), Armagh, N.
 *Morgan, G. Hay (L.), Cornwall, Truro.
 *Morpeth, Viscount (U.), Birmingham, S.
Morrill, Philip (L.), elected for Burnley; sat for Oxfordshire, South or Henley D., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '70; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; M.A.; admitted a solicitor '07. 44, Bedford Square. *Savile, National Liberal.*
 *Morrison, Capt. J. A. (U.), Nottingham, E.
 *Morrison-Bell, Major Clive (U.), Devon, Honiton.
Morrison-Bell, Capt. Ernest Fitzroy (U.), elected for Devon, Ashburton D.; sat for it Jan. 1908 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; entered 6th Lancers, and as Adjutant served in South Africa '09-1902; "Tariff Reformer." Pitt House, Chudleigh.
 *Morton, A. C. (L.), Sutherland.
 *Mount, W. A. (U.), Berks, Newbury.
 *Muldoon, J. (N.), Wicklow Co., E.
 *Munro, R. (L.), Wick Burghs.
 *Munro-Ferguson, Rt. Hon. R. C. (L.), Leith Burghs.
- *Murray, Capt. the Hon. A. C. (L.), Kincardineshire.
 *Murray, Hon. A. W. O. (L.), Midlothian.
 *Nannetti, J. P. (N.), Dublin, College Green.
Needham, Christopher T. (L.), elected for Manchester, S.W.; *E.* Manchester Grammar School and University; member of John Needham & Sons, iron and steel merchants, Manchester.
 *Neilson, F. (L.), Cheshire, Hyde.
Neville, Reginald James (U.), elected for Wigan; *b.* in India '63; *E.* Charterhouse and Trin. Coll. Camb.; Recorder of Bury St. Edmunds since 1905. 15, St. George's Road, S.W.
 *Newdigate-Newdegate, F. A. (U.), Warwick, Lamworth.
 *Newman, Capt. J. R. P. (U.), Middlesex, Enfield.
 *Newton, H. K. (U.), Essex, Harwich.
 *Nicholson, C. N. (L.), Yorks, W.R., Doncaster.
 *Nicholson, W. G. (U.), Hants, Petersfield.
 *Nield, H. (U.), Middlesex, Ealing.
 *Nolan, J. (N.), Louth, S.
- Norman**, Sir Henry (L.), elected for Blackburn; sat for Wolverhampton, South D., 1900 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '58; *E.* France, Harvard, U.S.A., and Leipzig; travelled extensively in the Near and Far East, Russia, and Central Asia; author of "An Account of the Harvard Greek Play" ('81), "The Real Japa." ('91), "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East" ('04), "All the Russias" (1902), and "Motors and Men" (1908); Hon. Sec. Budget League, 1909; knighted Nov. 9th, 1906 Honeyhanger, Haslemere. *Savile, Devonshire, Royal Automobile, Ranelagh.*
- *Norton, Capt. C. (L.), Newington, W.
 *Nugent, Sir Walter (N.), Westmeath, S.
 *Nuttall, H. (L.), Lancs., Strretford.
 *O'Brien, P. (N.), Kilkenny.
 *O'Brien, W. (Ind. N.), Cork.
 *O'Connor, John (N.), Kildare, N.
 *O'Connor, T. P. (N.), Liverpool, Scotland.
 *O'Donnell, T. (N.), Kerry, W.
 *O'Dowd, J. (N.), Sligo, S.
 *Ogden, F. (L.), Yorks, W.R., Pudsey.
 *O'Grady, J. (Lab.), Leeds, E.
 *O'Kelly, E. P. (N.), Wicklow, W.
 *O'Kelly, J. (N.), Roscommon, N.
 *O'Malley, W. (N.), Connemara
 *O'Neill, Hon. A. (U.), Antrim, Mid.
 *O'Neill, C. (N.), Armagh, S.
 *O'Shaughnessy, P. J. (N.), Limerick, W.
 *O'Shee, J. J. (N.), Waterford, W.
 O'Sullivan, Timothy (N.), elected for Kerry, E.; is a farmer.
 *Orde-Powlett, Hon. W. G. A. (U.), Yorks, Richmond.
 *Ormsby-Gore, Hon. W. (U.), Denbigh District.
 *Paget, A. H. (U.), Cambridge.
 *Palmer, G. (L.), Jarrow.
 *Parker, Sir G. (U.), Gravesend.
 *Parker, J. (Lab.), Halifax
 *Parkes, E. (U.), Birmingham, Central
Pearce, Robert (L.), elected for Staffs, Leek D.; sat for it 1906 to Jan 1910; *b.* '40; *E.* Ipswich Gram. Sch.; admitted a solicitor '05; head of London firm; solicitor to City Parochial Foundation; F.R.A.S.; a Unitarian. Beechcroft, East Heath Road, Hampstead, N.W. *City Liberal, National Liberal.*
 *Pearce, W. (L.), Limehouse.
 *Pearson, Hon. W. (L.), Suffolk, Eye.
Pease, Herbert Pike (U.), elected for Darlington; sat for it '98 to Jan 1910; *b.* '07:

- E. Trinity Hall, Cambridge; director of Peace & Partners, Ltd.; J.P. and D.L. N. Riding, Yorks.; L.U. Whip March 1906. Merrow Croft, Merrow, Guildford. *Brooks's*.
- *Pease, Rt. Hon. J. A. (L.), Yorks, W.R., Rotherham.
- *Peel, Capt. R. F. (U.), Suffolk, Woodbridge.
- *Peel, Hon. W. (U.), Taunton.
- *Perkins, W. F. (U.), Hants, New Forest.
- *Peto, B. E. (U.), Wilts., Devizes.
- *Phillips, Col. Ivor (L.), Southampton.
- *Phillips, J. (N.), Longford, S.
- *Pickersgill, E. H. (L.), Bethnal Green, S.W.
- *Pirie, D. V. (L.), Aberdeen, N.
- *Pointer, J. (Lab.), Sheffield, Attercliffe.
- Pole-Carew, Lieut.-General Sir Reginald, K.C.B., C.V.O. (U.), elected for Cornwall, Bodmin D.; *b.* '49; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxford; aide-de-camp to Gen. Roberts in Afghan War, '79-'80; and in S. Africa, '81; commanded a brigade and subsequently a division in S. African War, 1900. Antony, Cornwall. *Marlborough, Carlton, Turf.*
- *Pollard, Sir G. H. (L.), Lancs., Eccles.
- *Pollock, E. M., K.C. (U.), Warwick and Leamington.
- *Ponsonby, A. (L.), Stirling Burghs.
- *Power, P. J. (N.), Waterford, E.
- *Pretyman, Capt. E. G. (U.), Essex, Chelmsford.
- *Price, C. E. (L.), Edinburgh, Central.
- *Price, Sir R. J. (L.), Norfolk, E.
- *Priestley, A. (L.), Grantham.
- *Priestley, Sir W. F. B. (L.), Bradford, E.
- *Primrose, Hon. Neil (L.), Cambs, Wisbech.
- *Pringle, W. M. R. (L.), Lanarkshire, N.W.
- Pryce Jones, Edward (U.), elected for Montgomery District; sat for it 1895-1906; *b.* '61; *E.* Liverpool College and Jesus Coll., Cambridge; barr. Inner Temple; Hon. Colonel 7th Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
- *Quilter, W. E. C. (U.), Suffolk, Sudbury.
- *Radford, G. H. (L.), Islington, E.
- *Raffan, P. W. (L.), Lancs., S.W., Leigh.
- *Rainy, A. R. (L.), Kilmarnock Burghs.
- *Rankin, Sir J. (U.), Herefordshire, Leominster.
- *Raphael, H. H. (L.), Derbyshire, S.
- *Ratliffe, R. F. (U.), Staffs, Burton.
- *Rawlinson, J. F. P., K.C. (U.), Cambridge University.
- *Rawson, Col. R. H. (U.), Surrey, Reigate.
- *Rea, Rt. Hon. Russell (L.), South Shields.
- *Rea, Walter R. (L.), Scarborough.
- *Reddy, M. (N.), King's Co., Birr.
- *Redmond, J. (N.), Waterford.
- *Redmond, W. (N.), Clare, E.
- Redmond, William A. (N.), elected for Tyrone, E.; a barrister; son of Mr. John Redmond.
- *Remnant, J. F. (U.), Holborn.
- *Rendall, A. (L.), Gloucestershire, Thornbury.
- *Rice, Hon. W. (U.), Brighton.
- *Richards, T. (Lab.), Monmouthshire, W.
- Richardson, Albion H. (L.), elected for Peckham; is a solicitor practising in London; and has been chairman United Law Society.
- Richardson, T. (Lab.), elected for Whitehaven; is a collier's checkweighman; member Durham County Council.
- *Roberts, C. (L.), Lincoln.
- *Roberts, G. H. (Lab.), Norwich.
- *Roberts, Sir J. H. (L.), Denbighshire, W.
- *Roberts, S. (U.), Sheffield, Ecclesall.
- *Robertson, Sir G. (L.), Bradford, Central.
- *Robertson, J. M. (L.), Northumberland, Tyneside.
- *Robinson, S. (L.), Brecknockshire.
- *Roche, W. F. (L.), Pembrokeshire.
- *Roche, J. (N.), Galway, E.
- *Roe, Sir T. (L.), Derby.
- *Rolleston, Sir J. (U.), Herts, E.
- *Ronaldshay, Earl of (U.), Hornsey.
- Rose, Sir Charles D., Bart. (L.), elected for Cambs., Newmarket; sat for it 1903 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '47; *E.* Rugby; as Capt. Montreal Brigade Garrison of Artillery helped to quell Fenian rebellion '66; formerly partner American banking firm of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.; member Jockey Club; Bart. 1909. Hardwick House, Whitechurch, Oxon; Suffolk House, Newmarket.
- *Rothschild, Lionel (U.), Bucks., Mid.
- Rowlands, James (L.), elected for Kent, Dartford D.; sat for it 1906 to Jan. 1910, and for Finsbury, East, '86-'95; *b.* '51; was a watch-case maker; freeman Goldsmiths Co.; sec. Leasehold Enfranchisement Assoc.; hon. sec. Land Law Reform Assoc. 119, Mercer's Road, Tufnell Park, N. *National Liberal.*
- *Rowntree, A. (L.), York.
- *Royds, E. (U.), Lincs., Sleaford.
- *Runciman, Rt. Hon. W. (L.), Dewsbury.
- Rutherford, J. (U.), elected for Lancashire, N.E., Darwen D., and sat for it 1895 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '54; Col. Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; D.L. Lancaster. Beardwood, Blackburn; Cavalry Club, 127, Piccadilly, W.
- *Rutherford, W. W. (U.), Liverpool, W. Derby.
- St. Maur, Harold (L.), elected for Exeter; *b.* '69; *E.* Wellington and Sandhurst; served as a volunteer in S. African War.
- *Salter, A. C., K.C. (U.), Hants, N.
- *Samuel, Rt. Hon. H. (L.), Yorks, Cleveland.
- *Samuel, Sir H. S. (U.), Norwood.
- *Samuel, J. (L.), Stockton.
- *Samuel, Stuart M. (L.), Whitechapel.
- *Sanders, R. A. (U.), Somerset, Bridgwater.
- *Sanderson, L., K.C. (U.), Westmorland, Appleby.
- *Sandys, G. J. (U.), Somerset, Wells.
- *Sandys, Col. T. M. (U.), Boodle.
- *Sassoon, Sir E. (U.), Hythe.
- *Scanlan, T. (N.), Sligo, N.
- *Schwann, Sir C. E. (L.), Manchester, N.
- Scott, A. MacCallum (L.), elected for Glasgow, Bridgeton; *E.* Falkirk High School and Glasgow Univ.; barrister Middle Temple.
- Scott, Leslie F., K.C. (U.), elected for Liverpool, Exchange; *b.* '69; *E.* Rugby and New Coll., Oxford; represented Great Britain at the Brussels Maritime Conference in 1909. 2, Abbey Garden, Westminster; Goldsmith Buildings, Temple, E.C. *United University.*
- *Scott, Sir S. E. (U.), Marylebone, W.
- *Seely, Rt. Hon. J. E. B. (L.), Derbyshire, Ilkeston.
- *Sheehan, D. D. (Ind. N.), Cork Co., Mid.
- *Sheehy, D. (N.), Meath, S.
- *Sherwell, A. J. (L.), Huddersfield.
- *Short, E. (L.), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- *Simon, Sir J. A. (L.), Essex, Walthamstow.
- Smith, Albert (Lab.), elected for Lancs., Clitheroe; *b.* '67; went to work in a mill at 8 years of age; alderman of Nelson since 1908; mayor 1909 to.
- *Smith, F. E., K.C. (U.), Liverpool, Walton.
- *Smith, H. B. Lees (L.), Northampton.
- Smith, Harold H. (U.), elected for Warrington; *b.* '76; brother of Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P.; member of a firm of surveyors.

- *Smyth, T. F. (N.), Leitrim, S.
 *Snowden, P. (Lab.), Blackburn.
 *Soames, A. W. (L.), Norfolk, S.
 *Soares, E. J. (L.), Devon, Barnstaple.
 Spear, John Ward (U.), elected for Devon,
 Tavistock D.; sat for it 1900 to 1906; *b.* '48;
 is a tenant farmer; a Nonconformist. Venu,
 Tavistock.
 *Spicer, Sir A. (L.), Hackney, Central.
 *Stanier, B. (U.), Shropshire, Newport.
 *Stanley, A. (Lab.), Staffs., N.W.
 *Stanley, Hon. A. (U.), Ormskirk.
 *Stanley, Major G. F. (U.), Preston.
 *Starkey, J. R. (U.), Notts., Newark.
 *Staveley-Hill, H. (U.), Staffs., Kingswinford.
 *Steel-Maitland, A. D. (U.), Birmingham, E.
 *Stewart, G. (U.), Cheshire, Wirral.
 *Strachey, Sir E. (L.), Somerset, S.
 *Strauss, A. (U.), Paddington, N.
 Strauss, Edward Anthony (L.), elected for
 Southwark, W.; sat for Berkshire, North or
 Abingdon D., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; *E.*
 King's Coll., London; hop merchant; has
 travelled extensively; J.P. County of London
 and County of Berks. 49, Grosvenor Square,
 London, W.; Kingston House, Abingdon,
 Berks. *Reform, Devonshire, National*
Liberal, Bath, Royal Automobile.
 *Summers, J. W. (L.), Flint District.
 *Sutherland, J. E. (L.), Elgin Burghs.
 *Sutton, J. E. (Lab.), Manchester, E.
 Swift, Rigby P. W., K.C. (U.), elected for St.
 Helens; *b.* '74; LL.B. London Univ.; bar-
 rister Northern Circuit.
 *Sykes, A. J. (U.), Cheshire, Knutsford
 *Talbot, Lord E. (U.), Sussex, Chichester.
 *Taylor, J. W. (Lab.), Durham, Chester-le-
 Street.
 *Taylor, T. C. (L.), Lancs., Radcliffe.
 *Tennant, H. J. (L.), Berwickshire.
 *Terrell, G. (U.), Wilts., Chippenham.
 *Terrell, H., K.C. (U.), Gloucester.
 *Thomas, Abel, K.C. (L.), Carmarthenshire, E.
 *Thomas, J. H. (Lab.), Derby.
 *Thompson, R. (U.), Belfast, N.
 *Thorne, G. R. (L.), Wolverhampton, E.
 *Thorne, W. (Lab.), West Ham, S.
 *Thynne, Lord A. (U.), Bath.
 *Tobin, A. A., K.C. (U.) Preston.
 Touché, George Alexander (U.), elected for
 Islington, N.; *b.* 1861; *E.* Edinburgh Univ.;
 is a chartered accountant.
 *Toulmin, G. (L.) Bury, Lancs.
 *Trevelyan, C. P. (L.), Yorks., Elland.
 *Tryon, Capt. G. C. (U.), Brighton.
 *Tullibardine, Marquis of (U.), Perthshire, W.
 *Ure, Rt. Hon. A., K.C. (L.), Linlithgowshire
 *Valentia, Viscount (U.), Oxford.
 *Vaughan-Davies, M. L. (L.) Cardiganshire.
 Verney, Sir Harry Calvert Williams, Bt. (L.),
 elected for Bucks, N.; *b.* '81; *E.* Harrow
 and Balliol Coll., Oxford, Claydon House,
 Bucks.
 *Wadsworth, J. (Lab.), Yorks., Hallamshire.
 *Walker, Col. Hall (U.), Lancs., Widnes.
 *Walrond, Hon. W. L. C. (U.), Devon, Tiver-
 ton.
 Walsh, J. (Ind. N.), elected for Cork, S.; is a
 spirit merchant; member Cork County
 Council.
 *Walsh, S. (Lab.), Lancs., S.W., Ince.
 *Walters, J. T. (L.), Sheffield, Brightside.
 *Walton, Sir J. (L.), Yorks., Barnsley.
 *Ward, A. S. (U.), Herts., Watford.
 *Ward, J. (L.), Stoke-on-Trent.
 *Ward, W. D. (L.), Southampton.
 *Warde, Col. C. E. (U.), Kent, Medway.
 *Wardle, G. J. (Lab.), Stockport.
 *Waring, Capt. W. (L.), Banffshire.
 *Warner, Sir T. C. (L.), Staffs., Lichfield.
 *Wason, Rt. Hon. E. (L.), Clackmannan and
 Kinross.
 *Wason, J. C. (L.), Orkney and Shetland.
 *Watts, H. A. (L.), Glasgow, College.
 *Wedgwood, J. C. (L.), Newcastle-under-
 Lyne.
 *Weir, J. G. (L.), Ross and Cromarty.
 *Wheler, G. C. H. (U.), Kent, Faversham.
 *White, Major D. (U.), Lancs., S.W., South-
 port.
 *White, Sir G. (L.), Norfolk, N.W.
 *White, Sir Luke (L.), Yorks., E.R. Buckrose.
 *White, Patrick (N.), Meath, N.
 *Whitehouse, J. H. (L.), Lanarkshire, Mid.
 *Whitley, J. H. (L.), Halifax.
 *Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. (L.), Yorks.,
 W.R., Spen Valley.
 *Whyte, A. F. (L.), Perth.
 *Wiles, T. (L.), Islington, S.
 *Wilkie, A. (Lab.), Dundee.
 *Williams, J. (Lab.), Glamorgan, Gower.
 *Williams, P. (L.), Middlesbrough.
 *Williams, Col. R. (U.), Dorset, W.
 *Williams, W. Ll. (L.), Carmarthen District.
 *Williamson, Sir A. (L.), Elgin and Nairn.
 *Willoughby, Hon. C. (U.), Lincolnshire, Stam-
 ford.
 *Wilson, Hon. G. G. (L.), Hull, W.
 *Wilson, H. J. (L.), Yorks., Holmfirth.
 *Wilson, John (L.), Durham, Mid.
 *Wilson, J. W. (L.), Worcestershire, N.
 *Wilson, Stanley (U.), Yorks., E.R., Holder-
 ness.
 *Wilson, T. F. (L.), Lanarkshire, N.E.
 *Wilson, W. T. (Lab.), Lancs., Westhoughton.
 *Winfrey, R. (L.), Norfolk, S.W.
 *Winterton, Earl (U.), Sussex, Horsham.
 Wolmer, Viscount (U.), elected for Lancashire,
 S.W., Newton; *b.* '87; *E.* Winchester and
 Univ. Coll., Oxford; eldest son of 2nd Earl
 of Selborne. Blackmoor, Liss. *Bath.*
 *Wood, the Hon. E. (U.), Yorks., W.R., Ripon.
 *Wood, J. (U.), Stalybridge.
 Wood, Samuel Hill (U.), elected for Derbyshire,
 High Peak D.; *b.* '72; *E.* Eton; has been
 Mayor of Glossop, and Captain Derbyshire
 County Cricket XI.
 *Wood, T. McK. (L.), Glasgow, St. Rollox.
 *Wortley, C. B. Stuart (U.), Sheffield, Hallam.
 *Wyndham, Rt. Hon. G. (U.), Dover.
 Yate, Col. Charles Edward, C.S.I., C.M.G.
 (U.), elected for Leicestershire, Melton; *b.*
 '49; *E.* Shrewsbury; served in Afghan
 War '80 and Lord Roberts's march to
 Kandahar; has held many political offices in
 India and Persia. 17, Prince of Wales
 Terrace, Kensington, W. *Junior United*
Service.
 *Yerburgh, R. (U.), Chester.
 *Young, S. (N.), Cavan, E.
 *Young, W. (L.), Perthshire, E.
 *Younger, G. (U.), Ayr Burghs.
 *Yoxall, Sir J. H. (L.), Nottingham, W.

POLLINGS, DECEMBER 1910.

The following is an alphabetical list of the Parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom, with the names of the member or members returned by each, and, where there was a contest, the figures declared to have been polled by the candidates at the General Election of December 1910. The names of the county and borough divisions are given in parentheses after the names of the counties or boroughs: thus, the Luton or South Division of Bedfordshire appears as Beds (S. or Luton). Therefore, in seeking for the figures with regard to any special division of a county or borough, the county or borough should be turned to in its proper alphabetical place, and the local division will be readily found. The few places which, like the City of London, Leicester, etc., still return two members, are distinguished in the alphabetical list of constituencies by a figure (2). The figures in brackets, e.g. [5280], show the number of electors on the register.

Aberdeen (N.) [10,341]. D. V. Pirie (L.) - - - 4282 R. Scott-Brown (U) - - - 2546	Ayr Burghs [8326]. G. Younger (U) - - - 3852 W. Robertson (L) - - - 3620	Berks (N. or Abingdon) [9255]. Major Henderson (U) - - 4677 M. H. Sands (L) - - - 3328
Aberdeen (S.) [13,657]. G. B. Esslemont (L) - - 5862 W. C. Smith, K.C. (U) - - 3997	Ayrshire (N.) [16,665]. A. Anderson, K.C. (L) - 7286 Capt. D. Campbell (U) - 6932	Berks (S. or Newbury) [13,063]. W. A. Mount (U) - - - 6185 Capt. L. March-Phillipps (L) 4278
Aberdeenshire (E.) [12,649]. W. H. Cowan (L) - - - 6152 W. Craighead (U) - - - 3772	Ayrshire (S.) [18,733]. W. P. Beale (L) - - - 8715 T. W. McIntyre (U) - - - 6835	Berks (E. or Wokingham) [14,327]. E. Gardner (U) unopp.
Aberdeenshire (W.) [10,914]. J. M. Henderson (L) - - 5415 G. Smith (U) - - - 3232	Banffshire [8206]. Capt. W. Waring (L) unopp.	Berwickshire [5674]. H. J. Tennant (L) - - - 3005 Hon. J. B. Campbell (U) - 2000
Anglesey [10,341]. E. Griffiths (L) unopp.	Barrow-in-Furness [10,478]. C. Duncan (Lab.) - - - 4810 F. Meynell (U) - - - 4290	Bethnal Green (N.E.) [7554]. Sir E. A. Cornwall (L) - 3188 Dr. J. E. Molson (U) - - 2037
Antrim (E.) [8959]. Col. J. M. McCalmont (U) unopp.	Bath (2) [8144]. Lord A. Thynne (U) - - 3875 Sir C. Hunter (U) - - - 3841 G. P. Gooch (L) - - - 3631 G. A. Hardy (L) - - - 3585	Bethnal Green (S.W.) [7103]. E. H. Pickersgill (L) - - 2768 E. Høffgaard (U) - - - 2086
Antrim (Mid) [7219]. Hon. A. O'Neill (U) unopp.	Battersea [18,927]. Rt. Hon. J. Burns (L) - 7836 Col. Sir J. Harrington (U) 6544 C. N. L. Shaw (Soc.) - - 487	Birkenhead [18,189]. A. Bigland (U) - - - 8304 H. Vivian (L) - - - 7249
Antrim (N.) [7516]. P. Kerr-Smiley (U) - - 3557 W. Macafee (L) - - - 2974	Bedford [6063]. F. Kellaway (L) - - - 2773 W. A. Attenborough (U) - 2754	Birmingham (Bordesley) [17,358]. Rt. Hon. J. Collings (U) unopp.
Antrim (S.) [9900]. C. C. Craig (U) unopp.	Beds (N. or Biggleswade) [14,031]. A. W. Black (L) - - - 6536 Major Glyn (U) - - - 5808	Birmingham (Central) [9908]. E. Parkes (U) - - - 4640 H. J. Manton (L) - - - 1417
Argyllshire [11,572]. J. S. Ainsworth (L) - - 4280 G. A. Clark-Hutchison (U) 4023	Beds (S. or Luton) [16,564]. F. G. Ashton (L) - - - 7601 J. O. Hickman (U) - - - 6623	Birmingham (E.) [15,244]. A. D. Steel-Maitland (U) - 6639 J. V. Stephens (L) - - - 3190
Armagh (Mid) [7072]. J. B. Lonsdale (U) unopp.	Belfast (E.) [16,330]. R. J. McMordie (U) unopp.	Birmingham (Edgbaston) [13,383]. Sir F. W. Lowe (U) unopp.
Armagh (N.) [7581]. W. Moore (U) unopp.	Belfast (N.) [11,829]. R. Thompson (U) unopp.	Birmingham (N.) [8542]. J. T. Middlemore (U) unopp.
Armagh (S.) [6810]. Dr. C. O'Neill (N) - - - 2890 S. H. Moynagh (Ind N) - 1003	Belfast (S.) [10,622]. J. Chambers, K.C. (U) - 5585 F. H. Sloan (Ind U) - - 2722	Birmingham (S.) [11,178]. Visct. Morpeth (U) - - 4701 A. E. Butler (L) - - - 1923
Ashton-under-Lyne [8595]. W. Max Aitken (U) - - 4044 A. H. Scott (L) - - - 3848	Belfast (W.) [9230]. J. Devlin (N) - - - 4543 Sir J. Smiley (U) - - - 4080	Birmingham (W.) [12,313]. J. Chamberlain (U) unopp.

Blackburn (2) [22,572]. P. Snowden (Lab.) - 10762 Sir H. Norman (L.) - 10754 W. B. Boyd-Carpenter (U) 9814 H. L. Riley (U) - 9500	Burnley [16,992]. P. Morrell (L.) - 6177 G. Arbuthnot (U) - 6004 H. M. Hyndman (Soc) - 3810	Carlisle [7456]. Hon. R. D. Denman (L) - 3243 I. Raymond (U) - 3179
Bolton (2) [21,341]. G. Harwood (L) - 10358 A. H. Gill (Lab) - 10108 Col. G. Hesketh (U) - 8697	Bury (Lancs) [9657]. George Toulmin (L) - 4509 E. L. Hartley (U) - 4254 Bury St. Edmunds [2817] Hon. W. E. Guinness (U) unopp.	Carlisle Co. [5905]. M. Molloy (N) unopp. Carmarthen (Dist.) [6772]. W. L. Williams (L) unopp.
Boston [4037]. C. H. Dixon (U) - 1875 Hon. F. Hemphill (L) - 1712	Buteshire [3522]. H. Hope (U) - 1569 R. Mitchell (L) - 1316	Carmarthenshire (E.) [12,268]. A. Thomas, K.C. (L) - 5825 M. Peel (U) - 2315 J. H. Williams (Lab.) - 1176
Bradford (Cent.) [9,848]. Sir G. Robertson (L) - 4677 G. Pauling (U) - 3381	Caithness-shire [4200]. R. L. Harmsworth (L) - 2718 A. McLeod (U) - 87	Carmarthenshire (W.) [9433]. J. Hinds (L) - 5076 W. J. Cremlin (U) - 2036
Bradford (E.) [15,879]. Sir W. E. B. Priestley (L) 7778 R. Mortimer (U) - 4734	Camberwell (Dulwich) [16,478]. F. Hall (U) - 7706 Evan Spicer (L) - 5495	Carnarvon (Dist.) [5717]. Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George (L) - 3112 A. L. Jones (U) - 1904
Bradford (W.) [14,825]. F. W. Jowett (Lab) - 7729 Sir E. Flower (U) - 4339	Camberwell (N.) [11,918]. Dr. T. J. Macnamara (L) - 5038 S. H. Goldsmid (U) - 4256	Carnarvonshire (N. or Arfon) [10,153]. W. Jones (L) unopp.
Brecknockshire [13,432]. S. Robinson (L) - 5511 C. Lloyd (U) - 3631	Camberwell (Peckham) [12,341]. A. Richardson (L) - 5027 H. C. Gooch (U) - 4986	Carnarvonshire (S. or Eifion) [9455]. E. W. Davies (L) unopp.
Brighton (2) [21,427]. Capt. G. C. Tryon (U) 10,780 Hon. W. F. Rice (U) 10,757 A. Morris (L) - 6723 M. Nickalls (L) - 6699	Cambridge [9392]. A. H. Paget (U) - 4427 S. O. Buckmaster, K.C. (L) 4084	Cavan (E.) [8981]. S. Young (N) unopp.
Bristol (E.) [15,060]. Rt. Hon. C. Hobhouse (L) 7229 P. J. Hannon (U) - 4263	Cambs. (W. or Chesterton) [10,860]. Hon. E. S. Montagu (L) - 5011 G. D. C. Newton (U) - 4640	Cavan (W.) [8605]. V. P. Kennedy (N) unopp.
Bristol (N.) [13,989]. Rt. Hon. A. Birrell (L) - 6410 L. Magnus (U) - 5084	Cambs. (E. or Newmarket) [10,366]. Sir C. D. Rose (L) - 4786 G. H. Verrall (U) - 4387	Chatham [15,709]. G. F. Hohler, K.C. (U) - 6989 L. C. Bernacchi (L) - 4302 F. Smith (Lab.) - 1103
Bristol (S.) [16,171]. Sir W. H. Davies (L) - 6805 J. T. Francombe (U) - 6757	Cambs. (N. or Wisbech) [11,713]. Hon. Neil Primrose (L) - 5401 Lord R. Cecil (U) - 4857	Chelsea [11,257]. S. J. G. Hoare (U) - 4668 Hugh Hoare (L) - 3249
Bristol (W.) [10,127]. Col. G. A. Gibbs (U) - 4871 J. W. Stevens (L) - 3595	Cambridge Univ. (2) [7145]. S. H. Butcher (U) unopp. J. F. P. Rawlinson (U) unopp.	Cheltenham [8353]. R. Mathias (L) - 3846 Lord Duncannon (U) - 3753
Bucks (Mid. or Aylesbury) [12,218]. Lionel de Rothschild (U) unopp.	Canterbury [3836]. F. B. Goldney (Ind. U) - 1635 J. Howard (U) - 1163 W. J. Fisher (L) - 623	Cheshire (Altrincham) [18,021]. J. R. Keby-Fletcher (U) - 8002 Sir W. Crossley (L) - 7883
Bucks (N. or Buckingham) [13,081]. Sir H. Verney (L) - 6029 F. T. H. Bernard (U) - 5702	Cardiff (Dist.) [28,723]. Lord N. Crichton-Stuart (U) - 12,181 Sir Clarendon Hyde (L) - 11,882	Cheshire (Crewe) [15,866]. W. S. B. Maclaren (L) - 7629 E. Y. Craig (U) - 5925
Bucks (S. or Wycombe) [16,366]. Sir C. A. Cripps, K.C. (U) unopp.	Cardiganshire [13,333]. M. Vaughan-Davies (L) unopp.	Cheshire (Eddisbury) [11,488]. H. Barnston (U) - 5312 Hon. A. L. Stanley (L) - 5023

Cheshire (Hyde) [12,166]. F. Neilson (L) - - - 5562 T. Smith (U) - - - 5268	Cork Co. (N.E.) [6634]. Moreton Frewen (Ind. N.) unopp.	Cumberland (Mid or Penrith) [8907]. Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther (U) unopp.
Cheshire (Knutsford) [12,142]. A. J. Sykes (U) - - - 6127 J. H. Whitworth (L) - - - 4658	Cork Co. (S.) [6199]. J. Walsh (Ind. N) - - - 2346 E. Barry (N) - - - 2184	Darlington [10,997]. H. Pike Pease (U) - - - 4881 F. Maddison (L) - - - 4475
Cheshire (Macclesfield) [9306]. W. B. Brocklehurst (L) - 4410 B. Dent (U) - - - 4142	Cork Co. (S.E.) [6734]. E. Crean (Ind. N) - - - 2408 J. Ahearn (N) - - - 1872	Denbigh (Dist.) [5130]. Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore (U) 2386 G. C. Rees (L) - - - 2375
Cheshire (Northwich) [13,389]. J. Brunner (L) - - - 6071 J. de Knoop (U) - - - 5741	Cork Co. (W.) [5727]. J. Gilhooly (Ind. N) - - 2220 D. O'Leary (N) - - - 1965	Denbighshire (E.) [11,911]. E. T. John (L) - - - 6449 A. Hood (U) - - - 3186
Cheshire (Wirral) [22,330]. G. Stewart (U) - - - 10,043 A. J. Ashton (L) - - - 7727	Cornwall (S.E. or Bodmin) [11,553]. Sir R. Pole-Carew (U) - 5021 Isaac Foote (L) - - - 4980	Denbighshire (W.) [9920]. Sir J. H. Roberts (L) unopp.
Chester [8102]. R. Yerburgh (U) - - - 3787 E. Paul (L) - - - 3681	Cornwall (N.W. or Camborne) [9375]. F. D. Acland (L) - - - 4419 G. Coates (U) - - - 2326	Deptford [15,159]. C. W. Bowerman (Lab) - 6357 S. A. Coats (U) - - - 5999
Christchurch [10,001]. H. Page Croft (U) - - - 5275 F. W. Verney (L) - - - 4619	Cornwall (N.E. or Launceston) [9857]. G. C. Marks (L) - - - 4373 E. Treffry (U) - - - 3249	Derby (2) [20,113]. Sir T. Roe (L) - - - 9515 J. H. Thomas (Lab) - - - 9144 A. E. Beck (U) - - - 8160
Clackmannan and Kinross [8103]. Rt. Hon. E. Wason (L) unopp.	Cornwall (Mid or St. Austell) [10,968]. Hon. T. Agar-Robartes (L) unopp.	Derbyshire (Chesterfield) [16,248]. J. Haslam (Lab) - - - 7283 G. W. Radford (U) - - - 5055
Clapham [22,611]. G. D. Faber (U) - - - 9560 Sir J. Benn (L) - - - 7639	Cornwall (W. or St. Ives) [9411]. Sir C. Cory (L) - - - 4253 R. E. L. V. Williams (U) - 3338	Derbyshire (High Peak) [12,412]. S. Hill Wood (U) - - - 5813 O. Partington (L) - - - 5620
Clare (E.) [8709]. W. Redmond (N) unopp.	Cornwall (Truro) [10,162]. G. H. Morgan (L) - - - 4573 C. Williams (U) - - - 4176	Derbyshire (Ilkeston) [19,467]. Rt. Hon. J. E. Seely (L) - 9990 M. Freeman (U) - - - 5916
Clare (W.) [8834]. A. Lynch (N) unopp.	Coventry [16,463]. D. M. Mason (L) - - - 7351 J. K. Foster (U) - - - 6828	Derbyshire (Mid) [13,660]. J. G. Hancock (Lab) - - 6557 Sir D. Rhys (U) - - - 4287
Colchester [7226]. L. W. Evans (U) - - - 3439 Sir E. Vincent (L) - - - 2874	Croydon [27,350]. Ian Malcolm (U) - - - 11,875 A. L. Leon (L) - - - 10,343	Derbyshire (N.E.) [17,701]. W. E. Harvey (Lab.) - - 7838 J. Court (U) - - - 6088
Cork City (2) [13,797]. W. O'Brien (Ind. N) - - 5384 M. Healy (Ind. N.) - - - 5269 W. Redmond (N) - - - 4746 A. Roche (N) - - - 4743	Cumberland (Cockermouth) [11,328]. Sir Wilfrid Lawson (L) - 5003 Sir J. S. Randles (U) - - 4492	Derbyshire (S.) [17,368]. H. H. Raphael (L) - - - 7744 J. B. Marsden-Smedley (U) 7373
Cork Co. (E.) [6316]. Capt. A. J. C. Donelan (N) - 3173 W. O'Brien (Ind. N) - - - 1834	Cumberland (W. or Egremont) [10,424]. J. A. Grant (U) - - - 4013 W. E. Mouldsdales (L) - - 3763	Derbyshire (W.) [11,962]. Lord Kerry (U) - - - 5624 C. F. White (L) - - - 4564
Cork Co. (Mid) [6599]. D. Sheehan (Ind. N) - - 2738 T. Corcoran (N) - - - 2115	Cumberland (N. or Eskdale) [11,014]. Claude Lowther (U) - - 4581 Hon. G. Howard (L) - - 4211	Devon (Mid or Ashburton) [11,976]. E. Morrison-Bell (U) - - 5579 C. R. Buxton (L) - - - 5225
Cork Co. (N.) [6655]. P. Guiney (Ind. N) unopp.		Devon (N.W. or Barnstaple) [13,126]. E. J. Soares (L) - - - 6047 C. S. Parker (U) - - - 5155

Devon (E. or Honiton) [10,522]. A. C. Morrison-Bell (U) - 5348 H. Geen (L) - 3439	Down (E.) [7895]. Capt. J. Craig (U) - 4110 J. Williamson (L) - 2412	Dundee (2) [19,118]. Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill (L) - 9240 A. Wilkie (Lab) - 8957 J. G. W. Baxter (U) - 5685 J. S. Lloyd (U) - 4914 E. Scrymgeour (Prohib.) - 1825
Devon (N. or S. Molton) [8700]. G. Lambert (L) - 4224 Col. Perowne (U) - 3217	Down (N.) [9912]. W. Mitchell-Thomson (U) unopp.	Durham (Barnard Castle) [12,212]. A. Henderson (Lab) - 5868 H. G. Stobart (U) - 4423
Devon (W. or Tavistock) [15,063]. J. W. Spear (U) - 6409 H. C. Luttrell (L) - 6019	Down (S.) [7753]. J. MacVeagh (N) - 3668 J. W. Johnston (U) - 3040	Durham (Bishop Auckland) [14,552]. Sir H. Havelock-Allan (L) 4531 W. House (Lab) - 3993 G. E. Markham (U) - 3519
Devon (N.E. or Tiverton) [9660]. Hon. W. L. Walrond (U) - 5033 A. E. Y. Trestrail (L) - 3455	Down (W.) [8253]. W. J. MacCaw (U) unopp.	Durham (Chester-le-Street) [23,906]. J. W. Taylor (Lab) unopp.
Devon (Torquay) [11,241]. Col. C. R. Burn (U) - 5101 Sir F. Layland-Barrett (L) 4971	Dublin (College Green) [8739]. J. P. Nannetti (N) unopp.	Durham (City) [2601]. J. W. Hills (U) - 1313 C. A. Cochrane (L) - 877
Devon (S. or Totnes) [10,107]. F. B. Mildmay (U) - 5252 R. Dunstan (L) - 3040	Dublin (Harbour) [9038]. W. Abraham (N) - 3244 J. Bady (Ind. N) - 631	Durham (Houghton-le-Spring) [17,504]. R. Cameron (L) unopp
Devonport (2) [12,125]. Sir J. Jackson (U) - 5170 Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke (U) - 5111 S. Lithgow (L) - 4841 G. Baring (L) - 4782	Dublin (St. Patrick's) [8882]. W. Field (N) unopp.	Durham (Jarrow) [18,292]. Godfrey Palmer (L) - 5097 J. Kirkley (U) - 4986 A. G. Cameron (Lab) - 4892
Dewsbury [14,389]. Rt. Hon. W. Runciman (L) 7061 E. O. Simpson (U) - 4033	Dublin (St. Stephen's Green) [7099]. P. J. Brady (N) - 3594 Lord Herbert (U) - 2765	Durham (Mid) [15,832]. J. Wilson (L) unopp.
Donegal (E.) [6454]. Edward Kelly (N) unopp.	Dublin Co. (N.) [13,044]. J. J. Clancy (N) unopp.	Durham (N.W.) [18,361]. L. Atherley-Jones, K.C. (L) - 8998 J. O. Hardicker (U) - 4827
Donegal (N.) [6650]. P. O'Doherty (N) unopp.	Dublin Co. (S.) [12,009]. W. F. Cotton (N) - 5223 Capt. Bryan Cooper (U) - 5090	Durham (S.E.) [18,880]. E. Hayward (L) - 8203 Col. R. Burdon (U) - 7021
Donegal (S.) [6091]. J. G. Swift MacNeill (N) unopp	Dublin University (2) [5020]. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Carson (U) unopp. Rt. Hon. J. H. Campbell (U) unopp.	Edinburgh (Cent.) [7023]. C. E. Price (L) - 3771 G. R. Y. Radcliffe (U) - 1947
Donegal (W.) [6642]. H. A. Law (N) unopp.	Dudley [17,483]. Major Griffith-Boscawen (U) - 8260 A. G. Hooper (L) - 7900	Edinburgh (E.) [12,620]. Sir J. Gibson (L) - 6436 R. M. Cameron (U) - 3782
Dorset (E.) [14,794]. Hon. F. Guest (L) - 6819 M. Glyn (U) - 6266	Dulwich: see Camberwell (Dulwich).	Edinburgh (S.) [20,868]. C. H. Lyell (L) - 9576 C. D. Murray, K.C. (U) - 7986
Dorset (N.) [8616]. Sir R. Baker (U) - 3919 A. W. Wills (L) - 3887	Dumbartonshire [18,758]. A. A. Allen (L) - 8579 W. T. Shaw (U) - 7267	Edinburgh (W.) [10,179]. J. A. Clyde, K.C. (U) - 4052 Prof. J. H. Morgan (L) - 4252
Dorset (S.) [11,440]. A. V. Hambro (U) unopp.	Dumfries Burghs [4294]. J. W. Gulland (L) - 2315 Major McCall (U) - 1595	
Dorset (W.) [7576]. Col. R. Williams (U) unopp.	Dumfriesshire [9757]. P. A. Molteno (L) - 4708 W. Murray (U) - 4146	
Dover [6247]. Rt. Hon. G. Wyndham (U) unopp.		

Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities [11,319]. Sir R. B. Finlay (U) unopp.	Fifeshire (E.) [10,896]. Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith (L) 5149 Col. A. Sprot (U) - 3350	Glamorganshire (W. or Gower) [14,712]. J. Williams (Lab) - 5480 W. F. Phillips (L) - 4527
Elgin Burghs [5301]. J. E. Sutherland (L) unopp.	Fifeshire (W.) [18,806]. W. Adamson (Lab) - 6128 J. Deans Hope (L) - 5425	Glamorganshire (Mid) [20,017]. J. H. Edwards (L) - 7624 V. Hartshorn (Lab) - 6102
Elgin and Nairn [5931]. Sir A. Williamson (L) unopp.	Finsbury (Central) [8094]. Major M. Archer-Shee (U) 3335 F. Rosenheim (L) - 2804	Glamorganshire (Rhondda) [17,640]. W. Abraham (Lab) - 9073 H. Lloyd (U) - 3701
Essex (Midor Chelmsford) [13,314]. Capt. E. G. Pretymen (U) unopp.	Finsbury (E.) [4855]. J. A. Baker (L) - 2023 W. J. P. Mason (U) - 1900	Glamorganshire (S.) [22,953]. W. Brace (Lab) - 10,190 L. Morgan (U) - 7252
Essex (W. or Epping) [12,164]. Rt. Hon. Col. Lockwood (U) 5990 I. A. Symmons (L) - 3361	Finsbury (Holborn) [8608]. J. F. Remnant (U) - 4313 C. R. Cooke-Taylor (L) - 1615	Glasgow (Blackfriars) [8631]. G. N. Barnes (Lab.) - 4162 A. H. B. Constable, K.C. (U) 2884
Essex (N.E. or Harwich) [14,285]. H. K. Newton (U) - 6470 F. S. Hiley (L) - 5008	Flint District [4060]. J. W. Summers (L) - 2098 Col. Howard (U) - 1589	Glasgow (Bridgeton) [10,012]. A. M. Scott (L) - 4759 W. Hutchison (U) - 3816
Essex (E. or Maldon) [11,517]. Sir F. Flannery (U) - 5386 W. Jardine (L) - 4693	Flintshire [12,774]. J. H. Lewis (L) unopp.	Glasgow (Camlachie) [0819]. H. J. Mackinder (U) - 3479 J. M. Hogge (L) - 3453 J. O'C. Kessack (Lab) - 1539 W. J. Mirrlees (W. Suff.) - 35
Essex (S. or Romford) [52,984]. Sir J. H. Bethell (L) - 22,119 W. P. Griggs (U) - 18,850	Forfarshire [13,313]. J. Falconer (L) - 6449 J. B. Duncan (U) - 4397	Glasgow (Cent.) [14,810]. Rt. Hon. C. Scott Dickson, K.C. (U) - 6888 Prof. A. F. Murison (L) - 5907
Essex (N. or Saffron Walden) [9187]. A. C. T. Beck (L) - 4071 Col. D. J. Proby (U) - 4031	Fulham [21,000]. W. Hayes Fisher (U) - 8252 S. Mayer (L) - 6526	Glasgow (College) [14,245]. H. A. Watt (L) - 6291 R. G. C. Glyn (U) - 5932
Essex (S.E.) [24,645]. J. H. M. Kirkwood (U) 10,108 J. H. Burrows (L) - 8891	Galway (City) [2306]. S. L. Gwynn (N) - 1062 J. L. Wanklyn (Ind U) - 203	Glasgow (St. Rollox) [19,909]. T. McKinnon Wood (L) - 9291 A. R. Chamberlayne (U) - 7374
Essex (S.W. or Walthamstow) [39,117]. Sir J. Simon, K.C. (L) 16,998 Carlton Bellairs (U) - 13,275	Galway (Connemara) [6248]. W. O'Malley (N) unopp.	Glasgow (Tradeston) [9610]. A. Cameron Corbett (L) - 4811 A. P. Main (U) - 3137
Exeter [10,383]. H. St. Maur (L) - 4786 H. E. Duke, K.C. (U) - 4782	Galway Co. (E.) [7242]. J. Roche (N) unopp.	Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities [11,705]. Sir H. Craik (U) unopp.
Falkirk Burghs [13,139]. J. A. M. Macdonald (L) - 6276 D. H. L. Young (U) - 4245	Galway Co. (N.) [7713]. R. Hazleton (N.) unopp.	Gloucester City [8475]. H. Terrell, K.C. (U) - 3903 H. F. B. Lynch (L) - 3899
Falmouth (see Penryn).	Galway Co. (S.) [6292]. W. J. Duffy (N) unopp.	Gloucester (E. or Cirencester) [9934]. Hon. A. Bathurst (U) - 4788 G. H. Beyfus (L) - 4007
Fermanagh (N.) [4895]. G. Fetherstonhaugh, K.C. (U) - 2402 Capt. A. Collum (L) - 2055	Gateshead [19,138]. H. Elverston (L) - 8763 Col. Surtees (U) - 5608	Glamorganshire (E.) [23,979]. A. C. Edwards (L) - 9088 F. H. Gaskell (U) - 5603 C. B. Stanton (Lab) - 4675
Fermanagh (S.) [5317]. P. Cruiney (N) unopp.		

Gloucester (Forest of Dean) [10,881]. Sir Charles Dilke (L) - - 5544 D. H. Kyd (U) - - - 2820	Hammersmith [14,362]. Sir W. J. Bull (U) - - 5807 G. Blaiklock (L) - - - 4645	Herts (N. or Hitchin) [10,885]. Dr. A. Hillier (U) - - 5233 T. T. Greg (L) - - - 3942.
Gloucester (Mid or Stroud) [10,992]. C. P. Allen (L) - - - 5051 C. E. Fitch (U) - - - 4849	Hampstead [12,050]. J. S. Fletcher (U) - - 5605 S. L. Dore (L) - - - 3129	Herts (Mid or St. Albans) [13,929]. E. H. Carlile (U) - - 6899. R. C. Phillimore (L) - - 4777
Gloucester (N. or Tewkesbury) [13,155]. Hon. M. Hicks-Beach (U) - 5699 R. A. Lister (L) - - - 5267	Hanley [16,543]. E. Edwards (Lab) - - 8343 G. H. Rittner (U) - - 4658	Herts (W. or Watford) [17,710]. A. S. Ward (U) - - - 8043 N. Micklem, K.C. (L) - - 7160
Gloucester (S. or Thornbury) [14,742]. A. Rendall (L) - - - 6820 Major Cockerill (U) - - 5837	Hants (W. or Andover) [11,370] W. V. Faber (U) unopp.	Huddersfield [19,021]. A. J. Sherwell (L) - - 6458 J. H. Kaye (U) - - - 5777 H. Snell (Soc) - - - 4988
Grantham [3647]. A. Priestley (L) - - - 1730 H. G. Snowden (U) - - 1697	Hants (N. or Basingstoke) [13,136]. A. C. Salter, K.C. (U) unopp.	Hull (Cent.) [8181]. Sir H. S. King (U) - - 3625 Dr. R. W. Aske (L) - - 3418
Gravesend [6733]. Sir G. Parker (U) - - 3108 S. R. Jenkins (L) - - 2506	Hants (S. or Fareham) [18,695]. A. H. Lee (U) unopp.	Hull (E.) [14,687]. T. R. Ferens (L) - - 7196 R. Sebag Montefiore (U) - 5387
Great Yarmouth [9571]. A. Fell (U) - - - 4210 Major E. Platt (L) - - 3877	Hants (Isle of Wight) [15,969]. D. B. Hall (U) - - - 7102 C. Ralli Scaramanga (L) - 6969	Hull (W.) [22,609]. Hon. Guy Wilson (L) - - 9236 A. L. Ward (U) - - - 7943
Greenock [8160]. G. Collins (L) - - - 4338 S. Chapman (U) - - - 2913	Hants (New Forest) [12,118]. W. F. Perkins (U) unopp.	Hunts (S. or Huntingdon) [5175]. J. Cator (U) - - - 2287 Hon. O. Brett (L) - - - 2139
Greenwich [13,153]. I. H. Benn (U) - - - 5697 Hon. J. W. Harris (L) - 4146	Hants (E. or Petersfield) [11,110]. W. G. Nicholson (U) unopp.	Hunts (N. or Ramsey) [7034]. O. Locker-Lampson (U) - 3077 A. C. Forster Boulton (L) 2954
Grimsby [18,029]. Sir G. Doughty (U) - - 7903 T. Wing (L) - - - 7205	Hartlepool [13,708]. S. Furness (L) - - - 6017 W. G. H. Gritten (U) - 5969	Hythe [6541]. Sir E. Sassoon (U) unopp.
Hackney (Cent.) [9343]. Sir A. Spicer (L) - - 3954 A. H. Jessel, K.C. (U) - 3464	Hastings [9027]. A. Du Cros (U) - - 4397 A. W. F. Johnson (L) - 3515	Inverness Burghs [3300]. J. A. Bryce (L) - - - 2367 P. J. Ford (U) - - - 1812
Hackney (N.) [11,789]. R. Greene (U) - - - 5290 W. A. Addinsell (L) - - 4126	Hawick Burghs [6142]. Sir J. Barran (L) unopp.	Inverness-shire [10,130]. Sir J. A. Dewar (L) unopp.
Hackney (S.) [14,128]. H. Bottomley (L) - - 5068 S. C. K. Farlow (U) - - 3243 R. H. Roberts (L) - - 1946	Hereford (City) [4066]. J. S. Arkwright (U) - - 2220 J. Davies (L) - - - 1430	Ipswich (2) [12,641]. Sir D. F. Goddard (L) - 5931 C. Silvester Horne (L) - 5791 A. C. Churchman (U) - 5447 B. H. Burton (U) - - 5409
Haddingtonshire [7961]. Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane (L) 3845 B. H. Blyth (U) - - - 3158	Herefordshire (N. or Leominster) [9689]. Sir I. Rankin (U) - - 4600 W. Paine (L) - - - 3431	Islington (E.) [11,118]. G. H. Radford (L) - - 4503 P. E. Pilditch (U) - - 4378
Halifax (2) [15,528]. J. H. Whitley (L) - - 8778 J. Parker (Lab) - - - 8511 J. H. L. Baldwin (U) - 4602 J. F. W. Galbraith (U) - 4420	Herefordshire (S. or Ross) [10,946]. P. A. Clive (U) - - - 4748 H. Webb (L) - - - 4627	Islington (N.) [12,677]. G. A. Touché (U) - - 5428 D. S. Waterlow (L) - - 5022
Herts (E. or Hertford) [11,838]. Sir J. Rolleston (U) - 5594 G. S. Pawle (L) - - - 4226		

Islington (S.) [8268]. T. Wiles (L) - - - 3494 L. W. Harris (U) - - - 2893	Kildare (N.) [4711]. John O'Connor (N) unopp.	Lanarkshire (N.E.) [22,554]. T. F. Wilson (L) - - - 9848 J. Boyd-Carpehter (U) - - 7142
Islington (W.) [8544]. Rt. Hon. T. Lough (L) - - 3549 W. G. Black (U) - - - 2985	Kildare (S.) [4958]. D. Kilbride (N) unopp.	Lanarkshire (N.W.) [21,398]. W. M. R. Pringle (L) - - 9315 A. S. Pringle (U) - - - 8486
Kensington (N.) [10,100]. A. Burgoyne (U) - - - 4223 F. M. Carson (L) - - - 3494	Kilkenny (N.) [4847]. M. Meagher (N) unopp.	Lanarkshire (Partick) [24,617]. R. Balfour (L) - - - 10,535 A. W. Maconochie (U) - - 10,190
Kensington (S.) [9159]. Lord Claud Hamilton (U) - 5093 G. R. Reid (L) - - - 1033	Kilkenny (S.) [4085]. M. Keating (N) - - - 2265 N. J. Murphy (Ind. N.) - - 287	Lanarkshire (S.) [10,756]. Sir W. Menzies (L) - - - 5160 C. M. Douglas (U) - - - 3963
Kent (S. or Ashford) [14,202]. L. Hardy (U) unopp.	Kilmarnock Burghs [17,028]. A. R. Rainy (L) - - - 8657 J. B. Black (U) - - - 5569	Lancs. N. (Blackpool) [22,360]. W. W. Ashley (U) unopp.
Kent (N.W. or Dartford) [21,398]. J. Rowlands (L) - - - 9152 W. F. Mitchell (U) - - - 8918	Kincardineshire [7179]. Hon. A. C. Murray (L) unopp.	Lancs. N. (Chorley) [14,347]. Lord Balcarras (U) - - - 7423 J. P. T. Jackson (L) - - - 4887
Kent (N.E. or Faversham) [14,649]. G. C. H. Wheeler (U) - - - 6897 G. Nicholls (L) - - - 5111	King's Co. (Birr) [4410]. M. Reddy (N) - - - 2123 F. W. Ryan (Ind. N) - - - 624	Lancs. N. (Lancaster) [14,797]. N. W. Helme (L) - - - 6186 H. Ramsbotham (U) - - - 6052
Kent (Mid. or Medway) [15,181]. Col. C. E. Warde (U) unopp.	King's Co. (Tullamore) [4472]. E. Haviland-Burke (N) unopp.	Lancs. N. (N. Lonsdale) [9702]. G. B. Haddock (U) - - - 4140 J. Bliss (L) - - - 4066
Kent (E. or St. Augustine's) [16,614]. Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas (U) unopp.	King's Lynn [3755]. H. Ingleby (U) - - - 1765 T. G. Bowles (L) - - - 1668	Lancs. N.E. (Accrington) [16,297]. H. Baker (L) - - - 8129 E. Gray (U) - - - 6461
Kent (W. or Sevenoaks) [19,035]. H. W. Forster (U) unopp.	Kirkcaldy Burghs [8425]. Sir J. H. Dalziel (L) unopp.	Lancs. N.E. (Clitheroe) [22,368]. A. Smith (Lab) - - - 12,107 J. J. Blayney (U) - - - 5783
Kent (Isle of Thanet) [12,588]. N. C. Craig, K.C. (U) unopp.	Kirkcudbrightshire [5963]. Major McMicking (L) - - 2817 R. McNeill (U) - - - 2625	Lancs. N.E. (Darwen) [17,734]. J. Rutherford (U) - - - 8384 F. G. Hindle (L) - - - 8169
Kent (S.W. or Tonbridge) [17,116]. Capt. H. S. Clay (U) - - - 8286 A. P. Hedges (L) - - - 6159	Lambeth (Brixton) [11,442]. D. Dalziel (U) - - - 4770 J. H. Seaverns (L) - - - 3702	Lancs. N.E. (Rossendale) [13,217]. Rt. Hon. L. Harcourt (L) - 6619 Col. J. Craven-Hoyle (U) - 5206
Kerry (E.) [5766]. T. O'Sullivan (N) - - - 2561 P. Guiney (Ind. N) - - - 1308	Lambeth (Kennington) [10,088]. S. Collins (L) - - - 3565 Col. F. A. Lucas (U) - - - 3510 V. Grayson (Soc.) - - - 408	Lancs. S.E. (Eccles) [18,786]. Sir G. H. Pollard (L) - - 8467 J. G. D. Campbell (U) - - 7676
Kerry (N.) [5536]. M. J. Flavin (N) unopp.	Lambeth (N.) [6440]. Major H. Gastrell (U) - - 2531 H. Gosling (L) - - - 2202	Lancs. S.E. (Gorton) [18,175]. J. Hodge (Lab.) - - - 7840 H. White (U) - - - 7187
Kerry (S.) [5858]. I. P. Boland (N) - - - 2395 T. B. Cronin (Ind. N) - - 451	Lambeth (Norwood) [13,908]. Sir H. S. Samuel (U) - - 6291 G. Shrubsall (L) - - - 4265	Lancs. S.E. (Heywood) [11,339]. H. T. Cawley (L) - - - 5430 R. A. L. Hutchinson (U) - 4641
Kerry (W.) [5848]. T. O'Donnell (N) unopp.	Lanarkshire (Govan) [18,504]. W. Hunter (L) - - - 8409 G. Balfour (U) - - - 6369	Lancs. S.E. (Middleton) [15,391]. W. R. Adkins (L) - - - 7071 W. A. S. Hewins (U) - - - 6284
Kidderminster [4579]. Capt. E. Knight (U) - - - 2188 E. B. Barnard (L) - - - 2003	Lanarkshire (Mid) [18,484]. J. H. Whitehouse (L) - - 6033 H. S. Keith (U) - - - 5702 R. Smillie (Lab) - - - 3847	

Lancs. S.E. (Prestwich) [22,123]. Sir F. Cawley (L) - - 10,355 F. Brocklehurst (U) - - 7189	Leicester (2) [25,336]. E. Crawshaw Williams (L) 13,238 J. R. Macdonald (Lab) 12,998 A. M. Wilshire (U) - - 7547	Lincolnshire (S. Kesteven or Stamford) [10,056]. Major the Hon. C. Wil- loughby (U) - - 4545 G. H. Parkin (L) - - 4206
Lancs. S.E. (Radcliffe) [14,046]. T. C. Taylor (L) - - 6721 E. A. Bagley (U) - - 5937	Leicestershire (W. or Bosworth) [13,681]. H. D. McLaren (L) - - 7500 Count Garowski (U) - - 4120	Lincolnshire (E. Lindsey or Louth) [10,315]. T. Davies (L) - - 4260 Capt. H. L. Brackenbury (U) - - 4188
Lancs. S.E. (Stretford) [27,629]. H. Nuttall (L) - - 11,343 A. M. Samuel (U) - - 10,467	Leicestershire (S. or Harborough) [17,921]. J. W. Logan (L) - - 8192 Sir H. Marshall (U) - - 7115	Lincolnshire (N. Lindsey or Brigg) [14,048]. Sir W. Gelder (L) - - 6506 T. J. Bennett (U) - - 5657
Lancs. S.E. (W. Houghton) [19,751]. W. T. Wilson (Lab) - - 9064 G. F. Clarke (U) - - 7974	Leicestershire (Mid. or Loughboro') [13,754]. Sir M. Levy (L) - - 6488 N. W. Smith-Carrington (U) 5916	Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Horncastle) [10,508]. Lord W. de Eresby (U) - 4705 F. C. Lingfield (L) - - 4181
Lancs. S.W. (Bootle) [23,903]. Col. T. M. Sandys (U) unopp.	Leicestershire (E. or Melton) [16,873]. Col. C. Yate (U) - - 7599 Major E. M. Dunne (L) - 7257	Lincolnshire (W. Lindsey or Gainsborough) [13,164]. G. J. Bentham (L) - - 5825 Capt. A. Weigall (U) - - 5745
Lancs. S.W. (Ince) [14,107]. S. Walsh (Lab) - - 7117 W. G. Lord (U) - - 5332	Leith Burghs [17,782]. R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L) - 7069 F. A. MacQuisten (U) - - 5284	Linlithgowshire [11,840]. Rt. Hon. A. Ure, K.C. (L) 5835 J. Kidd (U) - - 3705
Lancs. S.W. (Leigh) [14,150]. P. W. Raffan (L) - - 6790 W. J. Oversby (U) - - 5507	Leitrim (N.) [6282]. F. E. Meehan (N) unopp.	Liverpool (Abercromby) [6926]. Col. R. G. W. Chaloner (U) 3024 F. C. Bowring (L) - - 2184
Lancs. S.W. (Newton) [14,803]. Visct. Wolmer (U) - - 6706 J. A. Seddon (Lab) - - 6562	Leitrim (S.) [5727]. T. F. Smyth (N) unopp.	Liverpool (E. Toxteth) [9514]. E. Marshall Hall, K.C. (U) 4087 Capt. C. Bigham (L) - - 3121
Lancs. S.W. (Ormskirk) [13,511]. Hon. A. Stanley (U) unopp.	Lewisham [25,021]. Major E. F. Coates (U) - 11,179 Sir E. O'Malley (L) - - 6792	Liverpool (Everton) [9308]. J. S. Harwood-Banner (U) unopp.
Lancs. S.W. (Widnes) [11,780]. Col. W. Walker (U) unopp.	Limerick City [4686]. M. Joyce (N) - - 2452 J. H. Rice (Ind. N) - - 682	Liverpool (Exchange) [5602]. Leslie Scott, K.C. (U) - 2330 Max Muspratt (L) - - 2187
Leeds (Cent.) [8369]. R. Armitage (L) - - 3519 J. Gordon (U) - - 3169	Limerick Co. (E.) [7455]. T. Lunden (N) - - 3715 H. O'Connor (Ind. N) - - 1381	Liverpool (Kirkdale) [10,361]. Col. Kiffin-Taylor (U) - 4205 T. Mc Kerrel (Lab.) - - 2992
Leeds (E.) [9419]. J. O'Grady (Lab) - - 4028 W. H. Clarke (U) - - 1892	Limerick Co. (W.) [7550]. P. J. O'Shaughnessy (N) - 3025 D. D. Sheehan (Ind. N) - 1285	Liverpool (Scotland) [5326]. F. P. O'Connor (N) - - 2458 T. O. Ocklestone (U) - - 689
Leeds (N.) [22,965]. R. H. Barran (L) - - 9324 J. D. Birchall (U) - - 9056	Lincoln [11,577]. C. Roberts (L) - - 5481 Sir R. Filmer (U) - - 4878	Liverpool (Walton) [15,670]. F. E. Smith, K.C. (U) - 6383 Dr. W. Permewan (L) - 5039
Leeds (S.) [15,723]. W. Middlebrook (L) - - 6064 W. Nicholson (U) - - 3804 . Badlay (Lab.) - - 2706	Lincolnshire (Holland or Spalding) [14,846]. F. McLaren (L) - - 5335 W. S. Royce (U) - - 5070	Liverpool (W. Derby) [11,467]. W. W. Rutherford (U) - 4908 W. J. Lias (L) - - 2943
Leeds (W.) [18,868]. T. E. Harvey (L) - - 8715 G. W. H. Jones (U) - - 4445	Lincolnshire (N. Kesteven or Sleaford) [10,389]. E. Roysds (U) unopp.	Liverpool (W. Toxteth) [9019]. R. P. Houston (U) - - 3938 T. F. Molony (L) - - 2445

<p>London City (2) [30,010]. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (U) unopp. Sir F. G. Banbury (U) unopp.</p>	<p>Mayo Co. (E.) [7816]. J. Dillon (N) unopp. Mayo Co. (N.) [6977]. Daniel Boyle (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Monmouth (Dist.) [12,934]. L. Haslam (L) - - - 6154 G. de L. P. Hargreaves (U) 5056</p>
<p>London University [6070]. Sir P. Magnus (U) - - 2579 Sir V. Horsley (L) - - 1857</p>	<p>Mayo Co. (S.) [7883]. J. Fitzgibbon (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Monmouthshire (N.) [15,711]. Rt. Hon. R. McKenna (L) - 7722 Col. D. E. Williams (U) - 4586</p>
<p>Londonderry (City) [5068]. Lord Hamilton (U) - - 2415 S. Leslie (N) - - 2310</p>	<p>Mayo Co. (W.) [8261]. W. Doris (N) - - - 3931 W. O'Brien (Ind N) - - 1082</p>	<p>Monmouthshire (S.) [19,134]. Sir Ivor Herbert (L) - - 8597 L. Forestier-Walker (U) - 6656</p>
<p>Londonderry (N.) [9349]. H. T. Barrie (U) - - 4960 W. H. Brown (L) - - 2217</p>	<p>Meath Co. (N.) [5662]. P. White (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Monmouthshire (W.) [20,399]. T. Richards (Lab) unopp.</p>
<p>Londonderry (S.) [8052]. J. Gordon, K.C. (U) - - 3845 W. J. Johnston (L) - - 3512</p>	<p>Meath Co. (S.) [5584]. D. Sheehy (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Montgomery (Dist.) [3354]. Col. E. Pryce-Jones (U) - 1522 A. H. Owen (L) - - 1468</p>
<p>Longford Co. (N.) [3632]. J. P. Farrell (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Merionethshire [9305]. H. Jones (L) unopp.</p>	<p>Montgomeryshire [7928]. D. Davies (L) unopp.</p>
<p>Longford Co. (S.) [3691]. J. Phillips (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Merthyr Tydvil (2) [23,219]. E. Jones (L) - - 12,258 J. Keir Hardie (Lab) - 11,507 H. Watts (U) - - 5277</p>	<p>Montrose Burghs [8383]. R. V. Harcourt (L) - - 3878 W. Low (U) - - 2155</p>
<p>Louth Co. (N.) [5868]. R. Hazleton (N) - - 2509 T. M. Healy (Ind. N) - 2021</p>	<p>Middlesbrough [21,756]. P. Williams (L) - - 10,313 Col. T. G. Poole (U) - 6568</p>	<p>Morpeth [10,010]. Rt. Hon. T. Burt (L) unopp.</p>
<p>Louth Co. (S.) [4802]. J. Nolan (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Middlesex (Brentford) [20,701]. Lord A. F. Compton (U) - 9199 W. G. Lobjoit (L) - - 6124</p>	<p>Newcastle-on-Tyne (2) [38,534]. E. Shortt (L) - - 16,599 W. Hudson (Lab) - - 16,447 E. Clark (U) - - 12,915 Hon. J. N. Ridley (U) - 12,849</p>
<p>Maidstone [6260]. Visct. Castlereagh (U) - 2006 V. Phillips (L) - - 2836</p>	<p>Middlesex (Ealing) [25,073]. H. Nield (U) unopp.</p>	<p>Newcastle-under-Lyne [10,512]. J. C. Wedgwood (L) - - 5280 Capt. E. S. Grogan (U) - 4086</p>
<p>Manchester (E.) [12,646]. J. E. Sutton (Lab) - - 5524 R. G. Proby (U) - - 4653</p>	<p>Middlesex (Enfield) [28,571]. J. R. P. Newman (U) - 11,495 J. Branch (L) - - 10,559</p>	<p>Newington (Walworth) [8521]. J. A. Dawes (L) - - 3248 R. E. Belilios (U) - - 2994</p>
<p>Manchester (N.) [10,284]. Sir C. E. Schwann (L) - 4601 H. E. Howell (U) - - 3936</p>	<p>Middlesex (Harrow) [35,379]. H. C. Mallaby-Deeley (U) unopp.</p>	<p>Newington (W.) [9635]. Capt. C. Norton (L) - - 4038 W. Brookes (U) - - 3498</p>
<p>Manchester (N.E.) [9925]. J. R. Clynes (Lab) - - 4313 A. Taylor (U) - - 4108</p>	<p>Middlesex (Hornsey) [23,450]. Lord Ronaldshay (U) - 11,066 R. E. Dummett (L) - 7613</p>	<p>Newry [2021]. J. J. Mooney (N) unopp.</p>
<p>Manchester (N.W.) [11,961]. Sir G. Kemp (L) - - 5559 A. Bonar Law (U) - - 5114</p>	<p>Middlesex (Tottenham) [29,260]. Percy Alden (L) - - 12,046 E. V. Sturdy (U) - - 10,945</p>	<p>Norfolk (E.) [11,560]. Sir R. J. Price (L) - - 5265 F. C. Mayer (U) - - 3865</p>
<p>Manchester (S.) [15,594]. A. A. Haworth (L) unopp.</p>	<p>Middlesex (Uxbridge) [17,634]. Hon. C. T. Mills (U) - - 4005 M. C. Mallik (L) - - 4286</p>	<p>Norfolk (Mid) [9984]. W. L. Boyle (U) - - 4345 W. R. Lester (L) - - 4308</p>
<p>Manchester (S.W.) [8180]. C. T. Needham (L) - 3590 H. A. Colefax (U) - - 3331</p>	<p>Midlothian [17,639]. Master of Elibank (L) - 8837 Major J. A. Hope (U) - 5680</p>	<p>Norfolk (N.) [11,169]. N. Buxton (L) - - 5187 H. D. King (U) - - 4491</p>
<p>Marylebone (E.) [6759]. J. Boyton (U) - - 3376 Dr. R. O. Moon (L) - - 1605</p>	<p>Monaghan Co. (N.) [6435]. J. C. R. Lardner (N) - 3365 M. E. Knight (U) - - 1937</p>	<p>Norfolk (N.W.) [11,613]. Sir G. White (L) - - 5407 N. P. Jodrell (U) - - 4264</p>
<p>Marylebone (W.) [8576]. Sir S. E. Scott (U) - - 3929 A. H. Spokes (L) - - 1926</p>	<p>Monaghan Co. (S.) [6449]. J. McKean (Ind. N) unopp.</p>	<p>Norfolk (S.) [9779]. A. W. Soames (L) - - 4740 T. S. Timmis (U) - - 3212</p>

<p>Norfolk (S.W.) [9045]. R. Winfrey (L) - - - 4176 A. E. S. Clarke (U) - - - 3745</p> <p>Northampton (2) [12,530]. C. A. McCurdy (L) - - - 6179 H. B. L. Smith (L) - - - 6025 F. C. Parker (U) - - - 4885 J. V. Collier (U) - - - 4550</p> <p>Northamptonshire (E.) [17,470]. L. G. Chiozza Money (L) - 7430 Sir A. de C. Brooke (U) - 6676 T. F. Richards (Lab.) - 1431</p> <p>Northamptonshire (Mid) [14,189]. H. Manfield (L) - - - 6281 T. G. F. Paget (U) - - - 6031</p> <p>Northamptonshire (N.) [10,767]. H. L. C. Brassey (U) - - 5272 J. R. Wilkinson (L) - - - 4221</p> <p>Northamptonshire (S.) [9290]. Hon. E. Fitzroy (U) - - - 4340 A. A. Thomas (L) - - - 3827</p> <p>Northumberland (Berwick) [9420]. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4612 C. H. Hoare (U) - - - 2926</p> <p>Northumberland (Hexham) [11,151]. R. D. Holt (L) - - - 5124 A. H. Chaytor (U) - - - 4334</p> <p>Northumberland (Tyneside) [25,667]. J. M. Robertson (L) - - 11,693 H. M. Robertson (U) - - - 6857</p> <p>Northumberland (Wansbeck) [18,950]. C. Fenwick (L) unopp.</p> <p>Norwich (2) [21,607]. Sir F. Low, K.C. (L) - - 11,149 G. H. Roberts (Lab) - - 10,003 W. Dyson (U) - - - 7758</p> <p>Nottingham (E.) [13,218]. Capt. J. A. Morrison (U) - 6274 D. Stewart-Smith (L) - - 4804</p> <p>Nottingham (S.) [14,031]. Lord H. C. Bentinck (U) - 6151 A. Richardson (L) - - - 5766</p> <p>Nottingham (W.) [17,476]. Sir J. H. Yoxall (L) - - - 8141 B. S. Wright (U) - - - 5949</p> <p>Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw) [12,012]. W. Hume-Williams, K.C. (U) - - - 5436 W. Stopford Brooke (L) - 5221</p> <p>Nottinghamshire (Mansfield) [21,075]. A. B. Markham (L) - - - 11,383 P. Cockerill (U) - - - 4200</p>	<p>Nottinghamshire (Newark) [11,320]. J. R. Starkey (U) - - - 5049 R. B. Wallis (L) - - - 4307</p> <p>Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe) [19,640]. Leif Jones (L) - - - 9186 Coningsby Disraeli (U) - 6580</p> <p>Oldham (2) [35,315]. Rt. Hon. A. Emmott (L) 17,108 A. W. Barton (L) - - - 16,941 J. Wrigley (U) - - - 13,440 E. R. D. Dennis (U) - - 13,281</p> <p>Orkney and Shetland [7115]. J. Cathcart Wason (L) unopp.</p> <p>Oxford [9227]. Rt. Hon. Viset. Valentia (U) 4664 J. Fischer Williams (L) - 3318</p> <p>Oxford University (2) [6895]. Sir W. Anson (U) unopp. Lord H. Cecil (U) unopp.</p> <p>Oxfordshire (N. or Banbury) [8021]. Hon. E. Fiennes (L) - - 3620 R. B. Brassey (U) - - - 3538</p> <p>Oxfordshire (S. or Henley) [10,536]. V. Fleming (U) - - - 5340 G. C. N. Nicholson (L) - 3701</p> <p>Oxfordshire (Mid or Woodstock) [10,525]. A. St. G. Hamersley (U) - 4773 E. N. Bennett (L) - - - 4381</p> <p>Paddington (N.) [10,945]. A. Strauss (U) - - - 4251 L. B. Franklin (L) - - - 3662</p> <p>Paddington (S.) [6415]. H. P. Harris (U) - - - 3210 F. H. Henle (L) - - - 1274</p> <p>Faisley [12,331]. J. McCallum (L) - - - 6039 A. R. Jephcott (U) - - - 3350</p> <p>Peebles and Selkirk [4106]. D. Maclean (L) - - - 1965 S. S. Steel (U) - - - 1764</p> <p>Pembroke and Haverfordwest Dist. [7338]. Hon. H. Guest (L) - - - 3357 J. F. L. Phillips (U) - - 2792</p> <p>Pembrokeshire [11,750]. W. F. Roch (L) - - - 5689 E. M. Samson (U) - - - 2996</p> <p>Penryn and Falmouth [3215]. C. S. Goldman (U) - - - 1585 W. Burt (L) - - - 1291</p>	<p>Perth [5514]. A. F. Whyte (L) - - - 2852 Col. C. Telfer-Smollett (U) 1878</p> <p>Perthshire (E.) [8089]. W. Young (L) - - - 3658 A. N. Skelton (U) - - - 2826</p> <p>Perthshire (W.) [8715]. Lord Tullibardine (U) - - 4027 G. F. Barbour (L) - - - 3637</p> <p>Peterborough [6564]. G. G. Greenwood (L) - - 3102 Hon. H. Lygon (U) - - - 2799</p> <p>Plymouth (2) [18,085]. W. Astor (U) - - - 8113 A. S. Benn (U) - - - 7942 C. E. Mallet (L) - - - 7379 A. Williams (L) - - - 7260</p> <p>Pontefract [3661]. F. H. Booth (L) - - - 1679 Col. J. R. Shaw (U) - - - 1627</p> <p>Portsmouth (2) [33,666]. Lord C. Beresford (U) - 15,125 B. G. Falle (U) - - - 14,856 E. G. Hemmerde, K.C. (L) 13,146 H. D. Harben (L) - - - 13,013</p> <p>Preston (2) [19,521]. Major G. F. Stanley (U) - 9184 A. A. Tobin, K.C. (U) - - 8993 Hilton Young (L) - - - 8193 W. H. Carr (Lab) - - - 7855</p> <p>Queen's Co. (Leix) [4872]. P. A. Meehan (N) unopp.</p> <p>Queen's Co. (Ossory) [4786]. W. Delany (N) unopp.</p> <p>Radnorshire [5971]. Sir F. Edwards (L) - - - 2224 C. Venables-Llewellyn (U) 2182</p> <p>Reading [11,016]. Sir Rufus Isaacs, K.C. (L) 5094 Capt. L. O. Wilson (U) - 4995</p> <p>Renfrewshire (E.) [21,314]. J. Gilmour (U) - - - 10,063 J. I. Macpherson (L) - - 8833</p> <p>Renfrewshire (W.) [14,363]. Col. Greig (L) - - - 6366 H. Meahan (U) - - - 6082</p> <p>Rochdale [14,909]. A. G. C. Harvev (L) - - - 5850 N. Cockshutt (U) - - - 5373 D. Irving (Soc) - - - 1901</p> <p>Rochester [5629]. E. H. Lamb (L) - - - 2609 S. F. Ridley (U) - - - 2450</p>
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Roscommon (N.) [8528]. J. O'Kelly (N) unopp.	Sheffield (Attercliffe) [16,483]. J. Pointer (Lab) - - - 6532 S. Walker (U) - - - 5354	Somerset (N.) [13,492]. J. King (L) - - - 6290 F. B. Beauchamp (U) - 5378
Roscommon (S.) [8362]. J. P. Hayden (N) unopp.	Sheffield (Brightside) [12,564]. I. T. Walters (L) - - 5766 D. Vickers (U) - - - 3902	Somerset (S.) [10,164]. Sir E. Strachey (L) - - 4784 Hon. A. Herbert (U) - - 4317
Ross and Cromarty [8335]. J. Galloway Weir (L) unopp.	Sheffield (Cent.) [8684]. J. F. Hope (U) - - - 3455 A. J. Bailey (L) - - - 3271	Somerset (W. or Wellington) [10,209]. Rt. Hon. Sir A. F. Acland-Hood (U) unopp.
Roxburghshire [6114]. Sir I. Jardine (L) - - 2908 N. K. Cochran-Patrick (U) 2704	Sheffield (Ecclesall) [13,961]. S. Roberts (U) - - - 6039 J. Derry (L) - - - 5849	Somerset (Wells) [12,642]. G. J. Sandys (U) - - - 6178 A. O. Wills (L) - - - 4094
Rutlandshire [4128]. John Gretton (U) - - 2169 J. N. Emery (L) - - - 1367	Sheffield (Hallam) [13,527]. Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley (U) - - - 5788 A. Neal (L) - - - 5593	Southampton (2) [20,205]. Lt.-Col. I. Philipps (L) - 8495 Dudley Ward (L) - - 8449 Major K. Balfour (U) - 7551 Sir G. Armstrong (U) - 7535
St. Andrews Burghs [3509]. W. Anstruther-Gray (U) - 1675 J. D. Millar (L) - - - 1626	Shoreditch (Haggerston) [7936]. H. G. Chancellor (L) - 3046 Hon. R. Guinness (U) - 2641	South Shields [18,320]. Rt. Hon. Russell Rea (L) unopp.
St. George's (Hanover Square) [8954]. Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton, K.C. (U) - - 4398 Mackenzie Bell (L) - - 1188	Shoreditch (Hoxton) [8530]. Dr. C. Addison (L) - - 3489 J. Francis (U) - - - 2795	Southwark (Bermondsey) [12,115]. H. J. Glanville (L) - - 4911 J. Dumphreys (U) - - 3695
St. Helena [13,068]. R. Swift, K.C. (U) - - 6016 T. Glover (Lab) - - - 5752	Shrewsbury [4882]. Sir C. L. Hill (U) - - 2423 T. Pace (L & Lab) - - 1855	Southwark (Rotherhithe) [9990]. H. W. Carr-Gomm (L) - 4030 A. Pownall (U) - - - 3026
St. Pancras (E.) [9487]. Hon. J. Martin (L) - - 3891 J. W. W. Hopkins (U) - 3038 H. Jacobs (W. Suff.) - - 22	Shropshire (Ludlow) [10,530]. R. Hunt (U) unopp.	Southwark (W.) [8060]. E. A. Strauss (L) - - 3028 Sir W. H. Dunn (U) - - 3010
St. Pancras (N.) [9977]. W. H. Dickinson (L) - - 4407 A. Moon (U) - - - 3230	Shropshire (N. or Newport) [10,886]. B. Stanier (U) unopp.	Stafford [4137]. R. W. Essex (L) - - - 1992 Col. J. S. Nicholson (U) - 1837
St. Pancras (S.) [5536]. Capt. H. Jessel (U) - - 2415 F. M. Guedalla (L) - - 1744	Shropshire (W. or Oswestry) [10,151]. W. C. Bridgman (U) - - 4867 E. Powell (L) - - - 4121	Staffordshire (Burton) [11,878]. R. F. Ratcliff (U) - - 5877 H. Rylett (L) - - - 3784
St. Pancras (W.) [8589]. Felix Cassel, K.C. (U) - 3384 Sir W. J. Collins (L) - - 3376	Shropshire (Mid. or Wellington) [8751]. C. S. Henry (L) - - - 4404 G. C. B. W. Forester (U) - 3286	Staffordshire (Handsworth) [28,937]. E. Meysey-Thompson (U) unopp.
Salford (N.) [9850]. W. P. Byles (L) - - - 4402 Cyril Potter (U) - - - 4163	Sligo Co. (N.) [7993]. T. Scanlan (N) unopp.	Staffordshire (Kingswinford) [14,076]. H. Staveley-Hill (U) unopp.
Salford (S.) [8344]. C. M. Barlow (U) - - - 3666 C. Russell (L) - - - 3439	Sligo Co. (S.) [7096]. J. O'Dowd (N) unopp.	Staffordshire (Leek) [12,079]. K. Pearce (L) - - - 5742 Col. Bromley-Davenport (U) - - - 5152
Salford (W.) [15,083]. Sir G. W. Agnew (L) - - 6633 G. E. Raine (U) - - - 5802	Somerset (Bridgwater) [10,341]. R. A. Sanders (U) - - 5160 H. Hicks (L) - - - 3779	Staffordshire (Lichfield) [10,703]. Sir T. Warner (L) - - 5058 A. Chetwynd (U) - - 4213
Salisbury [3386]. G. Locker-Lampson (U) - 1750 C. J. Warner (L) - - - 1413	Somerset (E.) [9791]. E. Jardine (U) - - - 4748 J. W. H. Thompson (L) - 3875	Staffordshire (N.W.) [6498]. A. Stanley (Lab) - - - 8125 H. de Gruyther (U) - - 4940
Scarborough [6166]. W. Russell Rea (L) - - 2763 Hon. G. V. A. Monckton-Arundell (U) - - 2711	Somerset (Frome) [13,168]. Sir J. E. Barlow (L) - - 5944 C. T. Foxcroft (U) - - 5366	

Staffordshire (W.) [12,197]. G. A. Lloyd (U) - - - 5602 W. Meakin (L) - - - 5123	Surrey (S.W. or Guildford) [16,020]. W. E. Horne (U) - - - 8463 Hon. A. J. Davey (L) - - - 4832	Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley) [10,330]. G. Lansbury (Lab.) - - - 4315 L. S. Amery (U) - - - 3452
Stalybridge [7800]. J. Wood (U) - - - 3807 A. Bright (L) - - - 3414	Surrey (Kingston) [19,647]. G. Cave, K.C. (U) unopp.	Tower Hamlets (Limehouse) [6405]. W. Pearce (L) - - - 2557 P. Rose-Innes (U) - - - 2126
Stirling Burghs [8147]. A. Ponsonby (L) unopp.	Surrey (S.E. or Reigate) [15,636]. Col. Rawson (U) - - - 7710 H. W. Goldberg (L) - - - 5194	Tower Hamlets (Mile End) [5464]. Hon. H. L. W. Lawson (U) 2179 B. S. Straus (L) - - - 2177
Stirlingshire [20,294]. A. Chapple (L) - - - 9183 R. S. Horne (U) - - - 6487	Surrey (Wimbledon) [27,810]. Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin (U) unopp.	Tower Hamlets (Poplar) [8,857]. Rt. Hon. S. Buxton (L) - 3977 E. Ashmead-Bartlett (U) - 2148
Stockport (2) [13,002]. S. L. Hughes (L) - - - 6169 G. J. Wardle (Lab) - - - 6094 J. R. Lort-Williams (U) - 5234 R. Campbell (U) - - - 5183	Sussex (S.W. or Chichester) [12,147]. Lord E. Talbot (U) - - - 5900 R. Reiss (L) - - - 2985	Tower Hamlets (St. George-in-the-East) [3133]. W. W. Benn (L) - - - 1401 C. Clifton Brown (U) - - 1022
Stockton-on Tees [11,582]. J. Samuel (L) - - - 5510 H. A. Richardson (U) - - 4840	Sussex (Eastbourne) [14,172]. R. S. Gwynne (U) - - - 6873 H. Morison (L) - - - 4920	Tower Hamlets (Stepney) [4653]. W. S. G. Jones (L) - - - 1926 W. R. Preston (U) - - - 1811
Stoke-upon-Trent [15,079]. J. Ward (L) - - - 7049 S. J. Thomas (U) - - - 5062	Sussex (E. Grinstead) [11,562]. H. S. Cautley (U) - - - 5926 H. N. Spalding (L) - - - 3531	Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel) [3986]. S. Samuel (L) - - - 1731 Capt. E. M. Browne (U) - 1191
Strand [8019]. Rt. Hon. W. H. Long (U) 4143 S. R. Earle (L) - - - 1138	Sussex (Horsham) [11,484]. Earl Winterton (U) unopp.	Tynemouth [10,122]. H. J. Craig (L) - - - 4106 C. Percy (U) - - - 3929
Suffolk (N.E. or Eye) [10,621]. Hon. W. H. M. Pearson (L) 4927 G. Borwick (U) - - - 4157	Sussex (Lewes) [17,277]. W. R. Champion (U) unopp.	Tyrone (E.) [6526]. W. A. Redmond (N) - - - 3108 D. D. Reid (U) - - - 2968
Suffolk (N. or Lowestoft) [15,084]. E. Beauchamp (L) - - - 6248 H. S. Foster (U) - - - 5983	Sussex (Rye) [13,746]. G. L. Courthope (U) - - - 6673 St. J. Hutchinson (L) - - 4461	Tyrone (Mid) [6512]. R. McGhee (N) - - - 3102 G. F. Brunskill (U) - - - 2379
Suffolk (Stowmarket) [11,190]. F. Goldsmith (U) - - - 4995 R. L. Barclay (L) - - - 4804	Sutherland [3255]. A. C. Morton (L) - - - 1464 Marquis of Stafford (U) - 1277	Tyrone (N.) [6572]. R. Barry, K.C. (L) - - - 3170 Lord J. Hamilton (U) - - 3038
Suffolk (Sudbury) [10,036]. W. E. C. Quilter (U) unopp.	Swansea (Dist.) [12,983]. Sir D. Brynmor Jones (L) unopp.	Tyrone (S.) [6059]. A. L. Horner, K.C. (U) - 2962 R. N. Boyd (L) - - - 2662
Suffolk (S.E. or Woodbridge) [12,808]. Capt. R. F. Peel (U) - - - 5704 W. R. Elliston (L) - - - 5144	Swansea (Town) [12,935]. Sir A. Mond (L) - - - 6503 D. V. Meager (U) - - - 4257	Wakefield [6326]. A. H. Marshall (L) - - - 2837 E. A. Brotherton (U) - - 2651
Sunderland (2) [27,610]. Hamar Greenwood (L) - 11,997 F. W. Goldstone (Lab) - 11,291 W. Joynson-Hicks (U) - 10,300 S. Samuel (U) - - - 10,132	Taunton [3814]. Hon. W. Peel (U) - - - 1806 J. E. Schunck (L) - - - 1573	Walsall [14,713]. R. A. Cooper (U) - - - 7174 J. Morgan (L) - - - 6385
Surrey (N.W. or Chertsey) [16,723]. D. Macmaster, K.C. (U) unopp.	Tipperary (E.) [5610]. T. J. Condon (N) unopp.	Wandsworth [38,523]. Sir H. Kimber (U) - - - 15,164 J. Fairbairn (L) - - - 10,558
Surrey (Mid or Epsom) [18,821]. W. Keswick (U) unopp.	Tipperary (Mid) [6105]. J. Hackett (N) - - - 2440 M. O'Dwyer (Ind N) - - - 1716	Warrington [10,814]. Harold Smith (U) - - - 5162 A. H. Crosfield (L) - - - 4916
	Tipperary (N.) [5421]. Dr. J. Esmonde (N) unopp.	
	Tipperary (S.) [4917]. J. Cullinan (N) unopp.	

Warwick and Leamington [6642].
E. M. Pollock, K.C. (U) - 3321
T. H. Berridge (L) - 2596

Warwickshire (Nuneaton)
[17,451].
W. Johnson (Lab) - 8199
H. Maddocks (U) - 7501

Warwickshire (Rugby) [12,275].
J. L. Baird (U) - 5712
A. F. B. Williams (L) - 4941

Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon) [10,835].
P. S. Foster (U) - 5147
W. King (L) - 3462

Warwickshire (Tamworth)
[18,228].
F. A. Newdigate-Newdegate (U) unopp.

Waterford (City) [3104].
J. Redmond (N) unopp.

Waterford Co. (E.) [4216].
P. J. Power (N) unopp.

Waterford Co. (W.) [4139].
I. J. O'Shee (N) - 2402
M. F. Healy (Ind. N.) - 727

Wednesbury [13,479].
J. N. Griffiths (U) - 6423
H. A. Baker (L) - 5691

West Bromwich [11,299].
Visct. Lewisham (U) - 5046
Dr. A. E. W. Hazel (L) - 5041

West Ham (N.) [15,661].
C. F. G. Masterman (L) - 6657
E. E. Wild (U) - 5760

West Ham (S.) [26,682].
W. Thorne (Lab.) - 9508
Capt. T. Carthew (U) - 4820

Westmeath (N.) [5245].
L. Ginnell (Ind. N) unopp.

Westmeath (S.) [6755].
Sir W. Nugent (N) unopp.

Westminster [7284].
W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts (U) - 3397
H. de Pass (L) - 1228

Westmorland (Appleby) [6656].
L. Sanderson, K.C. (U) - 3258
P. W. Wilson (L) - 2679

Westmorland (Kendal) [6546].
Col. J. F. Bagot (U) - 3041
W. H. Somervell (L) - 2733

Wexford (N.) [8835].
Sir T. Esmonde (N) unopp.

Wexford (S.) [8557].
P. French (N) - 3578
J. Cummins (Ind N) - 1164

Whitehaven [3050].
T. Richardson (Lab.) - 1414
Col. J. A. Jackson (U) - 1220

Wick (Burghs) [3018].
R. Munro (L) - 1515
Sir A. Bignold (U) - 1304

Wicklow (E.) [4710].
J. Muldoon (N) - 2384
Hon. H. M. Howard (U) - 1275

Wicklow (W.) [4417].
E. P. O'Kelly (N) unopp.

Wigan [9577].
R. J. Neville (U) - 4673
H. Twist (Lab) - 4110

Wigtownshire [5817].
Lord Dalrymple (U) unopp.

Wiltshire (Chippenham) [9175].
G. Terrell (U) - 4139
B. Freeman (L) - 4113

Wiltshire (N. or Cricklade)
[15,203].
R. C. Lambert (L) - 6937
Col. Calley (U) - 6809

Wiltshire (E. or Devizes) [9277].
B. E. Peto (U) - 4408
S. J. Pocock (L) - 3670

Wiltshire (Westbury) [10,411].
Sir J. Fuller (L) - 5041
G. L. Palmer (U) - 4152

Wiltshire (Wilton) [9072].
C. Bathurst (U) - 4356
F. E. N. Rogers (L) - 3769

Winchester [3200].
Hon. G. V. Baring (U) - 1719
G. W. Ricketts (L) - 1121

Windsor [3210].
J. F. Mason (U) - 1779
Hon. G. R. C. Fiennes (L) 1057

Wolverhampton (E.) [10,238].
G. R. Thorne (L) - 5072
R. B. Whiteside (U) - 3881

Wolverhampton (S.) [10,253].
Col. T. Hickman (U) - 4784
A. Levy Lever (L) - 4410

Wolverhampton (W.) [13,170].
A. F. Bird (U) - 5925
Price Lewis (L) - 5631

Woolwich [18,536].
W. Crooks (Lab) - 8252
Major W. A. Adam (U) - 8016

Worcester [8701].
E. A. Goulding (U) - 4193
R. R. Fairbairn (L) - 3172

Worcestershire (Bewdley)
[10,638].
S. Baldwin (U) unopp.

Worcestershire (Mid or Droitwich)
[11,200].
Hon. J. C. Lyttelton (U) - 4380
Dr. C. Brookes (L) - 4808

Worcestershire (E.) [23,269].
Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain (U) unopp.

Worcestershire (S. or Evesham)
[10,416].
B. M. Eyres-Monsell (U) unopp.

Worcestershire (N. or Oldbury)
[18,200].
J. W. Wilson (L) - 7894
D. Timins (U) - 7625

York City (2) [14,065].
A. Rowntree (L) unopp.
J. G. Butcher, K.C. (U) unopp.

Yorks, E. Riding (Buckrose)
[10,652].
Sir Luke White (L) - 4867
Major M. Sykes (U) - 4635

Yorks, E. Riding (Holderness)
[10,850].
A. S. Wilson (U) - 4861
S. Arnold (L) - 4480

Yorks, E. Riding (Howdenshire)
[10,597].
Col. H. B. Harrison -
Broadley (U) - 5016
F. Norris (L) - 3885

Yorks, N. Riding (Cleveland)
[14,811].
Rt. Hon. H. Samuel (L) - 6870
J. W. Lewis (U) - 5343

Yorks, N. Riding (Richmond)
[10,485].
Hon. W. Orde-Powlett (U) unopp.

Yorks, N. Riding (Thirsk and Malton) [13,363]. Viscount Helmsley (U) unopp.	Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Spenn Valley) [11,631]. Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. Whitaker (L) - - - 5041 F. Kelley (U) - - - 4545	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Colne Valley) [12,489]. C. Leach (L) - - - 5147 A. Boyd-Carpenter (U) - 4847
Yorks, N. Riding (Whitby) [11,200]. Hon. G. Beckett (U) - - 4960 W. H. S. Pyman (L) - - 4508	Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Elland) [13,956]. C. P. Trevelyan (L) - - 6613 G. T. Ramsden (U) - - 4549	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Doncaster) [21,511]. C. N. Nicholson (L) - - 9240 C. W. Whitworth (U) - - 6696
Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Barkston Ash) [10,871]. G. Lane-Fox (U) - - - 5066 F. Horne (L) - - - 4372	Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Keighley) [13,373]. Sir J. Brigg (L) unopp.	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Hallamshire) [19,935]. J. Wadsworth (Lab) - - 8708 D. T. Smith (U) - - - 5837
Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Osgoldcross) [18,286]. Sir J. Compton-Rickett (L) 8518 M. Campbell-Johnston (U) 4347	Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Shipley) [16,329]. P. H. Illingworth (L) unopp.	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Holmfirth) [12,788]. H. J. Wilson (L) unopp.
Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Otley) [13,397]. J. H. Duncan (L) - - 6151 W. W. Thompson (U) - 4892	Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Skipton) [13,864]. W. Clough (L) - - - 6151 R. Roundell (U) - - - 6100	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Morley) [15,823]. G. France (L) unopp.
Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Pudsey) [15,071]. F. Ogden (L) - - - 6518 J. J. Oddy (U) - - - 5888	Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Sowerby) [12,805]. J. S. Higham (L) unopp.	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Normanton) [16,466]. Fred Hall (Lab) unopp.
Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Ripon) [12,860]. Hon. E. Wood (U) - - 5894 H. N. Rae (L) - - - 5020	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Barnsley) [20,861]. Sir J. Walton (L) unopp.	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Rotherham) [20,487]. Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease (L) - 9385 J. H. Dransfield (U) - - 4511



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THE PARLIAMENT BILL, 1910.

The following is the full text of the Parliament Bill introduced by the Liberal Government in April 1910. The Bill, which was backed by the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Pease, and the Attorney-General, is described as "A Bill to make provision with respect to the powers of the House of Lords in relation to those of the House of Commons, and to limit the duration of Parliament."

The Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for regulating the relations between the two Houses of Parliament: And whereas it is intended to substitute for the House of Lords as it at present exists a Second Chamber constituted on a popular instead of hereditary basis, but such substitution cannot be immediately brought into operation: And whereas provision will require hereafter to be made by Parliament in a measure effecting such substitution for limiting and defining the powers of the new Second Chamber, but it is expedient to make such provision as in this Act appears for restricting the existing powers of the House of Lords: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Powers of House of Lords as to Money Bills.

I.—(1) If a Money Bill, having been passed by the House of Commons, and sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is not passed by the House of Lords without amendment within one month after it is so sent up to that House, the Bill shall, unless the House of Commons direct to the contrary, be presented to His Majesty and become an Act of Parliament on the Royal Assent being signified, notwithstanding that the House of Lords have not consented to the Bill.

(2) A Money Bill means a Bill which in the opinion of the Speaker of the House of Commons contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following subjects, namely, the imposition, repeal, remission, alteration, or regulation of taxation; charges on the Consolidated Fund or the provision of money by Parliament; supply; the appropriation, control, or regulation of public money; the raising or guarantee of any loan or the repayment thereof; or matters incidental to those subjects or any of them.

(3) When a Bill to which the House of Lords has not consented is presented to His Majesty for assent as a Money Bill, the Bill shall be accompanied by a certificate of the Speaker of the House of Commons that it is a Money Bill.

(4) No amendment shall be allowed to a Money Bill which, in the opinion of the Speaker of the House of Commons, is such as to prevent the Bill retaining the character of a Money Bill.

Restriction of the Powers of the House of Lords as to Bills other than Money Bills.

II.—(1) If any Bill other than a Money Bill is passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions (whether of the same Parliament or not), and, having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is rejected by the House of Lords in each of those sessions, that Bill shall, on its rejection for the third time by the House of Lords, unless the House of Commons direct to the contrary, be presented to His Majesty and become an Act of Parliament on the Royal Assent being signified thereto, notwithstanding that the House of Lords has not consented to the Bill: Provided that this provision shall not take effect unless two years have elapsed between the date of the first introduction of the Bill in the House of Commons and the date on which it passes the House of Commons for the third time.

(2) A Bill shall be deemed to be rejected by the House of Lords if it is not passed by the House of Lords either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed to by both Houses.

(3) A Bill shall be deemed to be the same Bill as a former Bill sent up to the House of Lords in the preceding session if, when it is sent up to the House of Lords, it is identical with the former Bill or contains only such alterations as are certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons to be necessary owing to the time which has elapsed since the date of the former Bill, or to represent amendments which have been made by the House of Lords in the former Bill in the preceding session.

Provided that the House of Commons may, if they think fit, on the passage of such a Bill through the House in the second or third session, suggest any further amendments without inserting the amendments in the Bill, and any such suggested amendments shall be considered by the House of Lords, and if agreed to by that House, shall be treated as amendments made by the House of Lords and agreed to by the House of Commons; but the exercise of this power by the House of Commons shall not affect the operation of this section in the event of the Bill being rejected by the House of Lords.

Certificate of Speaker.

III. Any certificate of the Speaker of the House of Commons given under this Act shall be conclusive for all purposes, and shall not be questioned in any court of law.

Rights and Privileges of the Commons.

IV. Nothing in this Act shall diminish or qualify the existing rights and privileges of the House of Commons.

Duration of Parliament.

V. Five years shall be substituted for seven years as the time fixed for the maximum duration of Parliament under the Septennial Act, 1715.

VI. This Act may be cited as the Parliament Act, 1910.

ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF 1910.

The following is a list of the "public" Acts of the session of 1910. The date on which the royal assent was signified is accompanied by the letters r.a.

The Treasury (Temporary Borrowing) Act (r.a. March 8th), was passed to meet the position brought about by the rejection of the Budget Bill of 1909, and the consequent loss of revenue, by the extension of the power to borrow for "ways and means." Power was taken to meet the payment of any Treasury bills, by the issue of more bills payable not later than Sept. 30th, 1910. Also, power was taken to suspend the payment of "that portion of the permanent annual charge for the National Debt which is not required for the annual charges directed by the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887, or any other Act, to be paid out of that charge, or for the redemption of any Exchequer Bonds issued under section 7 of the Finance Act, 1905, which are drawn for redemption on April 18th, 1910." Similarly, the **War Loan (Redemption) Act, 1910** (r.a. March 8th), provides for the raising of £21,000,000 by means of Exchequer bonds to meet the sums required for the redemption of War stock or War bonds under section 2 of sub-section 4 of the War Loan Act of 1900. The expenses of this process are charged to the annual charge on account of the National Debt.

The Ancient Monuments Protection Act (r.a. March 24th), extends the powers of the Acts of 1882 and 1900 as to bequests or gifts of monuments.

The Consolidated Funds Acts, No. 1 and No. 2 (r.a. March 24th and June 17th), together with the **Appropriation Act** (r.a. July 26th), form the laws appropriating public money for the support of the vast administration of the British Government. As usual the Consolidated Fund Acts provided credits for the Treasury to the amounts specified in them severally, namely, £901,672 to complete the previous year, 1909-10, and £24,122,400 to meet the temporary necessities of the current year 1910-11, and again (No. 2 Bill) £15,860,600 further for the current year. These sums, together with all the detailed "votes" of money, were afterwards collected into the Appropriation Act, which empowers the Treasury to issue money to the sum of £95,297,884, and no more, for the services of the current year, in addition to other sums, £32,856,611 or so, which are not voted annually. This is an Act which the electors of Parliament have never known as it deserves to be known, and that every year. The powers of the Treasury and the limitations of those powers should be studied in relation to the Audit Act of 1866.

The East India Loans (Railways and Irrigation) Act (r.a. March 24th) gives power to the Secretary of State for India to raise in the United Kingdom money to the amount not exceeding £25,000,000, for constructing, extending, and equipping railways in India, and for constructing irrigation works, and for other purposes.

The Army (Annual) Act (r.a. April 29th) is the Act by which Parliament every year authorises the Sovereign to have an army, as a standing army within the United Kingdom, unless by the consent of Parliament, is against law. The Act empowers the enlistment of a force of 184,000 men, in addition to those

for India, and also the embodiment of the Marines on board the fleet. Powers of discipline over enlisted persons are granted generally, and the Act is limited for a time which expires, for the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, on April 30th, 1911, and elsewhere in the British Dominions on July 31st, 1911. The Act, as is well known, fixes the prices at which a licensed victualler must entertain a soldier.

The Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1910 (r.a. April 29th), increases the number of the Development Commissioners under the principal Act, 1909, from five to eight, fixes the quorum at four instead of three, and enables the Commissioners both of Development and of the Roads Board to provide superannuation allowances, gratuities, etc., for those they employ, in the usual way.

The Finance Act, 1909-10 (r.a. April 29th), is dealt with on p. 118.

The Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, Amendment Act (r.a. July 26th) makes some alterations in the terms upon which members of the police force in Scotland have pensions, etc., awarded to them.

The Census (Ireland) Act (r.a. July 26th) provides that a census shall be taken in Ireland on Sunday, April 2nd, 1911. The outstanding feature of this, as of former Irish Census Acts, is that it directs that the schedules shall give information respecting the "religious profession" of all persons in each house on the appointed day.

The Census (Great Britain) Act (r.a. Aug. 3rd) provides that a census shall be taken in Great Britain on the same date (as in Ireland), to be superintended by the Local Government Board. "Religious profession" is omitted from the schedules, but Welsh is to be provided for in Wales, and Gaelic in Scotland.

The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1910 (r.a. July 26th), empowers his Majesty to appoint two additional Judges of the High Court under the Judicature Acts, 1873 to 1902, and limits the number of puisne judges to fifteen or upwards, from Aug. 1st, 1911, except after an address from both Houses of Parliament that any vacancies should be filled.

The Police (Weekly Rest-Day) Act, 1910 (r.a. July 26th), enacts that no constable of any county or borough in England or Wales shall be on duty more than six days in any week. The Act must come into force within four years from the passing of the Act in a county borough, and elsewhere within that interval, or on a date to be fixed by Order in Council.

The Mines Accidents (Rescue and Aid) Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3rd), makes provision for rescue and aid in case of accidents in mines. The Secretary of State may make an Order with respect to organisation for rescue and aid, but before doing so he is required to give notice of his proposals to the parties interested.

The Duke of York's School (Chapel) Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3rd), enacts that the chapel in the buildings in or near the King's Road, Chelsea, formerly occupied by the Royal Military Asylum (now the Duke of York's Royal Military School) shall be freed from all ecclesiastical uses, and vested in the Commissioners of

Works for an estate of inheritance in fee simple, subject to like trusts as those upon which the other buildings formerly so occupied are held by the Commissioners.

The County Common Juries Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3rd), makes a minor amendment of the principal Act (6 Geo. IV. c. 50) with regard to power to make rules and other details.

The Isle of Man (Customs) Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3rd), continues the import duties on tea, tobacco, spirits, ale, and beer, until Aug. 1st, 1911.

The Municipal Corporations Amendment Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3rd), forbids aldermen to vote in the election of aldermen of the borough, and an outgoing alderman to vote in the election of mayor.

The Diseases of Animals Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3rd), prohibits the export of unfit horses, appoints veterinary surgeons to examine, and places the expense upon owners. Every Order made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries under the Act shall be laid before each House of Parliament as soon as may be after it is made. Provisions respecting licences for exportation or shipment of horses, for the approved slaughter of injured horses, and other matters are also found in the Act, which will be popularly known as "Greenwood's Act."

The Public Works Loans Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3rd), appoints some eighteen persons to be Public Works Loans Commissioners for five years from April 1st, 1911; gives power to lend certain sums; remits some debts, and other consequential matters.

The Trusts (Scotland) Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3rd), defines the terms "trust" and "trustee," and gives certain powers to invest money.

The Companies (Converted Societies) Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3rd), removes doubts as to the validity of conversion in the case of certain friendly societies into companies.

The Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3rd), is one of the most useful pieces of legislation of the session, as it brings into one measure, of 113 clauses and 7 schedules, the various portions of the law for licensing the sale, etc., of intoxicating liquors. With some minor exceptions, it is a pure consolidation Act, which was examined minutely by committees before it was sanctioned.

The Children Act (1908) Amendment Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3rd), amends the 17th and 18th sections of the Act of 1908 touching prostitutes.

The Regency Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3rd), was passed because the Prince of Wales is a minor. It appoints Queen Mary Regent in case he

comes to the throne, until he attains the age of 18, and "no longer." The Regent is required to swear that she will preserve the Settlement of the true Protestant religion, and cannot hold the Regency should she become a Roman Catholic. See p. 2.

The Civil List Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3rd), is concerned with the provision made by Parliament for the dignity and comfort of the King and the Royal household. The hereditary revenues are surrendered by the Crown for the King's life and for six months longer, and a Civil List of £470,000 a year is made payable to his Majesty according to a schedule annexed to the Act. Some other provisions touch contingencies such as the Queen surviving the King, or the marriage of the Prince of Wales. Provision is also made for the Prince of Wales and the younger children of their Majesties. See p. 3.

The Accession Declaration Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3), is concerned with the declaration to be made by the Sovereign under the Bill of Rights; in substance requires him to declare himself a Protestant, and a maintainer of the Protestant faith. See p. 3.

The Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3rd), amends section 11 of the Act of 1908 so that it shall not apply to valuations of stock, manure, fences, etc., under a lease, etc.

The Jury Trials Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3rd), repeals certain words in the Court of Session Act, 1850, and specifies cases in which the Court may set aside a verdict.

The Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3rd), substitutes the seal for the signature of the Registrar-General of Scotland.

The Hotels and Restaurants (Dublin) Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3rd), gives power to the justices to grant orders exempting from provisions relating to closing during certain hours.

The Small Holdings Act, 1910 (r.a. Aug. 3rd), provides compensation to a tenant in cases where he is disturbed in order to provide land for small holdings. There was also power until Nov. 1st, 1910, to apply on behalf of tenancies terminated before the commencement of the Act.

The Finance (No. 2) Act (r.a. Nov. 28th) legalises the provisions of the Finance Bill 1910-11 concerning the tea duty, beer licences, the income tax, and the new Sinking Fund. See p. 118.

The Expiring Laws Continuance Act (r.a. Nov. 28th).

THE SHOPS (No. 2) BILL.

This measure, which failed to reach its final stages in the 1910 session, was designed to consolidate, amend, and extend the Shops Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1904. With the amendments which Mr. Churchill proposed to introduce in Committee, the Bill provided for the limitation of the hours of shop-assistants to sixty (exclusive of meal-times) in any week; for the cessation of work on one week-day at 2 p.m., and on two other week-days not later than 8 p.m. Overtime would be permissible to a limit of ninety hours in the year in shops where all assistants are allowed a holiday of not less than two weeks on full pay; to a limit of seventy-five hours in the year in shops where all assistants are allowed a holiday of not less than one week; and to a

limit of sixty hours a year in other shops. With certain scheduled exceptions every shop shall be closed on Sundays, but no proceedings shall be instituted under the Sunday Observance Act, 1677, against any person for carrying on any retail trade or business. The Bill proposed to permit any local authority to make an order, within certain limits, for the hours of closing all shops, or any class or classes of shops, within its district, provided that the order had the approval of at least two-thirds of the shops affected. Other provisions of the Bill relate to seating, ventilation, and sanitary conveniences in shops. The Bill contains 29 clauses, with many subdivisions, and should be carefully studied by all who are directly interested in its subject. [Cd. 5430, price 2½d.].

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Tariff Reform Proposals—The Case for Tariff Reform—The Case for Free Trade—Investments Abroad—Fiscal Associations.

In the 1904-5-6 editions of the ANNUAL a full historical account is given of the movement in favour of Fiscal Reform, which Mr. Chamberlain initiated by his speech at Birmingham on May 15th, 1903, and by subsequent speeches in the House of Commons. The political aspect of the Fiscal Question, and particularly its effect upon Political Parties, is dealt with on P. 345.

Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

On Oct. 6th 1903, Mr. Chamberlain, freed from the responsibilities of office by his resignation from the Cabinet, opened his campaign at Glasgow. The proposals made by him at Glasgow and in subsequent speeches may be thus summarised:—

On foreign corn and flour . . . 2s. per qr.
On foreign meat and dairy produce 5%
Foreign manufactured goods . . . 10%*

Maize and bacon, however, should be excluded from taxation, as the latter forms the food of some of the poorest of the population; while maize is a raw material to the farmers, who feed their stock with it.

The Colonies should have a preference by exemption from the above duties; and a substantial preference should also be given to them upon Colonial wines, and also perhaps upon Colonial fruits.

These new duties should be accompanied by the following remissions of duty:—

Tea ½ of duty †
Sugar ½ " "
Coffee and Cocoa . . . ½ " "

The Present Proposals.

The scheme is understood to have undergone some modification since it was propounded seven years ago. In an article which was published on the eve of the General Election of Jan. 1910 by the *Birmingham Daily Post*, and which was widely regarded as an authoritative expression of the Birmingham school, it was stated that: "The plan which we believe to be at present favoured is to allow raw materials to come in free, to place a duty of 5 per cent. on goods on which little labour has been spent, 10 per cent. on goods more nearly approaching the finished state, and 15 per cent. on completely manufactured articles. Just as there are to be three rates of duty, so there will be three scales in each rate. To take an example by way of illustration—if an article is deemed to come under the 10 per cent. rate, that will be the standard duty applicable to foreigners who are commercially 'friendly.' But there will be a lower duty—possibly 7½ per cent.—to be charged on colonial produce, and a higher duty—possibly 12½ or 15 per cent.—to be charged on the produce of countries which seek unduly to penalise British goods. Corn, according to present views, is to be liable to a

duty of 2s. a quarter when coming from a foreign country. Mr. Chamberlain proposed to remit the whole of the duty to the Colonies. There is, however, a possibility of this arrangement being modified by asking the Colonies to agree to a substantial preference which will not free them from the whole of the duty. The chief aim of any modification would be to increase the revenue, and at the same time to lend some encouragement to wheat-growing at home. A tariff framed on the basis indicated above is calculated to produce a revenue of 16 to 20 millions, and, at the same time, to give an immense impulse to home trade and home employment. The cost of collection is put down at a maximum of a quarter of a million." It should be added, however, that the proposal to impose a duty on Colonial wheat is not supported by Mr. Balfour. In a letter dated April 15th, 1910, and addressed to Mr. Courthope, M.P., he wrote: "I have been giving the subject much consideration, and, after consultation with my colleagues, I have come to the conclusion that it [colonial wheat] should be imported free."

In his speech at Nottingham on Nov. 17th, 1910, Mr. Balfour gave a party pledge that any increase in the cost of bread due to the imposition of a duty on corn should be balanced by a reduction of the duties on tea and sugar.

A Tariff Reform amendment to the Address was moved by Mr. Austen Chamberlain on February 23rd, and after two days' debate was rejected by 285 to 254 votes—a majority of only 31—the Nationalist members abstaining from the vote.

The following is an outline of the arguments for and against Tariff Reform as presented by the pleaders on either side:—

The Case for Tariff Reform.

"The case for Tariff Reform, though complicated by intricate matters of fact, really turns upon a few simple, yet comprehensive principles. As Mr. Balfour has said, it is a policy to which all the tendencies of modern commerce, all the tendencies of domestic politics, have gradually been working up. In the days of the Corn Laws the home-grown supply of wheat was 88 per cent. of the whole; it is now 25 per cent. only. The foreign supply was then only 12 per cent.; it is 75 per cent. now. In 1846 our manufacturing supremacy placed us beyond all rivalry: we were the 'workshop of the world,' and therefore bound to dominate every market to which we might be admitted. In other words, trade was on a co-operative basis; foreign nations provided us with raw material and food, and purchased our finished goods in return. To-day, however, the dominating factor in trade is not co-operation, but foreign competition. This may be seen, first, in the extent to which other nations—notably Germany and the United States—are becoming independent of us so far as their own wants are concerned, and are, as manufacturers, competing with us in other markets; and secondly, in the extent to which they are competing with us in our own. These are facts which emerge like rocks above the mist and foam of partisan controversy. Tariff Reform, therefore, does not involve a revival of the old policy of Pro-

* To be applied to foreign nations enforcing high duties on British manufactures, and to average 10%, being arranged according to the amount of labour expended on the manufactured goods.

† Then at 6d., in 1910 at 5d., per lb.

tection. It is imperative owing to entirely new conditions affecting our agricultural and manufacturing interests, and also to the economic needs of Empire. Tariff Reform, moreover, suggests the only rational and practicable method of raising the revenue required for Social Reform and the administration of the realm. It would secure this by removing a large part of our present oppressive taxation on food and tobacco, and put duties instead on imported foreign manufactured goods and products, which compete with things we manufacture and produce in this country. Such taxes would be paid partly or wholly by the foreigner, who would either have to reduce his prices or lose our market. Food prices would not be increased, because competition would be set up between a taxed and an untaxed supply, and such competition has a tendency to keep down prices. Tariff Reform in its Imperial aspect is concerned with the confederation and conservation of the Empire. In view of the relative growth of rival States, it becomes a primary duty to develop the wealth and productive power of every part of the Empire to the fullest possible extent, and to encourage the maximum of commercial intercourse, thus making the various parts mutually interdependent, and the whole, as far as possible, self-sufficient. Tariff Reform, therefore, means the scientific regulation of Trade and Finance in the interests of the Empire as a whole, in place of the present policy of *laissez faire*, which is the corollary of Free Trade."

The Case against Tariff Reform.

"The main ground on which free traders resist the policy, or rather the intermixture of policies, which is popularly described by the term 'Tariff Reform,' is that that policy necessarily involves a return to Protection. They contend that the substitution of what is in effect State interference with and control of the departments of productive industry and commerce for individual initiative, enterprise, technical knowledge and adaptability to varying economic conditions would prove both wasteful and pernicious. They deprecate the introduction of a fiscal system whereby taxation of commodities would be imposed not, as now, merely for the provision of necessary revenue, but largely for the benefit of particular interests in the State. They hold that the necessity of obtaining freely from external sources a very great portion of our necessary food and the raw materials of our industries is a factor which differentiates the position of the United Kingdom from that of all other countries; and that the natural channel through which those supplies reach us could not be either dammed or diverted by the interposition of customs barriers erected *ad hoc* without grave economic wastage.

"The proposed taxation of imported food, and of commodities, whether manufactured or not, which are in effect the raw materials of our industry, would raise the cost of our own requirements, thus limiting the purchasing power of our population; while it would interfere with our powers of competing with our foreign rivals in neutral markets. It would thus lead to the restriction both of our home and foreign trade, with consequent unemployment, diminished wages, and lowering of our standard of comfort. At the same time it would draw from our consumers in taxation an amount

quite out of proportion to the revenue which it would provide for purposes of the State. The imposition of a Tariff Reform tariff would be immediately followed by the cancellation of the favourable tariff treatment which we now receive from practically every foreign country in the world, and the substitution of maximum tariffs against our goods.

"Free Traders deny, as contrary to the experience of all protected countries, that the burden of import duties can be transferred to the foreigner, except perhaps in a very limited number of cases, which cannot be pre-determined, and then only to a very minute and temporary degree. They deny that the fiscal manipulations, which are necessarily involved in the proposed scheme of Imperial Reciprocity or Colonial Preference, can produce any satisfactory result in strengthening the bonds of Empire, but contend that they will rather result in straining the bonds happily now existing; and finally they anticipate with dread the possibility of the growth in this country of political corruption and the fostering of selfish interests with which, in too many instances, the growth of Protection is irrevocably linked."

Investments Abroad.

The interpretation to be placed upon the growth of British investments abroad is a matter of keen controversy between Tariff Reformers and Free Traders. The rival views are indicated by the terms of the resolution moved by Mr. Baldwin (Tariff Reformer) in the House of Commons on March 17th, 1909, and the amendment moved by Mr. Russell Rea. Thus crystallised, the Tariff Reform view is that "the feeling of insecurity due to the policy of the Liberal Government, to the unfair competition of foreign producers in British markets, and to the high tariffs of foreign countries, has caused capital to be employed abroad which might have been used at home to the great advantage of the wage-earning population of the country." Free Traders, on the other hand, regard "both the steady increase in the amount of British capital invested in British colonies and foreign countries, and the character and distribution of such investments, with satisfaction, as being a consequence and an evidence of the fundamental stability and prosperity of the domestic industries and the commerce of the United Kingdom, a constantly increasing support and guarantee of their growth in the future, as well as an important instrument for maintaining cheap supplies of food for the people and raw materials for the manufacturers of this country, and would view with disfavour any attempt artificially to regulate the distribution and direction of British enterprise and industry."

In a paper read before the Royal Statistical Society in June 1909, Mr. George Paish stated that if the Inland Revenue Commissioners were to bring together all the income of companies trading abroad and distributing interest and profits in this country the total would be about £140,000,000. To obtain this income Great Britain had invested about £2,700,000,000 and was obtaining an all-round return of 5½ per cent.

For reasons which are set forth at length by the Inland Revenue Commissioners in their latest report [Cd. 5308], price 1s. 3d., full statistical information as to foreign investment is not available. So far as it is identified, the

income from abroad was as follows in the two financial years 1906-7 and 1907-8 :

	1907-8.	1908-9.
India Government stocks, loans, and guaranteed railways	£ 8,925,692	£ 9,037,209
Colonial or Foreign Government securities	23,414,624	23,204,471
Colonial or Foreign securities (other than Govt.) and possessions, coupons, and railways out of U.K. other than those included above	50,935,927	56,595,713
Total	£83,276,243	88,837,393

Of the income of £88,837,393 in 1908-9, £32,241,680 was derived from Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Government securities, as follows :

British :	£	£
Indian	9,037,209	
Colonial	14,093,110	
		23,130,319
Foreign :		
European	1,240,737	
Asiatic	3,348,636	
African	523,699	
American	3,998,289	
		9,111,361
Total	£32,241,680	

It has been estimated that French investments abroad amount to £1,600,000,000, of which £500,000,000 are invested in Russia.

German investments abroad amount to about £1,500,000,000.

Fiscal Associations and Organisations.

The following is a list of associations both for promoting and for opposing Mr. Chamberlain's policy :

For Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals,

The Tariff Commission was established by Mr. Chamberlain at the beginning of 1904, "to examine the fiscal proposals which he has submitted to the country; and to report as to (1) their probable effect on present conditions; (2) whether any modifications are desirable, and, if so, what should be the nature of such modifications, having due regard to the general interests of the community; (3) the best way in which, where there are conflicting interests, those interests can be harmonised; (4) what duties, if any, should be recommended." *Hon. President*, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; *Chairman*, Sir V. Caillard; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. C. A. Pearson; *Secretary*, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins; *Assist. Sec.*, Mr. Percy A. Hurd. *Office*, 7, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

The members of the Commission are as follows :

Col. Sir Charles Allen.	Hon. Sir J. A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G.
Mr. F. Baynes.	Mr. J. Howard Colls.
Mr. J. H. Birchenough, C.M.G.	Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.
Rt. Hon. C. Booth, F.R.S.	Mr. J. Arthur Corah.
Mr. H. Bostock.	Mr. J. W. Dennis.
Sir S. B. Boulton, Bart.	Lord Desborough.
Mr. Richard Burbidge.	Mr. Charles Eckersley.
Mr. J. J. Candlish.	Mr. Lewis Evans.
Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P.	Sir Chas. Follett, C.B.
	Mr. T. Gallaher.

The Hon. Vicary Gibbs.	Mr. A. Mosely, C.M.G.
Mr. Alfred Gilbey.	Sir Andrew Noble, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Sir William J. Goulding, Bart.	Hon. Charles Parsons, C.B., F.R.S.
Mr. F. L. Harris, M.P.	Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G.
Mr. J. M. Harris.	Sir Westby Perceval, K.C.M.G.
Mr. W. Harrison.	Mr. C. J. Phillips.
Sir Alex. Henderson, Bart.	Mr. Joseph Rank.
Mr. Arthur Keen.	Mr. R. H. Reade.
Mr. J. J. Keswick.	Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil C. Smith, G.C.M.G.
Mr. L. Levinstein.	Mr. F. Tonsley, J.P.
Sir W. T. Lewis, Bart.	Sir John Turney.
Mr. Robert Littlejohn.	Mr. S. J. Waring.
Mr. Charles Lyle.	Mr. W. Bridges Webb.
Mr. A. W. Maconochie.	
Mr. W. H. Mitchell.	

Since the Commission commenced work in Jan. 1904 upwards of 15,000 firms and associations in every part of the United Kingdom have filled up forms and made written statements on the manufacturing industries.

The Commission has published the volumes of its Report dealing with 13 leading industries, viz. Iron and Steel, Cotton, Wool, Hosiery, Lace, Carpets, Silk, Flax, Hemp and Jute, Engineering (including Shipbuilding), Pottery, Glass, Sugar and Confectionery, and Agriculture; and a number of Memoranda.

Imperial Tariff Committee, Birmingham.—*President*, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; *Treasurer*, Neville Chamberlain; *Hon. Sec.*, W. Byng Kenrick; *General Sec.*, C. A. Vince, M.A.; *Organising Sec.*, W. Jenkins. *Office*, 39, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Tariff Reform League, inaugurated July 21st, 1903 (Mr. Chamberlain later on became a vice-president).—*President*, Duke of Sutherland, K.G.; *Chairman of the League*, The Viscount Ridley; *Chairman of Organisation Committee*, Edward Goulding, M.P.; *Sec.*, T. W. A. Bagley; *Literary Sec.*, G. Graham Anderson. *Office*, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Liberal Union Club.—*President*, Lord Lansdowne, K.G.; *Hon. Sec.*, H. Pike Pease. *Address*, 9, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

Birmingham and Midlands Women's Imperial Tariff Reform League, 39, Edmund Street.—*President*, Lady Smith; *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. W. Farrow.

Against Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

Constitutional Free Trade Association.—*President*, Earl of Cromer; *Sec.*, E. G. Brunker. *Office*, 34, Victoria Street, S.W.

Free Trade Union.—*President*, Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley; *Hon. Treasurers*, Earl Beauchamp and Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., M.P.; *Hon. Secs.*, Capt. the Hon. C. Bigham, C.M.G., and Chas. Mallet, M.P.; *Gen. Sec.*, G. Wallace Carter. *Office*, 8, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Women's Free Trade Union.—*President*, Mrs. Harcourt; *Chairman*, Mrs. Thomas Lough; *Hon. Treasurer*, Lady Mond; *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. W. P. Byles. *Office*, 185, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Cobden Club.—*Chairman of Committee*, Lord Welby; *Treasurer*, Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P. *Sec.*, J. A. Murray Macdonald, M.P. *Office*, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

HOME RULE ALL ROUND.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST.

The movement for "Home Rule All Round," "Devolution," or "Federation" as its advocates prefer to call it, attracted wide interest in the autumn of 1910, partly on account of the support it received from some of the younger members of the Unionist Party in England. The scheme was canvassed in some of the Unionist papers as affording the basis of a compromise between Unionists and Liberals on the Constitutional question.

A Unionist Protest.

It failed, however, to command the sympathy of the Unionist Party in general, and evoked a protest, signed by a large number of Unionists members of both Houses, who denounced it as "opposed to the most vital interests of the Kingdom and the Empire. "It entails," they said, "the application to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales of the experimental policy which the electorate has refused to sanction in the case of Ireland alone. It involves the setting up of four new Parliaments, and the establishment of a completely new order of relationships between the four divisions of the United Kingdom.

"Under this scheme there would be five Parliaments in the United Kingdom instead of one. There would be two distinct Parliaments in London—an English Parliament and a British Parliament.

"Apart from the difficulty and complexity of such a scheme—which could only be carried through both Houses of Parliament after a prolonged discussion, and would then require the assent of the people at a General Election—the heavy cost incurred would put an intolerable weight on the already over-burdened taxpayers. To cite a single important point, all the arguments employed in favour of payment of members would apply to the members of the proposed four new Parliaments."

"A Truly Imperial Parliament."

In a speech at the Eighty Club dinner on July 25th, Mr. Birrell said he believed that federation beginning here at home, as it was called, was ripening for rapid and speedy decision. Such a federation once established would be able to find room for our Dominions overseas as and when they wished to come in. We should have then a truly Imperial Parliament. Such an Imperial Parliament, free from all local detail and business, would have every chance of setting about the greatest task mortal man could be engaged in—the securing of good government to as many of the inhabitants of the world as were combined within the sway of a great Empire.

Mr. W. O'Brien's League.

In Ireland the movement received considerable impetus from the establishment by Mr. W. O'Brien and his party of the All for Ireland League, which, in the words of its chief founder, "invited citizens of all creeds and classes to join in getting back their nation's Parliament with the universal and general consent of the people of England."

Lord MacDonnell's Scheme.

Lord MacDonnell, one of the ablest, as he was one of the earliest, advocates of Devolution in

Ireland, in an address delivered at Trinity College, Dublin, on Nov. 2nd, thus outlined the policy of the Irish Reform Association: "We postulate," he said, "in the first place, the maintenance at Westminster of a Parliament reduced in numbers but with plenary powers of control and supervision over the three Kingdoms and all subordinate legislative assemblies that may be created; secondly, the exercise by that Parliament of the undivided control and management of all matters regarding foreign relations of the Empire, defence, trade and commerce, taxation over the United Kingdom, and all that business and those services which apply to the United Kingdom as a whole; thirdly, the creation in Ireland of a representative Assembly, with legislative and administrative functions, controlling the Executive and dealing with all questions which are limited in their scope to Ireland, and which have been specified in the statute creating the Assembly; fourthly, the establishment of an Irish Treasury, subject to the Irish Assembly's control, furnished with funds to be provided in the manner indicated in the Irish Councils Bill or by the assignment of Irish revenues, if this latter plan be found practicable, provided that, whatever arrangement is adopted, it shall proceed on the basis of the existing expenditure in Ireland as a *minimum* and the continuance of the British Treasury's responsibility for financing land purchase, and on reasonable financial recognition of the conclusions of the Royal Commission on Financial Relations. We see no reason whatever why the conditions we claim for Ireland should not be extended to Scotland and to Wales also."

The Claims of Scotland—

The claims of Scotland were set forth in a manifesto published by the Scottish National Committee on Aug. 5th. This document, which was signed by 21 Scottish Liberal M.P.'s, called upon the northern kingdom to "pursue at once an ideal of Constitutional revision which will include, so far as she is concerned, the concentration of her legislative and administrative machinery in Scotland, and its control by her representatives, under such safeguards as may be necessary to retain the absolute supremacy of the Imperial Parliament."

And of Wales.

In Wales a similar ambition was fired by the Master of Elibank on Sept. 20th. Let them, he said, whether they were Scotsmen or Welshmen, continue to persevere and encourage the national spirit, for who knew but that in the evolution of government and with the increasingly heavy responsibilities thrown upon the mother-Parliament the time was not far distant when, as in the English-speaking Commonwealths across the seas, both Saxon and Celt, both Scots and Welshmen, might be called upon within our own shores and under a party system to give free exercise to the genius of self-government with which Providence had so highly endowed them. The Master of Elibank's exhortation was followed in a few weeks by the organisation of a Federal Home Rule movement among the Liberals of the Principality.

PARTY ORGANISATIONS.

Chief Liberal Organisations.

The chief Liberal organisations are:—

Eighty Club, 3, Hare Court, Temple, London, E.C. Formed in 1880 to promote Liberal Education and stimulate Liberal organisation. The members lecture on political subjects and address Liberal Associations and meetings throughout the country. No fees are charged. Sec., R. C. Hawkin.

Liberal Central Association. The recognised and official headquarters of the party, the chairman of the association always being the Chief Liberal Whip for the time being. President, The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.; Chairman, The Master of Elibank, M.P.; Treasurer, Jesse Herbert; Hon. Sec., Sir Robert Hudson, 21, Abingdon Street, Westminster.

Liberal Colonial Club. Formed in 1906 as a centre for Liberals interested in Colonial affairs, and to study Colonial methods of dealing with social problems. Chairman of Committee, Sir West Ridgeway; Hon. Sec., E. T. Cook, 1, Gordon Place, Tavistock Square, W.C.; Sec., Sir A. W. Lawrence, 3, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

Liberal Publication Department, The, has offices at 42, Parliament Street, S.W., and issues monthly the *Liberal Magazine* and the *Liberal Monthly*. The *Liberal Year Book* is published annually at the end of the year, and pamphlets and leaflets on current politics are issued at frequent intervals. Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P.; Sec., Charles Geake.

London Liberal Federation, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster. Chairman, W. H. Dickinson, M.P.; Hon. Sec., Sydney W. Pascall; Assistant Sec., W. G. Rattey.

National League of Young Liberals. Established 1903. Affiliated branches, 400. President, The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.; Hon. Treasurer, Francis Maclaren, M.P.; Hon. Sec., J. Aubrey Rees, 447, Strand, W.C.

National Liberal Federation. A union for national purposes of all the Liberal Associations throughout England and Wales. The whole Federation represents and gives effect to the ascertained opinions of the rank and file of the party in the constituencies. Head Offices, 42, Parliament Street, S.W. President, Sir William Angus; Chairman of Committee, Sir Edward Evans; Sec., Sir Robert Hudson; Assist. Sec., Frank Barter. Telegraphic address, "Liberalize," London; Telephone, 2131 Victoria.

The **National Reform Union** was formed in 1864 by members of the Committee of the Anti-Corn-Law League, who took up the question of Parliamentary Reform after the defeat of Protection. Has over 250 branches, and sends out lecturers and distributes political literature all over the country. President, Rt. Hon. Lord Weardale of Stanhope; Hon. Sec., H. J. Ogden; Treasurer, George Rhodes, K.C.; Chairman of Executive, J. Herbert Thewlis; Sec., Arthur G. Symonds, M.A. Central Office, 50, Maworth's Buildings, 5, Cross Street, Manchester; London Office, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Scottish Liberal Association. Hon. Treasurer, J. W. Gulland, M.P. Eastern Section: Sec., A. D. Wood, 95, Princes Street, Edinburgh. Western Section: Sec., William Webster, 7, West George Street, Glasgow.

Scottish Women's Liberal Federation, 7, West George Street, Glasgow. Sec., Miss Alice Younger, M.A.

Women's Liberal Federation, 72, Victoria Street, S.W. Affiliated branches, 692; approximate aggregate membership, 104,750. President, The Countess of Carlisle; Hon. Secs., Lady Bamford-Slack and Mrs. Broadley Reid; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Eva McLaren; Sec., Mrs. McArthur.

Women's National Liberal Association, 138, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. President, The Hon. Mrs. Henry Gladstone; Chairman of Executive, Mrs. W. P. Byles; Sec., Miss E. E. Page.

Young Scots Society. Founded 1900. Its objects are to promote advanced Liberalism in Scotland chiefly by educational propaganda among young men, and in particular to advance the cause of Scottish Home Rule. 50 branches. Hon. President, J. W. Gulland, M.P.; President, Robert Hay, Dunfermline; Hon. Gen. Sec. J. M. Crosthwaite, 207, West George Street, Glasgow; Hon. Gen. Treas., J. S. Saunders, 22, St. John Street, Perth.

Chief Unionist Organisations.

The chief Unionist organisations are:—

Association of Conservative Clubs, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W. Sec., Frank Solbé.

Conservative Central Office, St. Stephen's Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W. Tel. 5720 Gerrard. Telegrams, "Conservative, London." Principal Agent, J. Percival Hughes.

National Conservatives League. Grand Sec., F. H. Rellon, 9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, England and Wales, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. President, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby; Chairman of Council, The Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P.; Sec., Thomas Cox; Librarian and Assist. Sec., W. J. Marshall.

National Union of Conservative Associations for Scotland, 1, Castle St., Edinburgh. President, William Whitelaw; Sec., George Brown, Advocate.

Primrose League. A league founded in 1883, which supports three principles—the maintenance of Religion, the Estates of the Realm and the Imperial Ascendancy of the British Empire. Supplies a large number of workers at election times, and during the interval between elections carries on a campaign of educational work in the constituencies. Grand Master, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour; Chancellor and Chairman of Grand Council, Lord Desborough. K.C.V.O.; Treasurer, Right Hon. Sir Joseph Dimsdale, Bart., K.C.V.O.; President Ladies' Grand Council, Miss Balfour. Members enrolled up to Oct. 1910 number, including Scotland, 2,102,348, divided among 2662 Habitations. Vice-Chancellor, George Lane-Fox; Deputy Vice-Chancellor, The Lord Hyde; Registrar, F. Willis; Clerk of the Council, R. Bennett; Head Offices, 64, Victoria Street, S.W. Official Organ, *The Primrose League Gazette* (monthly), 1d.

Liberal Unionist Council, formerly the Liberal Unionist Association, was formed to resist the Home Rule policy adopted by Mr. Gladstone in 1886. President, Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P. Chairman of Committee, Right Hon. Sir Savile B. Crossley, Bart., K.C.V.O. Sec., John Boraston, J.P. Offices, 9, Great George Street, S.W.

THE LABOUR PARTY AND THE OSBORNE CASE.

The Osborne judgment—the decision of the Law Lords in the case of “*Osborne v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants*”—attained in 1910 a prominence scarcely inferior to that of the Constitutional question.

As long ago as 1874, 13 candidates stood for Parliament as direct representatives of Labour. Two (Messrs. Alexander MacDonald and Thos. Burt) were successful, but they subsequently rejoined the Liberal Party. At the General Election of 1892, 3 independent candidates were returned. Two of them (Messrs. John Burns, now President of the Local Government Board, and J. Havelock Wilson) have rejoined the Liberals; the third was Mr. Keir Hardie. In 1899 the Trade Union Congress formed a Labour Representation Committee (in conjunction with Socialist bodies), but at the “khaki” election of 1900 only Messrs. Hardie and Richard Bell succeeded as its candidates. The decision in the case “*Taff Vale Railway Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants*” apparently gave an impetus to the Labour representation movement, and at the General Election of 1906, 29 members (increased to 32 at subsequent by-elections) were elected. The Labour Representation Committee thereupon adopted the name of the Labour Party, and constituted itself a separate organisation in the House, with its own Chairman (elected every two years) and Whips. The present Chairman is Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., and the Whips are Messrs. G. H. Roberts, M.P., and C. Duncan, M.P. The Secretary of the Party organisation is Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., with offices at 39, Queen Victoria Street, S.W.

The Parliamentary Fund of the Party has been raised by a levy on the affiliated societies at the rate of 2d. per member per annum of their full membership. From this fund the Party pays 25 per cent. of the returning officer's expenses for approved candidates, and £200 per annum maintenance to its elected members of Parliament.

Mr. W. V. Osborne, a foreman porter at Clapton Railway Station, was secretary of the Walthamstow Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants when, in 1903-5, the parent society by small majorities adopted resolutions of alliance with the Labour Party. The resolutions were as follows: “To secure Parliamentary representation; all candidates to sign and accept the conditions of the Labour Party and be subject to their Whip; the executive committee to make suitable provision for the registration of a constituency represented by a member or members who may be candidates responsible to and paid by this society.”

The sense of these resolutions is somewhat obscure, but their effect, as carried out by the executive, was to require every member of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants to make regular contributions out of his own pocket, and to allow payments to be made out of the society's funds for the election and other expenses of and for the payment of a salary to members of Parliament controlled by a Socialist executive.

Mr. Osborne, as a Liberal in politics, was unwilling to subscribe to the support of Socialist members of Parliament; having been a member of the Society since 1892, he was equally unwilling to submit to the threatened

alternative—expulsion from its membership, with the confiscation of his contributions to its funds and exclusion from all share in its provident and other benefits. The majority of the members of his branch seem to have shared the opinions of the secretary. Other branches supported them, and an appeal to the executive for a ballot on the direct question of affiliation with the Labour Party having been declined, a fund was raised for the purpose of testing the legality of the new rules.

Mr. Justice Neville, before whom the case first came, decided in favour of the Society, mainly on the ground that the point appeared to him to have been settled by previous decisions. Upon appeal, however, his decision was unanimously reversed (Nov. 28th, 1908) by the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justices Moulton and Farwell. The Master of the Rolls held that the new rules were outside the scope of a trade union as defined and contemplated in the Trade Union Acts of 1871 and 1876. The two Lords Justices expressed the further objection that rules designed to procure the election of members of Parliament who should be bound to vote in a prescribed manner, and the expenditure of funds for their maintenance in consideration of a pledge to vote in that manner, were contrary to public policy.

The Society appealed from this decision to the House of Lords. The arguments were heard in July 1909, but judgment was not delivered until Dec. 21st. The Law Lords who heard the case were the Earl of Halsbury, Lord Macnaghten, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Atkinson, and Lord Shaw of Dunfermline. They unanimously upheld the judgment of the Court below. Lords Halsbury, Macnaghten and Atkinson held that the new rules were *ultra vires*; Lord James of Hereford and Lord Shaw based their decision upon the ground that they were contrary to public policy.

Although the decision left open to the Labour Party the expedient of substituting a voluntary for a compulsory fund, it was regarded as a fatal blow to the Parliamentary representation of Labour, and a vigorous agitation was set on foot for the legalisation of the principle of compulsory levies.

The Trade Union Congress on Sept. 15th adopted a resolution which claimed the immediate restoration of the right of effective parliamentary representation to organised labour, and called upon the affiliated organisations to bring pressure to bear on the Government to provide facilities for the passing of the Labour Party's Bill.

On Sept. 30th the Executive Committee of the Labour Party took a step which seemed to point to a tactical change of position. They announced their intention of recommending to the annual meeting to be held at Leicester in Feb. 1911, a revision of the constitution in the direction of abandoning the requirement of a written pledge from their Parliamentary representatives.

More than one Liberal leader has pointed to the State payment of members of Parliament as the way to remove any legitimate grievance of the Labour Party against the judgment in the Osborne case. Speaking at Manchester on Oct. 14th Sir Rufus Isaacs said it was quite

clear there never could be a complete reversal of the Osborne judgment. When payment of members and payment of election expenses had been introduced a great deal would have been done towards opening the door and keeping open the door for Labour members and for Parliamentary representatives of the wage-earning classes.

A few prominent Unionist members of Parliament gave expression to the feeling that if choice must be made between payment of members and a reversal of the Osborne judgment, they would advocate the payment of members. That feeling was dealt with by Mr. Balfour in his speech at Edinburgh on Oct. 5th. He did not believe, he said, that the effects of "the slow and subtle poison that would be introduced into our Parliamentary system by payment of members" could easily be exaggerated, and he refused to think that it and the reversal of the Osborne judgment were necessary alternatives.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Daylight Saving is the name given to a proposed alteration of the clock at certain times of the year, so as to bring it more nearly into accord with solar time. The movement in favour of the alteration owes its impetus to Mr. W. Willett, who explained his views in a pamphlet which commanded widespread interest. In the Session of 1908 the idea was embodied by Mr. R. Pearce, M.P., in a Bill which passed its second reading by what has been called "a Parliamentary accident," and was referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Pearce's Bill proposed to promote the earlier use of daylight in certain months yearly by putting forward the clock twenty minutes on four successive Sundays in April and by reversing the process on the four Sundays in September. The Committee found that the paramount advantage would be the greater use of daylight during the months named. The effect of the proposals would be (1) to move the usual hours of work and leisure nearer sunrise, (2) to promote the greater use of daylight for recreative purposes of all kinds, (3) to lessen the use of licensed houses, (4) to facilitate the training of the Territorial Forces, (5) to benefit the physique, general health, and welfare of all classes, (6) to reduce the industrial, commercial, and domestic expenditure on artificial light. The report further found that the principle of the Bill was supported by the Chambers of Commerce of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Sheffield, and other towns, the borough councils of Glasgow, Huddersfield, Bournemouth, Hackney, Llandudno, and other places; by the L. & N.W. Railway, L. & S.W. Railway, G.C. Railway, and G.E. Railway (except as regards Continental traffic); by the Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, comprising 700,000 members, etc. The Committee considered that the best mode of attaining the object would be one single alteration of one hour at 2 a.m. on the third Sunday of April, and a similar change in the reverse direction at 2 a.m. on the third Sunday in September. The Committee also considered that there was no practical difficulty in adjusting clocks and watches to the seasonable changes. There would be no interference with Greenwich mean time, and for all scientific

On Nov. 18th, in the course of the statement referred to on p. 351, Mr. Asquith announced that it was the intention of the Government, if they had an opportunity and the requisite Parliamentary following next year, to propose a provision out of public funds for the payment of members. On Nov. 22 he made the further announcement that the Government would propose legislation empowering trade unions to include in their objects and organisation the provision of a fund for Parliamentary and municipal action and representation and kindred objects, and to combine for such purposes, provided that the opinion of the union is effectively ascertained, and that there shall be no compulsion upon any member to contribute to the fund. In answer to Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Asquith said he thought it followed from his statement that the fund referred to must be a separate fund, and that money for parliamentary purposes must not be taken out of the general fund of a union.

purposes, such as astronomy and navigation, Greenwich mean time would continue to be used. The Bill was reported on June 30th, and recommitment to a Committee of the whole House; but it failed to reach the final stages. In the session of 1909, Mr. Dobson, having been lucky enough to draw the first place in the ballot, chose a Daylight Saving Bill for the exercise of his privilege. Mr. Dobson's Bill embodied the recommendation of the Select Committee of 1908, and proposed two alterations of the clock instead of four. It passed its second reading by 130 votes to 94 on March 5th, and was committed to a Select Committee. A meeting was held at the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, on April 20th, and a resolution in favour of the Bill was passed by a large majority. The Select Committee, however, reported (Aug. 26th) against it. The Chairman's draft report in favour of the Bill was rejected by 6 votes to 5, and a report adopted which stated that, "having regard to the great diversity of opinion existing upon the proposals of the Bill, and to the grave doubts which have been expressed as to whether the objects of the measure can be attained by legislation without giving rise, in cases involving important interests, to serious inconvenience, your Committee recommend that the Bill be not further proceeded with."

The Bill has now received the support of 162 Corporations and Town Councils, and also the Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland (representing 199 towns), with a population equaling about 16,000,000 people; by the Conference of Urban District Councils of England and Wales in July 1909, when over 200 Councils were represented; and by 47 Chambers of Commerce, including the Associated Chambers at their meeting in London on March 30th, 1909, and March 15th, 1910, when over 100 Chambers were represented.

A similar Bill has been introduced into the Parliaments of the United States of America, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, and Victoria (Australia).

It is intended to reintroduce the Bill into the House of Commons when a convenient opportunity occurs.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

Mr. Asquith stated in Aug. 1908 that the Government regarded it as "a binding obligation" to submit, before it went out of office, a really effective scheme of electoral reform. As a step to this end a Royal Commission was appointed in Dec. "to examine the various schemes which have been adopted or proposed, in order to secure a fully representative character for popularly elected legislative bodies, and to consider whether, and how far they, or any of them, are capable of application in this country in regard to the existing electorate." The Commission consisted of Lord Richard Cavendish (chairman), Lord Lochee, Hon. Edwin S. Montagu, M.P., Sir Francis Hopwood, Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Sir Charles Eliot, Hon. William Pember Reeves, and Mr. John W. Hills, M.P.

The report of the Commission [Cd. 5163], price 6d., was published in May 1910. They summarised their conclusions as follows: "We recommend," they said, "the adoption of the Alternative Vote in cases where more than two candidates stand for one seat. We do not recommend its application to two-member constituencies, but we submit that the question of the retention of such constituencies, which are anomalous, should be reconsidered as soon as opportunity offers. Of schemes for producing proportional representation, we think that the Transferable Vote would have the best chance of ultimate acceptance, but we are unable to recommend its adoption in existing circumstances for elections to the House of Commons."

Alleged Faults of Present System.

The present system of electing representatives is mainly criticised on the ground that it makes no provision for the representation of minorities, while, on the other hand, it gives majorities no security; for a party that has a large majority of votes in its favour in a minority of constituencies and small majorities against it in a majority of constituencies, will be in a minority in the House of Commons: indeed, it happened in two comparatively recent General Elections in the United Kingdom that a minority of electors returned a majority of members. Further, a candidate has no chance of being accepted unless he subscribes to the full creed of a party and obeys the party "machine." And, lastly the rise of a third party in politics raises problems in single-member constituencies of which the second ballot—a remedy tried and found wanting in other European countries—offers no solution.

The Remedy Proposed.

The advocates of Proportional Representation, which, in one form or another, has already been introduced in Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Wurtemberg, Tasmania, and in the senatorial and provincial elections of the South African Union, assert boldly that if representative government is to be a reality, it must ultimately occupy the whole area of representative institutions.

The essential feature of all schemes of proportional representation is the formation of constituencies returning several members—the number might vary from 3 to as many as 13 or more. For it is only if several mem-

bers are returned that the representation can be divided between the different parties existing in the constituency in proportion to their strength. In the case of a city entitled to nine members, if four-ninths of the electors were Liberals, three-ninths Unionist Tariff Reformers, one-ninth Unionist Free Traders, and one-ninth supporters of the Independent Labour Party, the true representation of that city would be four Liberals, three Tariff Reformers, one Unionist Free Trader, and one Labour Member. This object can be attained by several methods, which, however, fall generally into two groups—being either systems of "lists," such as the Belgian system, or systems in which the elector votes independently of any list, as in the system of the "single transferable vote."

"List" Systems.

All "list" systems of proportional representation have this in common, that each party puts forward a list of candidates for which the elector votes either as a whole or with modifications of his own devising. At the close of the poll the returning officer counts the votes given to each list and allots to it a number of seats proportionate to its strength, the candidates who were nominated at the top of the list being generally elected. Thus, if there be Liberal, Conservative, and Socialist lists in a nine-member constituency, and each list gets an equal number of votes, each list will be entitled to three members, who will nearly always be those three candidates whose names appeared at the head of the list. But the "list" methods have not found wide favour with British advocates of proportional representation, as the British elector is not used to list voting, and all forms of list systems are thought to give too much power to party managers and allow too little independence to the elector.

The Transferable Vote.

The method most favoured in the United Kingdom is that of the "single transferable vote," which operates thus. Form a constituency returning several members. Give each voter one vote (for if he be given as many votes as there are candidates, as in municipal elections, a bare majority of electors, or, where more than two parties exist, the largest single party, will obtain all the representation). Then, if the electors fall naturally into equal and distinct parties corresponding in number to the vacancies to be filled—e.g. five parties in a five-member constituency, the problem is solved, for each party will return a member, the champions of each party receiving each about the same number of votes and occupying the five places at the head of the poll. It may be observed that the Japanese actually use this system. But in practice this satisfactory result would rarely or never happen, at any rate in the United Kingdom. It is more likely that with us there would be three parties of unequal size—Liberal, Conservative, and Labour; and in such a case, if each elector has one vote, it may happen that the most numerous party will not obtain the majority of the seats because it may waste its votes in giving its most popular candidate a large majority. Thus a poll in

a five-member constituency, in which there are 6,000 Conservatives, 2,000 Liberals, and 2,000 Labour men, might result as follows:

First Conservative	5500	} Elected.
First Liberal	1002	
First Labour man	1001	
Second Labour man	999	
Second Liberal	998	} Not elected
Second Conservative	450	
Third Conservative	50	

—a plainly unjust result, in which the great popularity of the first Conservative candidate has actually lost his party two seats. It is in order to avoid this evil that the vote is made transferable—*i.e.* the elector is allowed to indicate to whom he wishes his vote transferred if the candidate whom he most favours does not need his vote. This the elector does by marking the candidate he likes best by the figure 1, and indicating his second, third, and further choices by the figures 2, 3 and so on, placed opposite the names of other candidates.

The task of the returning officer involves more care than the present system. He has, in the first instance, to ascertain what is the least number of votes sufficient to render certain the election of a candidate, a number usually called “the quota.” [For it must always be borne in mind, in considering a proportional system, that a candidate, to ensure election, does not need to poll a majority of the votes cast—*i.e.* to have a majority of the electors as his own personal supporters—but only to poll a number of votes enough to make it certain that he will be one of the candidates high enough on the poll to secure a seat—*e.g.* where five are to be elected that he will be one of the first five.] This quota is determined as follows: just as in a single-member constituency a candidate who polls one more than half the votes must be elected, and the quota there would therefore be one more than half, so in a two-member constituency the quota is one more than a third—for not more than two candidates can poll so much—and in a three-member constituency one more than a fourth, and so on, and the general rule for arriving at the quota is to divide the total of all the votes by one more than the number of seats to be filled and add one to the result. Thus, in the above illustration, the quota would be 10,000 divided by six, or (neglecting fractions) 1666 + 1 = 1667.

Having ascertained the quota, the returning officer declares elected the candidates who have received that number of votes, and then transfers in strict proportion the surplus votes of those candidates who have received more than the quota, and credits them to the unelected candidates indicated as next preferences by the voters whose votes are transferred. He then declares elected those candidates who, as a result of these transfers, have received the quota. Thus, this operation would result in the election of more Conservative candidates in the illustration given above, for the first Conservative candidate would be left with 1667 votes (one quota) only, and the balance would be transferred—if the electors had so marked their papers—to the second and third Conservative candidates, who thus would have received the quota and been elected.

If these transfers of surplus votes do not result in filling all the vacancies, the candidates lowest on the poll are eliminated by the returning officer one after the other and their

votes are transferred, in accordance with the wishes of their supporters, to the candidates indicated as next preferences. This is done on the theory that their election is hopeless, and therefore their supporters are treated as being asked and (where further preferences are marked) as answering the question, “The candidate of your first choice being hopeless, whom now do you prefer?” The returning officer continues this process of elimination until the required number of candidates, having each obtained the quota, have been declared elected, or the number of candidates not eliminated is reduced to the number of seats still vacant, in which event the candidates not eliminated are declared elected.

Other Systems of Voting.

It is not possible within the limits of this article to deal with the various earlier attempts, more or less unsatisfactory, to secure more accurate representation, but we may mention in passing the cumulative and the limited vote. On the system of the Cumulative Vote each elector in a many-membered constituency had as many votes as there were vacancies, with liberty to give them all to one candidate or distribute them as he pleased. The objection to this system is the same as the objection to the non-transferable single vote above described. A very popular candidate does harm to his own cause, and a premium is put upon the undesirable calculations of machine politicians. This system was used in School Board elections.

The Limited Vote, on the other hand, is the name given to the system by which an elector in a many-membered constituency had a number of votes less than the number of vacancies without the power of giving more than one vote to one man. It was used in the “3-cornered” parliamentary constituencies which existed from 1867 to 1885.

The Second Ballot is often mentioned in connection with proportional representation, but in reality it is a device which is the opposite of a proportional system. The Second Ballot preserves the method of single-member constituencies, which, according to the view of supporters of the proportional principle, makes true representation impossible, and (in its most usual form) provides that, where more than two candidates contest a seat, then, unless the man at the head of the poll has the support of more than half of the voters, a second election is held after an interval of seven or fourteen days, at which only the two candidates highest on the indecisive poll present themselves to the electors. It thus extinguishes minorities more completely than the present system.

As a substitute for the second ballot, the use of the Alternative Vote has been much favoured of late years. By this system, which is in force in parts of Australia, the elector in a single-member constituency, where three or more candidates stand, can mark with a 2 the name of his second choice. Then, if the leading candidate has not a clear majority, the candidate lowest on the poll is eliminated, and his votes are transferred, just as on the system of the transferable vote.

Further information as to all matters connected with electoral reform may be obtained from the Hon. Sec. of the Proportional Representation Society, Mr. John H. Humphreys, 179, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

For local administrative purposes—i.e. in town and city councils, in rural and urban districts, on boards of guardians—a woman is admitted to vote on the same terms as man. With regard to the parliamentary franchise, however, there is a disability on account of sex: men may vote who have certain qualifications; women, whatever their qualifications, may not vote. The agitation of the past few years, therefore, has been an agitation for the grant of the parliamentary franchise to women.

For some years Bills proposing to enfranchise women have been presented to Parliament, and the subject has been discussed on several recent occasions. In this regard the long-sustained work of Sir Charles Dilke must be noted. His has been an effort to procure the admission of all adults, without distinction of sex and without property qualification, to a right to vote and to be registered as voters.

The movement in the House of Commons in 1910 cannot be understood without reference to the work of a body known as the Conciliation Committee, which is a body consisting of men and women organised to promote a Bill which all the women's franchise societies support. A Bill from this quarter was introduced by Mr. Shackleton on June 14th. It was described as a Bill "to extend the Parliamentary franchise to women occupiers." It was not introduced without opposition. On July 11th, in moving the second reading, Mr. Shackleton explained that the Bill would endow women householders with the vote if they inhabited any house or part of a house, even a single room, however low its value, provided the occupier had full control of the premises she occupied; women occupying offices, etc., valued at £10; women living together as joint occupiers, provided the house was worth £10 to each occupier; and married women in cases where a woman and her husband were not both registered in respect of the same house. There was a great deal of cross-speaking as well as voting: some ministers were for, others against the Bill; Mr. Balfour was for it, Mr. Austen Chamberlain was opposed. Mr. Lloyd George, while in favour of Woman Suffrage, would not support the Bill, which he considered so badly drafted as to be incapable of amendment. He has since declared that its basis was such that it would have enfranchised most of the women who are politically opposed to him, while such as would support him would fail to secure the vote. The result was, however, that the amendment to reject the Bill was rejected by 209 to 199; but the House then voted to commit the bill to a Committee of the whole House, which was tantamount to shelving it for the session. The Bill was mentioned often since, but no facilities were afforded for further progress. On Nov. 22nd, however, Mr. Asquith stated that the Government would, if they were then in power, give facilities in the next Parliament for effectively proceeding with a Bill, if so framed as to permit of free amendment.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies consists of more than 200 societies in Great Britain whose sole object is to obtain the Parliamentary franchise for women. It is strictly a non-party organisation, and in Oct. 1909 it issued statements condemning the use of violence in political propaganda. It has always carried on its work by orderly and

constitutional methods, believing that the cause of women's suffrage, the basis of which was justice and not force, did not require such methods for its advocacy. President, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.; Hon. Sec., Miss Edith Dimock; Sec., Miss T. G. Whitehead, M.A. Offices, Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

The Women's Social and Political Union was formed in 1903. The official organ of the Union, *Votes for Women*, is published every Thursday, price 1d. A public meeting is held every Monday afternoon from 3 to 5, in the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, and every Thursday evening from 8 to 10 in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. The Committee consists of: Mrs. Paokhurst (Founder and Hon. Sec.), Mrs. Pethick Lawrence (Hon. Treasurer), Mrs. Tuke (Joint Hon. Sec.), Miss Christabel Pankhurst (Organising Sec.), Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Mary Neal, and Miss Elizabeth Robins. Address, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, formed 1908, "to form a bond of union between all Conservative and Unionists who are in favour of the removal of the sex disqualification, and the extension of the franchise to all duly qualified women; to convince members of the Conservative and Unionist Party of the desirability of this policy, and as far as is possible to give active support to official candidates at elections when they are in favour of the enfranchisement of women; to work for women's enfranchisement by educative and constitutional methods consistent with Unionist principles." President, The Countess of Selborne; Chairman of Executive Committee, Mrs. H. Percy Boulnois; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Gilbert Samuel. Head Office, 48, Dover Street, London, W.

Women's Local Government Society, established 1893, on a non-party basis, to promote the removal of all remaining legal disabilities of women in respect to local government; the participation of women in local government, both as administrators and as officials; and the study among women of their duties as citizens in respect to local government. Hon. Sec., Miss Leigh Browne; Assist. Sec., Miss Berry. Office, 17, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

Women's Freedom League. Its object is to secure for women the Parliamentary vote, as it is, or may be, granted to men; to use the power thus obtained to establish equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes. President and Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Despard; Hon. Organising Officials, Mrs. Teresa Billington Greig, Mrs. Borrmann Wells; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Edith How Martyn, A.R.C.S., B.Sc. Office, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Women Textile and other Workers' Representation Committee has Woman Suffrage as its sole object. Secs., Miss Eva Gore-Booth and Miss E. Roper, B.A., 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

The National Anti-Woman-Suffrage League was formed to resist the proposal to admit women to the Parliamentary franchise and to Parliament, while maintaining the principle of representation of women on municipal and other local bodies. The Hon. Treasurer is G. Massie; Sec., Miss L. Terry Lewis; the office is at Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster.

SOCIALISM AT HOME AND ABROAD.

In Great Britain.

The modern Socialist movement in Great Britain dates from the foundation of the Social Democratic Federation in London in 1884. Inasmuch as many of the leaders of the later and more influential Socialist organisations passed through it in earlier days, the Federation has had an important part in spreading Socialist opinion, but its rigid doctrinaire policy has kept its membership relatively small. Mr. H. M. Hyndman has been its central figure from the commencement; the Countess of Warwick its most picturesque. The S.D.F. was associated with other organisations in the formation of the Labour Representation Committee in 1900, but withdrew after one year's affiliation on the ground that it could not work with non-Socialists. It has since, under its present name of the **Social Democratic Party**, undertaken Parliamentary candidatures on its own account but without success. At the General Election of 1910 it promoted eleven candidatures, all of which failed, and, with the exception of Burnley, there were marked declines in the poll in those constituencies which had been previously contested. Indirectly the S.D.P. is represented in Parliament by Mr. W. Thorne, Labour M.P. for South-west Ham. The Party has a sprinkling of representatives on municipal authorities. Its headquarters are at Chandos Hall, 21, Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C. Secretary, H. W. Lee. There are 54 London branches, 116 in other parts of England, 38 in Scotland, 1 at Belfast, 1 at Gibraltar, and 2 in South Africa. The total membership is approximately 17,000. The Party is chiefly responsible for the 20 **Socialist Sunday Schools** in the metropolitan area; and it has 15 **Women's Socialist Circles** in various centres. The **Twentieth Century Press** (37A Clerkenwell Green) is the property of the Party, and publishes, besides books and pamphlets, its weekly organ, *Justice*, and its monthly, the *Social Democrat*, both edited by Mr. H. Quelch.

The **Fabian Society**, founded almost simultaneously with the S.D.F., sought to propagate Socialistic ideas, more especially among the middle and upper classes, by totally different processes. Its work has been educational, and its plan to "permeate" with Socialist principles local authorities or other organisations working for social reform. The **Fabian Tracts**, written with great persuasive power and based on careful study of official statistics, have commanded widespread attention. The society has persistently advocated municipal trading enterprise as a step towards Socialism. It early established branches at Oxford and Cambridge, and now has groups in several provincial towns. But its main work is done from London. It is affiliated with the Labour Party politically and has financed candidatures for that Party, but its membership includes many who are Liberals. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, Mr. George Bernard Shaw, and Mr. Chiozza Money are prominent Fabians; Mr. H. G. Wells, who did much to extend the Society's operations, has now withdrawn from it. The twenty-seventh annual report (October 1910), shows a membership of 2,677. During the preceding twelve months, 66,227 tracts and leaflets were distributed. Secretary, Edward R. Pease; Offices, 3, Clement's Inn, W.C.

The main body of English Socialists is enrolled with the **Independent Labour Party** (to

be carefully distinguished from the Labour Party, a later and larger organisation, of which it is only the definitely Socialist wing). The I.L.P. was established at Bradford in 1893, with the object of securing the collective ownership of the means of production and exchange by means of direct Labour representation in Parliament and on local authorities. Its first President was Mr. Keir Hardie, who is still its most conspicuous figure. The I.L.P. consists entirely of Socialists, but in conjunction with the Fabians and the chief Trade Unionist organisations it helped in 1900 to form the **Labour Representation Committee** (now known as the **Labour Party**). Of this larger organisation it is distinctly the driving force.

The membership of the I.L.P. in September 1910 was approximately 60,000 in 900 branches. Upwards of 2000 public meetings are held by the Party every week. Its income last year was £10,242, and its expenditure £8,956. The Chairman is W. C. Anderson; Secretary, Francis Johnson; Offices, 23, Bride Lane, E.C. During 1909-10 the **National Labour Press** (30, Blackfriars Street, Manchester) has been purchased and reorganised by the Party. It publishes the *Labour Leader* weekly, the *Socialist Review* monthly, and many books and pamphlets.

The **Labour Party** (which is more fully dealt with under **POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MOVEMENT**) was pledged to Socialism at its ultimate aim at the Hull Conference in 1908; and in the same year was admitted to affiliation with the **International Socialist Bureau**.

The **Women's Labour League**, now five years old, is a vigorous offshoot from the **Independent Labour Party**. Its Gen. Sec. is Mrs. Middleton, and it maintains several divisional organisers.

Although Socialism is associated in the minds of many detractors with irreligion, it is exercising marked influence through all the Churches. The Guild of St. Matthew and the Christian Social Union sowed the early seed, but it is since the founding, in 1906, of the **Church Socialist League** that the propaganda has prospered substantially. The joint Secretaries of the League are the Rev. Conrad Noel and the Rev. J. H. Hastings. Organising Sec., Rev. C. Stuart Smith, Red Row, Mellor, Stockport. Membership about 1200. The Rev. Arnold Pinchard is President. There is a smaller Socialist organisation among English Roman Catholics. Many Nonconformist leaders have shown strong sympathy with the movement. Prominent among these is the Rev. R. J. Campbell, under whose presidency the **League of Liberal Christian Thought and Social Service** was established in 1908. This has had a phenomenal growth. The League has a monthly organ called the *Liberal Christian Monthly*. General Sec., Robert Stewart; Organising Sec., Rev. F. R. Swan; Headquarters, King's Weigh House, Thomas Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

The **Clarion Fellowship**, with organisations in all the larger towns and abroad, exists to promulgate Socialism. It supports five travelling vans, with lecturers, who have done successful pioneering work, especially in the country districts and villages. It is a child of the *Clarion*, edited by Robert Blatchford.

Other Socialistic associations, independent of the above, are: **Socialist Party of Great Britain**, 10, Sandland Street, Bedford Row, W.C.; **Socialist Labour Party**, 28, Forth Street, Edinburgh; **Christian Social Union**, 102, Adelaide Road, N.W.; **Socialist Church Union**, Hon. Sec., Lewis Watson,

52, William Street, Hurst, Ashton-under-Lyne; National Council of British Socialist Sunday School Unions, Sec., Fred Coates, 22, Hall Street, Cheadle, Cheshire; The Young Socialist League, Sec., W. F. Bradley, 39, Sweet Briar Walk, Upper Edmonton, N.

Anti-Socialist Union.

The Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain was established in 1908 to combat the Socialist movement, and to spread a sound knowledge of economics amongst the voters. Its propaganda is carried on by means of lectures and debates, and by the circulation of pamphlets and leaflets dealing with the various phases of Socialism. It has schools for the training of men and women as speakers both in London and the country. President, the Duke of Devonshire; Chairman, Claude Lowther; Sec., Harman Grisewood. Offices, 58 and 60, Victoria Street, Westminster.

In the British Colonies.

In Australasia, in June 1907, the local groups of Socialists formed themselves into the Socialists' Federation of Australasia, including New Zealand. The weekly organ of the Australian Socialists is the *Socialist*; they have also an *International Socialist Review*. Mr. Fisher, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, is a Socialist, as are many members of his Cabinet. The Socialistic Labour Party obtained a sensational victory at the General Election in April 1910 over a fusion of the other parties. It commands 44 out of 75 in the Lower House and 21 out of 36 in the Senate. A Liberal-Labour Ministry is in power in South Australia. At the Queensland elections in 1909, 27 Labour members were returned to a house of 45. The New South Wales Labour League Conference refused to adopt a definite formula of Socialism by 71 to 40; but the Socialists are influential in the Labour Party, who at the State General Elections in October won 46 seats against 44 retained by the Liberals. The Ministry was thus defeated and the Labour Party took office. In New Zealand the Socialist Party has active branches at Wellington, Christchurch, Auckland, Dunedin and Nelson. The party's organ, the *Commonwealth*, is issued weekly.

In nearly every part of the Dominion of Canada there have been for many years Socialist groups. In 1904 a congress was held, and the United Socialist Party of Canada was formed. It is intensely doctrinaire, and refuses to affiliate with the Socialist International Congress. British Columbia and Toronto are the strongholds of Socialism in Canada at present, but at the General Elections of 1909, the antagonism between Labour and Socialism led to defeats all round. The organ is the weekly *Western Clarion*, published at Vancouver. There are nine Labour and Socialist papers in the Dominion.

In South Africa a Socialist Conference was held in 1907 for the purpose of unifying the movement. The bodies represented were: The Independent Labour Party of Transvaal; Sozialistischer Verein Vorwaerts (Johannesburg); Federazione Socialista Carlo Marx (Johannesburg); Society of Friends of Russian Freedom (Johannesburg); Social Democratic Federation (Cape Town), which publishes the *Cape Socialist*; and Social Democratic Federation (Natal). Four Labour members were returned at the first elections (August 1910) for the Union Parliament.

In Foreign Countries.

A Permanent Socialist Bureau has been established at Brussels since 1900, which has as one of its functions the co-ordination and concentration of the work of the national groups.

The triennial International Socialist Congress was held at Copenhagen in September 1910. It was attended by 887 delegates representing 33 nationalities, as compared with 384 delegates, representing 25 nations at Stuttgart in 1907. From returns presented to the Congress it is estimated that, including women and disfranchised men, there are 25,000,000 Socialists in the civilised countries. Actual voters are approximately 10,000,000. Nationally they are grouped thus:—

Parliamentary representatives.

Germany . . .	3,250,000	52
France . . .	1,300,000	77
Austria . . .	1,000,000	87
United States . . .	600,000	9
Russia . . .	600,000	60*
England . . .	500,000	40
Belgium . . .	500,000	42†
Italy . . .	339,000	44
Finland . . .	337,000	86
Greece . . .	—	20
Switzerland . . .	100,000	7
Denmark . . .	99,000	28†
Norway . . .	90,000	11
Holland . . .	82,000	7
Sweden . . .	75,000	36
Spain . . .	40,000	1
Servia . . .	30,000	1
Argentina . . .	5,000	1
Bulgaria . . .	3,000	—
Australian Commonwealth . . .	—	62†
South Africa Union . . .	—	4

* 1906 election.

† Includes Senators.

There are now 74 daily Socialist newspapers published in Germany; four each in Belgium, Italy, and the United States; three in Switzerland; two each in Austria, Bohemia, and France; and one each in Argentina, Denmark, Holland, Hungary, Norway, Poland, and Sweden.

In Argentina there is one Socialist representative in the House of Deputies and the party runs a daily paper. In May 1910 the newspaper office was wrecked by rioters, and publication of the paper stopped for two months. It resumed more strongly than ever.

In Austria a United Socialist Party was founded in 1888, but, owing to racial distinctions, it was found subsequently advisable to organise into six self-supporting parties: the Germans, Bohemians, Polish, Russian, Italian, and South Slavs. Each is independent in matters of agitation and organisation, but all are agreed on a general programme and tactics, which are settled in a common congress every two years. The strongest of the six national parties is that of Bohemia, where in a population of 6,000,000 there are 120,000 organised Socialists in 2,500 branches. At the last General Election 22 out of the 108 electoral districts returned Socialists on the first ballot, and the Party candidates were engaged in 53 second ballots. The Party polled 700,900 of the 1,086,700 Bohemian votes cast. The German-Austrian Party has a membership (1909) of 126,000, and has 31 seats in the various Landtags. There are 1300 Social Democrats on municipal bodies and 17 Socialist mayors. The

Party press includes three dailies, four tri-weeklies, nine bi-weeklies, nine weeklies, and many monthlies. A publication department has been established at Vienna. The Young Socialist League, an international organisation founded in 1903, has in Austria 170 branches with 8,000 members. The Czech Young Socialists, organised separately in Bohemia, have a further 6,300 members in 19 branches. In Hungary there are 130,000 organised Socialists (80,000 of them are in Buda-Pesth), but owing to the extremely limited franchise there is no single Socialist member of the national or local governing bodies. No political organisation is permitted, but practically every Trade Unionist is a Socialist. The movement has a well-equipped publication department, which produces, besides other literature, a daily newspaper with a circulation of 30,000.

Belgium notes an increased Socialist vote at Brussels of 10,830 and at Antwerp of 2,000.

Chile has three Socialists in its Chamber of 94 Deputies.

In Denmark at the General Election of 1909 the Social Democrats polled one-third of the total votes cast and increased their previous poll by 18,000. They are the largest of the political parties, but the system of seat distribution permitted them to gain no fresh representation. In the Copenhagen municipal election their poll was 44,800, as against 38,800 for the Conservatives, and 11,500 for the Radicals. They hold 20 out of 42 seats on the Council, and the Mayor is a Socialist. There are 1000 Socialists on the provincial Councils, and 32 party newspapers. The Young Socialist League has 6000 members.

In France since 1905 there has been a United Socialist Party, and although it does not embrace all the Socialist sections, it has strengthened its position in 1910. At the General Election the united Socialists increased their poll by 200,000 on the first ballots, and they have now 77 seats in the Chamber, as against 54 in the last. In the departmental Council elections, also in 1910, they raised the number of their representatives from 35 to 56. The official organ is the weekly *La Socialiste*, but there are also two daily papers, a bi-weekly, 30 weekly, and two monthly organs, besides M. Jaures' daily *L'Humanité*.

In Germany the continuous and remarkable successes of Social Democratic candidates in Reichstag by-elections has been the political feature of the year, as it was in 1909. Since the General Election the Party has increased its representation from 40 to 52. The Party membership is 750,000, and it has 7720 representatives on municipal bodies. In the State Landtags corresponding successes have been won. Saxony, which had only one Socialist Deputy till 1909, has now 25 members out of 91; Saxe-Coburg has 8 out of 30; Saxe-Altenburg has doubled its Socialist representatives, from three to six. In the Saxony elections there were 341,000 votes cast for Socialists and only 289,000 for candidates of all other parties. There are altogether 186 Social Democrat representatives in the 19 State Legislative Assemblies. At the Württemberg municipal elections the Socialists won 110 seats, including 82 new ones, and they now hold 600 seats on municipal bodies in that kingdom. In Prussia the agitation for a reform of the very restricted State franchise has led to a series of magnificently organised demonstrations. During last year

the Social Democrats held 44,000 meetings. *Vorwärts*, the principal daily organ, returned a profit on the year of £6000. Its daily circulation is 161,000.

In Greece the Social Democrats appeared as a political party for the first time in the General Election of 1910. Ten were elected, and have joined with ten others under Prof. Drakoulis (himself a Socialist) to form a Labour Party.

In Holland the Social Democratic Party has 9806 members in 205 branches.

In Italy there are now 44 Socialists in the Chamber. At the Provincial Council elections four seats were gained. At the Milan municipal elections 25 Socialist candidates were nominated, and all were elected. An incomplete return shows that there are 108 Municipal Councils with Socialist majorities, 132 Socialist mayors, 6000 aldermen, and 3139 councillors. There are 186 Socialists on the Provincial Councils.

In Japan there is a young but active party, with several press organs.

In Russia there has been a Socialist movement since about 1870, but it is difficult to estimate its real strength. More than 100 Socialists were, however, elected to the second Duma, in spite of the severely restricted suffrage and close Government surveillance. In Finland the Labour Party accepted the principles of Social Democracy in 1899. In 1902 the Party numbered 8,151; in 1906, the last year for which exact figures are available, the total was 85,027, of whom 18,986 were women. The Landtag was again dissolved in 1910, with the result that at the elections the Socialist Party was raised to 86 out of 200. The Party owns more than 40 newspapers.

In Spain Socialism has to contend with severe Government and Clerical repression, and the movement is also complicated by its relations with other revolutionary agitations. At the General Election in 1910 the first candidate ever returned on a definite Socialist programme was elected to the Cortes, where there are 44 other members with Socialistic sympathies. The Party has 100 municipal councillors.

In Sweden the Socialists gained three seats at the annual elections for one-third of the First Chamber; they have also one member of the Second Chamber. Municipally they have increased their representation in Stockholm from five to 19, and gained ten seats in other towns.

In Switzerland seven Socialists have seats on the National Council. In Berne the Socialists are the largest party on the Municipal Council.

In Turkey a branch of the Social Democratic Federation was started at Salonika in August 1909.

In the United States of America Socialists are divided between the Socialist Party led by Mr. Eugene Debs and the Socialist Labour Party, led by Mr. De Leon. The latter, however, is rapidly dwindling, and numbers no more than 1000 members; while the former has 54,000 enrolled members, of whom 3000 are women. Its organ, the *Appeal to Reason*, has a circulation rapidly approaching 500,000 weekly. The Party achieved a signal success at Milwaukee, where at the municipal elections they returned 21 aldermen out of 35, elected Mr. Seidel as the first Socialist mayor, and filled nearly all the city offices with their nominees. Milwaukee also sent the first Socialist to Congress by electing Mr. Victor Berger (Nov. 1910).

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ENGLAND AND WALES.
THE LONDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SCOTLAND.
IRELAND.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Board of Education.

Since April 1st, 1900, the central educational authority for England and Wales has been the Board of Education, established by the Board of Education Act, '99. This Board took the place of the Education Department and of the Department of Science and Art, and concerns itself with the organisation of both Primary and Secondary Education. The Board also exercises certain educational powers of the Charity Commissioners and of the Board of Agriculture. The Board consists of a President, the Lord President of the Council, H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The President is appointed by His Majesty, and holds office during his pleasure.

The principal officers of the Board are:

President, The Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, G. P. Trevelyan, M.P.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Robert L. Morant, K.C.B.

Welsh Department. Permanent Sec., A. T. Davies; Chief Inspector, O. Edwards, H.M.I.

Accountant-General, Sir John Bromley, C.B. Chief Medical Officer, G. Newman, M.D., F.R.S.E., D.P.H.

Chief Clerk, E. B. Phipps. Architect, G. F. N. Clay.

Chief Inspector for the Training of Teachers, P. A. Barnett, H.M.I.

Chief Woman Inspector, The Hon. Maude Lawrence, H.M.I.

Inspector of Physical Training, Col. G. Malcolm Fox.

Inspector of Music, A. Somervell.

Legal Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, H. M. Lindsell, C.B.

Elementary Education Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, L. A. Selby Bigge, C.B.

Chief Inspector, E. G. A. Holmes, H.M.I.

Secondary Schools Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, The Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B.

Chief Inspector, W. C. Fletcher, H.M.I.

Technology and Higher Education in Science and Art.

Principal Assistant Secretary, F. G. Ogilvie, C.B.

Chief Inspector of Technology and Science, F. Pullinger, H.M.I.

Chief Inspector of Schools of Art, S. J. Cartledge, H.M.I.

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Director, H. F. Heath.

Assistant Director, H. W. P. L. Jameson (Senior Examiner).

The Welsh Department has been separately organised and officered since 1907.

The total net expenditure out of the Parliamentary Vote for the year ended March 31st,

1909, was £13,488,905. The apportionment may be summarised thus:

Administration, Inspection and Examinations	£ 432,868
Public Elementary Schools	11,174,465
Secondary Schools, Pupil Teachers, etc.	740,068
Training of Teachers	491,097
Technical and Art Institutions	626,396
Scholarships and Prizes	19,213

Local Educational Authorities.

The elementary education of all children between the ages of 5 and 14 (with some exemptions) has been compulsory since 1880 and free since 1891. The Local Administrative Authorities for these purposes have been (since the Education Act of 1902) committees of the County, Borough, and Urban Councils. These committees include a minority of co-opted members, selected on grounds of their special knowledge of educational work. In July 1909 there were 299 such authorities in England and 29 in Wales.

The Cost of Public Education.

The total expenditure of the Local Education Committees in England alone for the year ended March 31st, 1908, may be analysed thus:—

	Higher Education only.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£
Loan charges	217,473	2,538,227
Elementary Schools	—	16,498,494
Higher Elementary Schools	—	81,311
Industrial and Special Schools	—	427,705
Secondary Schools and Pupil Teachers	1,047,967	1,047,967
Technical, Art, and Evening Schools	1,396,300	1,396,300
Training of Teachers	69,385	69,385
Aid to Students	520,675	520,675
Administration	201,332	1,274,736
Medical Inspection	—	3,198
Provision of Meals	—	10,728
Other Expenses	309,658	428,220
Total	£3,762,790	24,296,946

In Wales the total expenditure was £1,732,228, of which £279,378 was for higher education.

The receipts to meet these charges were obtained thus:—

	Higher Education only.	Total Receipts.
	£	£
Parliamentary Grants	933,958	11,230,988
Local Rates	1,407,284	11,305,826
Endowments	129,467	350,298
Fees	347,097	477,702
Other Receipts (not from rates)	133,717	185,342
Residue Grant	798,960	798,960
Total	£3,809,583	24,349,116

All these figures (which are for England only) are higher than in the preceding year, save those for the parliamentary grant for elementary schools, which was less by £269,469 and the receipts from fees.

In Wales, parliamentary grants were £886,362; rates, £777,327; other receipts, £95,192. Total, £1,758,888.

Primary Education.

Elementary schools are of two kinds. "Council" schools are wholly provided and maintained by the Local Education Committees; undenominational Bible teaching only is given in these. In "Voluntary" schools, the premises for which have been erected and must be maintained by voluntary subscriptions, definite religious instruction is permitted, provision being made for the withdrawal of children whose parents object. In other respects the schools are equally controlled by the Education Committees, and share equally in the public funds. The difficulty in raising subscriptions to maintain the progressive standard of accommodation required by the Board of Education has brought about a continuous decline in the number of Voluntary schools, and a more than corresponding increase in the number of Council schools. The latest revision requires as the minimum for all new schools not less than 10 square feet of floor-space for each older child, and 9 square feet for each infant. Special inspection resulted in the condemnation, conditional or unconditional, of about 660 schools and 970 departments; most of these have now (March 1910) been replaced or improved. In a further 1,022 schools and 1,523 departments the report called for condemnation unless improvement were effected, but the requirements were not necessarily extensive. In a great many areas the schools are now reported as "Reasonably satisfactory."

The number of public elementary schools maintained by the local education authorities on July 31st, 1909, was, in England alone, 18,815 schools, with accommodation for 6,578,813 scholars, and an average attendance of 4,951,391. Of these, 6518 were "Council" schools, with accommodation for 3,480,470, and average attendance of 2,742,038; while 12,297 were "Voluntary" schools, with accommodation for 3,098,343, and average attendance of 2,221,745. During the year ended on that date there was a net increase of 183 in the number of "Council" schools, and a net decrease of 141 in the number of "Voluntary" schools. In Wales the total number of schools was 1823 (1133 "Council," 690 "Voluntary"), with accommodation for 522,094 (390,954 and 131,140), and an average attendance of 380,921 (296,166 and 84,755). During the year the "Council" schools increased by 36, and the "Voluntary" schools decreased by 14.

Attendance on the part of scholars under five years of age has been rapidly diminishing since 1905-6. In 1908-9 there was a further falling off of 14,734 in England and Wales. The number of scholars between five and twelve increased by 39,338, and of scholars over twelve by 14,841. The proportion of scholars under five was 7.5 per cent. in England and 10.58 per cent. in Wales. The percentage of attendance of all scholars on the register in 1908-9 was in England 89.1, and in Wales 87.44. A check occurred in 1908-9 to the number of Partial Exemption scholars for whom additional attendances are claimed; there were 79,152 of them, which is

lower than in any year since 1904. Most of these are found in the administrative counties of Lancashire, the West Riding, and the county borough of Bradford.

The teaching staff was made up as follows. In England only: Certificated teachers, 29,389 men and 59,632 women; uncertificated teachers, 4828 men and 34,843 women; supplementary and provisional assistants, 218 men and 15,785 women; student-teachers, 510 men and 1017 women. In Wales: Certificated, 2637 men and 3115 women; uncertificated, 840 men and 3871 women; supplementary and provisional, 96 men and 2284 women; student teachers, 53 men and 68 women. Pupil-teachers have now almost disappeared and the proportion of fully certificated teachers steadily increases.

Higher Elementary Schools.

These were first established in 1900, and since 1905 have been classified as New Type and Old Type. The Old Type, of which there were 18 surviving in 1909, will be assimilated to the New Type by the end of 1910. Normally a three-years' course, beginning at the minimum age of 12, is provided, and the aim is to continue the general education of scholars proceeding from the ordinary elementary schools. The total number of both types of Higher Elementary schools in England and Wales on July 31st, 1909, was 44; average number on register 10,626; teaching staff 522, of whom all but 62 are graduates or certificated or both.

Special Schools.

There existed in England and Wales on July 31st, 1910, 40 special schools for blind, 51 for deaf, and 245 for defective children. Scholars on the registers in 1909 were 1659 blind, 3468 deaf, and 14,947 defective. The total number of certificated teachers in the three types of schools was 765, and of uncertificated 562. The London County Council maintained 3 Open-air Schools, with accommodation each for 75 children, from June to October, and similar schools were maintained at Bradford for 80 children, at Halifax for 60 children, Norwich for 48 children, and at Sheffield. Up till July 1909, 85 Local Education Authorities had been authorised to spend money from the rates to provide food for necessitous school children. Instruction in Domestic Subjects was given at 2315 centres in England and Wales; in laundry work at 492; in gardening at 1573; in dairy work at 5; and in handicrafts at 755 centres.

Medical Inspection.

Most of the 328 local school authorities have undertaken a more or less systematic inspection of scholars by their medical officers for several years past. By the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, inspection of each scholar on admission to a public elementary school, and afterwards as the Board of Education may direct, was made compulsory. Power was also given to local authorities to "make such arrangements as may be sanctioned by the Board of Education for attending to the health and physical condition of the children." To assist the local authorities the Board established a Medical Department, with Dr. George Newman as Chief Medical Officer. In his first annual report, Dr. Newman states that up to July 1909, school medical officers had been "recognised" in 307 of the areas. Medical inspection was also in operation in the remaining 21

areas, though the medical officer had not been as yet approved. In 224 areas the school medical officer was also the medical officer of health to the Sanitary Authority, and in 76 others was in direct co-operation with the local medical officer of health. Assistant school medical officers were required in 147 areas, and altogether in England and Wales 1084 qualified officials are in part or whole time medical service of the schools. Sixty-eight women doctors, of whom eight are principal officers, are engaged in this work; and 292 nurses (134 whole time) have been appointed to 141 areas. The total number of children estimated for inspection in England and Wales was 1,328,000. The cost of the service varies in the localities from 47d. per child in average attendance in the counties to 756d. per child in average attendance in the urban districts.

In regard to treatment, 55 Local Authorities had made provision, and a total estimated expenditure of £3,400 had been authorised. Power to employ their nurses for treatment was given to 37 Education Committees; 21 Committees provided spectacles; 8 made special contributions to secure hospital service; "Care Committees," or similar organisations, have been set up by the Somerset, Surrey, West Riding, Derbyshire, and West Sussex Education Committees. Bradford established a complete School Clinic, at a cost of £220 for erection and apparatus and £378 for maintenance; 841 children were treated at the clinic, and 546 had their defects remedied or completely cured. A school dental clinic exists at Cambridge.

Teachers and Training Colleges.

Although during 1910 there has been considerable agitation on the part of men and women who, having been trained for the purpose, have been unable to obtain employment in elementary schools, official figures show a steady decline in the number so preparing, opening up a prospect of a shortage of teachers in the near future. Whereas in 1906-7 there entered 11,901 candidates for the teaching profession, in 1909-10 the number was only 7,893. Up till 1907 the prospective teacher could only begin as a pupil-teacher; since that year an alternative Bursar system has enabled the intending teacher to defer his introduction to the work of tuition until his own schooling is complete, at 17 or 18 years of age. The bursar may then enter selected elementary schools as a student-teacher or proceed direct to a training college. In 1909-10 there were 3,712 bursars recognised and 4,181 pupil-teachers; the tendency is towards the disappearance of the latter class by the levelling up of their instruction to that of the bursars. There are now (1910) 653 Pupil-Teacher Centres, of which 555 form integral parts of secondary schools. Training Colleges for teachers were voluntary, denominational institutions, unaided by the State till 1890, when colleges of a non-residential character were first "recognised" at various universities. Since 1902 the Board of Education has offered large grants to Local Educational Committees for the provision of training colleges, and there are now available in England alone some 12,000 places, of which 9,500 are open to all candidates, irrespective of denominational considerations. In Wales, at July 1909, there was accommodation for 962 students at 7 training colleges. In connection with the colleges

there exist in England and Wales 7 hostels for men and 25 for women students. In the year ended July 1909, 1,295 students in England and 157 in Wales finished their period of training satisfactorily. The regulations are now drawn to enable teachers in training, as far as possible, to take degree courses at their colleges. In 1905 (the last year for which statistics are available) 675 students took degree courses, and 304 (or 45 per cent.) were successful.

National Union of Teachers.

The National Union of Teachers was founded 1870. Objects: (1) to promote the spread of education; (2) to bring practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation; (3) to unite the school teachers in a strong professional organisation; (4) to watch the interests and advance the welfare of schools and teachers. The Union provides legal advice, defence, and assistance for its members, professional advice and protection against unjust management or inspection of schools. Its organ is the *School-master*. Conferences are annually held at Easter. The forty-first annual conference was held at Plymouth, March 28th to 31st, 1910, the President being Mr. Marshall Jackman. There are now 508 local associations in England and Wales, with 67,612 members. The N.U.T. Examinations Board conducts commercial examinations annually, and issues teachers' diplomas in various subjects. There are a Provident Society, Benevolent Fund, Orphan Fund, and Orphan Homes in connection with the Union. Over £23,000 is raised yearly for benevolent purposes. Sec., Sir James Yoxall, M.A., M.P. Offices, 67 and 71, Russell Square, W.C.

Societies.

National Education Association, established in '89 to promote a system of national education which shall be efficient, progressive, unsectarian, and under popular control. Its constitution and policy are controlled by a council of 300 members, which is elected annually by the subscribers, branches, and affiliated bodies. President, Rt. Hon. Lord Sheffield; Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Lord Sheffield; Chairman of Executive Committee, Mr. J. Massie, M.A.; Secretary, Mr. A. J. Mundella. Offices, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, instituted in 1811 and incorporated in 1817. The income for 1908 was £24,032. President, The Archbishop of Canterbury; Secretary, Mr. Talbot Baines. Offices, 19 and 21, Great Peter Street, Westminster.

British and Foreign School Society, instituted in 1803. The income for 1909 was £38,050. President, Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland; Secretary, Mr. W. Pryderch Williams. Offices, 114, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

Secondary Education.

See PUBLIC SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES, and HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Secondary Schools Branch of the Board of Education was formally constituted on April 1st, 1903. It began in a very small way, but its growth has been continuous and rapid. A strong body of Secondary School Inspectors

has been created, and inspects, besides the grant-aided schools, a large number of others which seek recognition for efficiency. The branch administrators nearly three-quarters of a million of public money, of which over half a million goes in direct grant to secondary schools as such. Grants are paid as follows: £2 for each scholar between 10 and 12 on the first day of the school year who had been for at least 2 years under instruction in a public elementary school previously; £5 on account of each scholar between 12 and 18 on the first day of the school year.

On March 30th, 1910, there were in England alone 833 grant-aided schools, of which all but 58 are free from denominational religious restrictions, are under effective popular control, and are open as regards a certain number of places (usually 25 per cent.) without payment of fee to children from the public elementary schools. The remaining 58 schools are in receipt of grant upon a lower scale through failure to meet one or more of these conditions, which were laid down in the Regulations of 1907. The number of pupils receiving instruction in secondary schools on the Board's grant list in 1908-9 was 136,000 (approximately half boys and half girls), or about 4'1 per 1000 of the total population of England. These were taught by 8,436 teachers, of whom 4,278 were graduates. Only 8 per cent. of all the classes in the grant-aided schools contained more than 30 scholars. Adding the schools not on the grant list, but recognised as efficient, there are from 450 to 500 schools educating nearly 70,000 pupils, or 6'2 per cent. of the population. There are 258 secondary "Council" schools, and 38 more for which Education Committees have made themselves financially responsible. These educate altogether 56,000 pupils. Up till 1909, 1,054 secondary schools had been fully inspected in England. As to curriculum, the Board now discourages early specialisation and insists on a sound general education up to the age of 16 at least. In Wales 106 out of 108 secondary schools on the grant-aided list have secured the higher grant by compliance with the Regulations of 1907. Many of these schools offer more than 25 per cent. of free places. In the 108 schools there were 15,323 scholars under 880 full-time, and 146 visiting or occasional, teachers.

Associations and Societies.

Head Masters' Conference (1870), representing about 112 of the chief endowed schools of the country. The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connection with the older universities. Sec., W. A. Evans, 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

Incorporated Association of Head Masters—Assist. Sec., H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools—Sec., J. G. Lamb, M.A., 31, Great James Street, W.C.

Association of Head Mistresses (incorporated 06)—Sec., Miss Ruth Young, 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Incorporated Association of Assistant Mistresses in Public Secondary Schools ('84), 23, Berners Street, W.—Sec., Miss K. Andrews, 44, Mall Chambers, Kensington, W.

Teachers' Guild ('85)—Hon. Organising Sec., H. B. Garrod, M.A.; Office Sec., H. Ord, M.A., 74, Gower Street, W.C.

Association of University Women Teachers, Incorporated—Sec., Miss Gruner, 59, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park, W.

Froebel Society—Chairman of the Council, Claude G. Montefiore; Sec., Miss Temple Orme, LL.D., 4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions—Hon. Sec., P. Abbott, B.A., 5, West View, Highgate Hill, London, N.

Workers' Educational Association (founded August 1903), to promote the higher education of working people primarily by the extension of University teaching. Gen. Sec., Albert Mansbridge, 18, Adam St., Strand, W.C.

Joint Scholarship Board—Sec., H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Federal Council of Secondary Schools Associations—Sec., H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, for promoting Study of the French Language and Literature, Sackville House, 8a, Red Lion Square, W.C.

Technical Institutions, Schools of Art, Evening Schools.

The grant for Technical Institutions and day technical classes for the year ended March 31st, 1909, was £35,587; and for Schools of Art and day art classes £65,186. There were 42 institutions, and grant was made on account of 3011 students. Day classes were recognised in 103 institutions, and grants were paid in respect of 9636 students. There were 46 art classes recognised, with 2642 students; while 42,112 students attended at 225 schools of art. Science examinations were held at 826 local centres and 42,601 students passed. Ten Royal Exhibitions (Art), 7 ditto (Science), 4 Whitworth Scholarships, 30 Whitworth Exhibitions, 19 Royal College of Art Scholarships, 22 National Scholarships (Science), 6 (Art), 21 Studentships in Training (Science), 15 Free Studentships (Art), 6 ditto (Science), and 2 Princess of Wales Scholarships, were awarded.

Evening Schools.

The grant for evening and other classes, not included above, for further education, was £393,436. There were recognised 7,153 schools, and 351,385 male and 244,649 female scholars, upon whom grants were paid.

Museums, Colleges, etc.

Grants were made to the Imperial College of Science and Technology of £20,000; to the Royal College of Art of £10,057; to the Victoria and Albert, Bethnal Green, and local museums of £82,376; and to the Geological Museum, the Geological Survey, and Committee on Solar Physics of £23,650. Out of these funds provision is made, among other things, for short courses of instruction at the Royal Colleges of Science and Art to a limited number of selected students and teachers, who receive sums towards their railway fares and expenses. There are also similar aids to enable chosen students to visit national exhibitions and foreign towns and galleries.

THE LONDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

By the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Education Act, 1902, was, with a few modifications, applied to London; and the control of all education, primary and secondary, passed into the hands of the London County Council as the Education Authority on May 1st, 1904. Before that date the administration of education in London was divided between different bodies. The School Board for London, which was established in 1870, was responsible for the provision of public elementary schools to meet the needs of the population so far as they were not met by the existing voluntary schools. As regards the voluntary schools, the School Board exercised no control except to see that children attended regularly. The various managers of the schools dealt directly with the central authority, the Board of Education, in all matters relating to the organisation of the schools, the inspection of the work of the schools, and the receipt of the Government grant. Meanwhile the London County Council, acting through its Technical Education Board, was responsible for the supervision of technical education, and was also brought into close relations with secondary and university education.

By the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903 the London County Council was made the local education authority responsible for all branches of education. In the field of elementary education it took over the whole of the work of the School Board for London, and also became responsible for maintaining the voluntary schools in a state of efficiency. The managers of the voluntary schools (now known as the non-provided schools) ceased to occupy the position which they had hitherto held towards the Board of Education. Government grants in respect of these schools became payable to the County Council, and the Council became responsible for the payment of the salaries of the teachers, using the rates, so far as necessary, to supplement the amount received from the Government. The whole of the elementary education of London was thus brought within the purview of one local authority, who were entrusted with the duty of supervising the curricula in all the schools and testing the efficiency of the work by its own inspectors. The County Council has emphasised this unification of the work of the two sets of schools by adopting a Standing Order that no difference shall be made in administration between the provided (or Council) schools and the non-provided (formerly Voluntary) schools, except so far as difference in method of treatment is required by statute.

As regards higher education, the County Council carries on all the powers which it formerly exercised under the Technical Instruction Acts, and in addition has received greatly increased powers which entrust it with the duty of providing out of the rates such secondary and technical education as is necessary to supplement any existing provision and of co-ordinating all forms of education from the elementary school to the University.

For the discharge of these important functions, the Council was required by the Education Acts to appoint an Education Committee, which should consist partly of members of the County Council and partly of other persons,

including women. The Education Committee, thus appointed, consists of 50 members, of whom 38 are members of the Council and 12 are co-opted. The following are the members of the present Committee:

Members of the Council.

E. A. H. Jay, Chairman.

Whitaker Thompson, J.P., Chairman of the Council.

Cyril S. Cobb, Vice-Chairman of the Council.

A. J. Shephard, Deputy-Chairman of the Council.

Adler, Miss.	Hobson, T. F.
Allen, A. A.	Lawrence, Miss A. Susan.
Johnstone, the Hon. G.	Lewis-Barnard, Major H. B.
Barrett, W. F.	Lidgett, Rev. J. Scott.
Bray, R.	Lithgow, S.
Bruce, G. L.	Rogers, F.
Cotton, H. E. A.	Rowe, H. V.
De Forest, the Baron.	Russell, Arthur B.
Denison-Pender, J. C. D.	St. Helier, Lady.
Dew, G.	Sebag-Montefiore, R. M.
Drage, Geoffrey.	Skinner, Major C.
Edmonds, G.	Smith, Frank.
Gautrey, T.	Taylor, Andrew T.
Gilbert, John W.	Thomas, A. A.
Gray, Ernest.	Warburg, O. E.
Headlam, Rev. Stewart D.	White, Edward.
Hill, Viscount.	

Members appointed under clause 1 of the scheme prepared and approved under section 17 of the Education Act, 1902.

Booth, Mrs. Handel.	Liversidge, H. W.
Clarke, H. J.	Phipps, Mrs. Wilton.
Douglas-Pennant,	Sanders, W. S.
Hon. Violet.	Sommerville, Rev. W. J.
Frere, Miss M.	Wallas, Miss K.
Hoare, S. J. G.	One vacancy.
Leon, Mrs. Arthur L.	

In order to carry out the various branches of work, the Committee have appointed 9 Sub-Committees, which are composed of from 6 to 17 members. The Sub-Committees meet, as a rule, once a week during the time when the Council is sitting. Their meetings are conducted in private, and they present their reports weekly to the Education Committee, which sits in public every Wednesday at the County Hall, Spring Gardens. Those matters which the Education Committee are unable to deal with themselves are reported to the weekly meeting of the London County Council for ratification. The question of the amount of responsibility which the Council should delegate to the Education Committee has received very careful consideration. In general, it may be said that the Education Committee are empowered to deal with matters of ordinary current administration which fall within the objects provided for in the annual estimates, while the Council reserves to itself the right to deal with all matters that are new in principle or involve expenditure which has not been specifically sanctioned in the estimates. On matters of this nature the Finance Com-

mittee have the duty of reporting concurrently to the Council.

The London County Council spends annually about five millions on education—£4,100,000 on elementary and £900,000 on higher education. The receipts from Government grant and other sources amount to about £1,720,000; the rest of the cost falls on the ratepayers. The rate for education purposes is 20·25d. in the £, and a 1d. rate produces about £186,900.

Schools and Institutions controlled by the Council.

The following table shows the number of schools under the control of the Council:

1. Elementary Education :		
(a) Elementary schools—		
L.C.C. or provided schools .	545	
Non-provided schools .	364	
		909
(b) Special schools for blind, deaf, physically and mentally defective children .	139	
(c) Industrial schools .	8	
Total for elementary education .	1056	
2. Higher Education :		1056
(a) Secondary schools .	20	
(b) Training colleges .	7	
(c) Technical institutes and schools of art .	17	
(d) Evening schools and centres	274	
Total for higher education .	318	
Total for elementary and higher education .	1374	

In addition to directly maintaining the schools referred to above, the Council, as the authority charged with the duty of supplying or aiding the supply of education other than elementary and of promoting the general co-ordination of all forms of education in the County of London, subsidises by means of grants in aid of building, equipment, or general maintenance a large number of educational institutions in London, viz. the University of London, the schools of the University, secondary schools, polytechnics, technical institutes, schools of art and other institutions. Under the schemes of administration of these institutions and by virtue of its powers under Schedule 1. (g) of the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Council is enabled to appoint representatives on the governing bodies. By these means the Council is brought into close relation with the institutions and is enabled to carry out the duty imposed upon it by the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903.

The total number of teachers employed by the Council in its various institutions is about 20,000. The total number of children on the roll of the public elementary schools is 729,369, of whom 572,604 are on the rolls of the London County Council schools and 156,765 on the roll of non-provided schools. In addition there are 2167 children on the rolls of 21 other efficient elementary schools, which are not maintained by the Council. The instruction given in the elementary schools comprises the following subjects, which are prescribed by the

regulations of the Board of Education: the English language, handwriting, arithmetic, drawing, observation lessons and nature study, geography, history, singing, hygiene and physical training, domestic subjects. Considerable freedom is now allowed to head teachers in organising the curricula in the various subjects, but their methods and work are subject to the inspection both of the Board of Education and of the London County Council. Open-air schools, classes in playgrounds, school journeys and visits to places of educational interest are among the more recent developments. Arrangements are made to provide, as far as possible, that all boys during their last two years at school shall receive instruction in manual training, and all girls in their last two years instruction in domestic economy (cookery, dressmaking, and laundry work). Sufficient accommodation, however, has not yet been provided to enable this policy to be fully carried out.

Physical Welfare of Children.

In consequence of the adoption by the Council of sect. 3 of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, the Council has appointed a Children's Care Committee for each public elementary school in London, and also 27 local associations in various districts. The duties of the School Care Committees are generally to befriend the children, and to carry on the work of selection of necessitous children in connection with the provision of school meals. The local associations deal with the actual feeding arrangements and discuss general questions arising in connection with the care of the child. All parents whose children are in receipt of school meals are notified of their liability under sect. 2 (1) of the Act with regard to the recovery of the cost of food supplied. The School Care Committees are also assisting in the Council's work under sect. 12 (1) of the Children Act, 1908, relating to cruelty to children. The number of necessitous children fed during the maximum week of the school year 1909-10 was about 55,000, and the number of meals given during that year was about 7,300,000. The average cost of each meal, including the charge for preparation and service, is 2d. The extended powers which are conferred on local authorities by the Children Act, 1908, have strengthened the hands of the Council in promoting the physical and moral welfare of the children who attend the elementary schools. As regards the physical welfare of the children, the powers conferred by the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, have enabled the Council to organise more fully than before a system of medical inspection of children, and the Council now has a staff of 81 doctors and 66 nurses at work in the schools. Arrangements have been made with certain London hospitals to provide for the medical treatment of the children who are shown by the inspection to be in need of treatment.

The principal officers of the Council engaged in educational administration are:—

 Educational Adviser, Wm. Garnett, M.A., D.C.L.

 Education Officer, R. Blair, M.A., B.Sc.
 Chief Inspector, C. W. Kimmins, M.A., D.Sc.
 Deputy Education Officer, B. M. Allen, M.A.
 Chief Clerk, H. J. Mordaunt, M.A.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

In Scotland, education is under the control of a Committee of Council on Education consisting of—

The Lord President of the Council.
The Right Hon. Lord Pentland, Secretary for Scotland (Vice-President).
The Right Hon. Lord Shaw.
The First Lord of the Treasury.
The Secretary of State for War.
The Right Hon. Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P. (Lord Advocate).
The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
The Right Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Secretary, Sir John Struthers, K.C.B., J.L.D.
Assistant Secretaries, G. Macdonald, J.L.D. (in Edinburgh), and G. W. Alexander, Esqs.
Senior Chief Inspector, A. E. Scougal, Esq., J.L.D.

Offices, Dover House, Whitehall, London; and 14, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

The Local Education Authorities for Scotland are School Boards, popularly elected. The Education (Scotland) Act of 1908 provided for the assimilation of the franchise to that for the Parish Councils and also for the combination of many of the smaller school board districts into larger areas. Although the section providing for this latter purpose does not come into effect till 1911, certain combinations have already been effected by voluntary arrangement. Co-operative action is also taken through Burgh and County Committees on Secondary Education, and (for the training of teachers) through Provincial Committees instituted in connection with the four Scottish Universities. The Act of 1908 gave to School Boards further responsibilities and powers for securing the health and well-being of children of school age, and placed upon them new and far-reaching duties in relation to young people who have left school and entered upon employment. The Edinburgh School Board has made marked success in using power to aid parents of children leaving school in the choice of their future employment.

Schools will in future be classed as Primary, Intermediate, and Secondary.

The total income of the 970 School Boards for the year ended Whitsunday 1909 was £3,649,416; of which £1,427,707 represented rates; £1,182,445 grants from the Scotch Education Department; £360,841 other grants in relief of rates; £452,174 loans; £12,419 grants from County Council for Technical Education under the Customs and Excise Act of 1890; and £38,752 grants from Committees of Counties and Burghs for Secondary Education under the Act of 1892.

The total expenditure was £3,747,947; of which £125,930 was for administration; £2,574,775 for maintenance of schools; £483,942 for capital charges; £262,742 for repayment of loans; and £211,154 for interest on loans.

Voluntary Schools (chiefly Roman Catholic) had an income of £264,063, of which £193,051 was derived in grants from the Department; £2,225 from Local Taxation monies; £22,094 from school fees and other sources; and £47,390 from voluntary contributions. The total expenditure on these schools was £269,760.

Primary and Intermediate Schools.

During the year ending August 31st, 1909, in these schools there were 826,223 scholars on the register. Of these 15,106 were between 14 and 15, and 8667 above 15. These figures include 22,405 scholars in 182 Intermediate Schools or Departments, of whom 15,234 were under 15 and 6223 between 15 and 17, while 946 were over 17. The average attendance for the whole number was 88·02 per cent., and for the Intermediate Schools taken separately, 92·5. The Intermediate Schools provide a regularly organised course of instruction extending over at least three years, and possess a correspondingly more numerous staff and special equipment. The average attendance at first year's course was 10,243, at second year's course 6948, and at courses beyond second year 4927. For 8786 scholars higher grants were paid on account of exceptional efficiency.

Supplementary Courses having practical bearing on the probable future occupation of the scholars were given to 39,097 pupils in 1899 schools. Savings banks exist in 320 schools, and school libraries in 2757.

There were 19,061 teachers of all grades, excluding 807 pupil teachers employed in schools under inspection in 1909. This gives an average of one teacher to 38 children. 16,897 were certificated, but only 11,037 were trained certificated teachers. The others had qualified by passing the certificate examination, which is now continued only as a temporary expedient. During the year 1488 were recognised as certificated on passing out of training and 358 as the result of passing the examination. There fell out of the ranks 789 certificated teachers, but 975 entered employment. Uncertificated assistants decreased by 83 and pupil-teachers by 1089.

Formerly the Training Colleges constituted the chief source of teaching supply. Changes in the Code of 1895 have made it possible for the universities to share more fully in the training. A body of King's students receive their instruction chiefly at the universities, but are otherwise under the supervision of Provincial Committees, to whom has also been transferred the control of training colleges, formerly under the management of the Church of Scotland and of the United Free Church. There are now 4 training centres, at Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews (with Dundee). In the session of 1909-10 there were 2747 students in training at these centres, besides 72 at the Episcopal College at Edinburgh, and 172 at the Roman Catholic College at Glasgow. There were also in training 3915 junior students, of whom 918 were in their 3rd or 4th year.

Secondary and Technical Education.

By the Education (Scotland) Act, 1908, which came into force on Jan. 1st, 1909, a Central Fund, from which support will be given to Secondary Education, was established. Up to the end of the school year 1908-9, the total grant thus given amounted to £35,899, exclusive of £6540 contributed towards the reconstruction of two schools. Hitherto secondary schools in Scotland had not been eligible to share in the general Parliamentary grant, but some had received considerable sums from the Science and Art vote, and there had also been available annually £60,000 raised under the Education

and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act of 1892. In 1908-9, £38,752 was still available from this source. There also exists a fund, established by a Minute of April 1899, to the credit of which £20,682 stood on Sept. 1st, 1910. Grants were paid from this fund of £80r in March 1909 and £2609 in August 1910.

Centres of secondary education have been selected according to a pre-arranged scheme for covering the country as a whole, but as it is impossible to place schools in every area, a feature of the secondary education scheme for Scotland is the establishment of **Bursaries** to enable scholars from primary schools to proceed to secondary schools at a distance from home. From special **Endowment Funds** £65,000 was so spent in 1908-9. The Act of 1908 enabled Secondary Education Committees to supplement these bursaries out of the District Funds,

and this was done to the amount of £84,800, making a total for bursaries of £149,800, which is probably in excess of what will be granted in future years. There were 57 secondary schools conducted under the regulations as to grants.

Continuation Classes were also greatly stimulated by the Act of 1908. Separate centres increased from 755 to 1055 in the year 1909-10 and the School Boards which instituted classes increased from 305 to 529. The number of individual students upon whom grant was paid was 108,813. Grants for local scholarships (14 senior and 716 junior) amounted to £1068. In association with these classes, 16 central institutions (Technical, Art, Agricultural, Nautical, Commercial, Veterinary and Domestic) are at work. The maintenance of these institutions cost in 1908-9, £91,979, towards which the Department granted £36,921.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

In Ireland, elementary education is under the control of twenty **Commissioners of National Education**, with an office in Marlborough Street, Dublin. Mr. W. J. M. Starkie, M.A., Litt.D., is **Resident Commissioner**; Mr. Stanislaus Murphy is **Secretary and Inspector**; and Mr. Arthur C. Ellis, Clerk.

For secondary education there are the **Intermediate Education Board**, the **Endowed Schools Commissioners** (Chairman, Rev. J. M. Hamilton, M.A., D.D.; Secretary, Stanislaus Murphy, L.L.B., B.L.), and the **Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction**.

Elementary Education.

The **Commissioners of National Education** in Ireland, in the 76th report, state that on Jan 1st, 1910, there were 8401 schools in operation, with an average of 704,528 pupils on the register, and an average daily attendance of 501,107, of whom 19,167 were above 15 years of age. The daily attendance showed an average of 71·1 per cent. of the number on the register. The religious denominations of the pupils were: Roman Catholics, 505,481, or 74·42 per cent.; the late Established Church, 81,654, or 12·02 per cent.; Presbyterians, 76,723, or 11·3 per cent.; Methodists, 8817, or 1·30 per cent.; other denominations, 6560, or 0·96 per cent. In 1685 schools under Roman Catholic teachers exclusively, 5·2 per cent. of the pupils are Protestants; in 731 schools under Protestant teachers exclusively, 7·7 per cent. of the pupils are Catholics; and in 45 schools under Roman Catholic and Protestant teachers conjointly, 52·3 of the pupils are Roman Catholics and 47·7 per cent. Protestants. There are 5933 schools attended solely by one denomination; 4391 schools with 373,613 pupils being Roman Catholic, and 1542 schools with 116,109 pupils Protestant. Exclusive of Model and Poor-Law Union Schools (where the management is official), there are 7402 under clerical management and 785 under lay management. Besides the ordinary schools, there are 30 model schools, with an average of 9026 pupils on the rolls and a daily attendance of 6944. **Convent and Monastery Schools** number 306, with an average of 111,508 pupils on the rolls and an average daily attendance of 83,783 or 75·1 per cent. of the number on the rolls. 125 **Workhouse Schools** were in operation, with 3417 on the rolls and an average attendance of 2022. Grants amounting to £10,276 were made to 446

Evening Schools, in which most of the pupils are over 14 years of age, and many are adults.

The gross total of teachers was 15,244, of whom 7957 were principals, 4884 assistants, and the rest junior assistant mistresses, work-mistresses, and industrial teachers. This number does not include convent and monastery teachers, and the teachers of workhouse schools. The percentage of trained teachers to the total was 66·1. There are 7 **Training Colleges** receiving grants.

The aggregate expenditure on the schools from all sources was £1,688,547, giving an average of £3 7s. 11d. for each child in attendance. Of this amount, £141,096 was received from local sources. The grants to training colleges amounted to £61,467. The National Commissioners have complained for some years that the Treasury grant is wholly inadequate.

Secondary Education.

The **Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act of 1899** (62 & 63 Vict. c. 50) created a Department which takes the place of the Science and Art Department, as far as Ireland is concerned, both in administering the grant for Science and for Art, and more especially in taking charge of technical instruction.

A Board of twenty **Commissioners of Education** (ten appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and ten by Local Boards of Education) administer certain educational endowments, which produced in 1909 a total revenue of £6802. The commissioners had at disposal, with previous balances, altogether £9132. The fund is variously apportioned to 11 secondary schools, with a total accommodation of 1386 and a total number on the rolls of 755.

The **Intermediate Education Board** is an examination and inspection Board, administering a large original endowment and an annual income derived from Local Taxation Duties. The **Assistant Commissioners** are Swift Paine Johnston, M.A., and W. F. Butler, M.A. **Offices**, 1, Hume Street, Dublin. During 1909, 7676 boys and 3656 girls—total 11,332—presented themselves for examination held at 298 centres. There passed 4260 boys and 2011 girls—total 6271: a percentage of 55·5 boys, 55· girls, 55·3 boys and girls. All these figures show a tendency to decline. The cost of administration was £6522 (a 20 per cent. increase on the year), of examinations £16,239, rewards £7133, and school grant £52,758.

WORK AND WAGES.

The Trade Unions—Wages and Strikes—Conciliation and Arbitration—Factories and Workshops—The Trade Boards Act—Earnings and Hours.

THE TRADE UNIONS.

At the end of 1908 there were 1165 Trade Unions, with a total membership of 2,378,248. Nearly three-fourths of the total membership is found in the building, mining and quarrying, metal, engineering and shipbuilding, and textile trades. The figures 1898—1908 are as follows:—

	No. of Unions. Membership.	
1898	1261	1,659,480
1899	1255	1,820,755
1900	1244	1,928,035
1901	1238	1,939,585
1902	1203	1,925,800
1903	1187	1,903,596
1904	1153	1,864,374
1905	1136	1,887,823
1906	1161	2,106,233
1907	1173	2,406,746
1908	1165	2,378,248

Financial details with regard to one hundred principal unions, which include over 60 per cent. of the total membership of all the societies, are as follows:—

	1898.	1907.
Membership	1,090,872	1,457,856
Income	£1,902,130	£2,493,282
„ per member	3s. 10½d.	3s. 2½d.
Expenditure	£1,476,337	£2,054,157
„ per member	37s. 0½d.	38s. 2½d.
Accumulated funds	£2,656,800	£5,637,661
„ „ per member	67s. 2d.	104s. 9½d.

The expenditure for the ten years 1898—1907 amounted to £17,674,861, of which 10·3 per cent. was spent on dispute pay, 22·7 per cent. on unemployed benefits, 20 per cent. on sick and accident benefits, 24·3 per cent. on superannuation and other benefits, and 22·7 per cent. on working and miscellaneous expenses.

From a preliminary statement for 1908 published by the Board of Trade *Labour Gazette* it appears that the total income and expenditure of the 100 principal unions in 1908 were the highest recorded. The income showed an increase of £240,000, or 10 per cent., compared with 1907, while the expenditure increased by no less a sum than £1,150,000, or 56 per cent. The greater part of this increase in total expenditure was due to largely increased expenditure on unemployed and dispute benefits by trade unions in the engineering, shipbuilding, and metal trades and by unions of cotton-spinners and cardroom operatives. The total funds showed a decrease compared with 1907 of £470,000, which is rather less than the amount of increase in 1907 as compared with 1906. The funds per member at the end of 1908 were lower than in any of the years 1902-7, though higher than in 1899-1901.

In the metal and textile groups the expenditure on disputes in 1908 were exceedingly high. In the textile trades the expenditure in 1908 was the highest recorded since the statistics were first compiled in a comparative form (1892). The expenditure on this benefit per member of the 100 unions in 1908 was 8s. 6d. During the previous nine years it was never higher than 3s. 7d., the minimum (1s. 10d.) being reached in 1907.

In 1907 there were 250 Trades Councils, representing 980,299 members, compared with 172 representing 713,335 members in 1898. They are local councils formed by delegates from

neighbouring trade unions. Their main objects are to exert influence on local politics in parliamentary and municipal elections, and to afford mutual assistance in disputes.

The General Federation of Trade Unions was founded in '99. The declared objects of the Federation are to maintain the right of combination, to further conciliation, and to assist workers engaged in disputes when approved by the Executive Committee.

Trade Union Congress.

The Congress is composed of representatives of trade unions, either working at their trade or paid union officials. Unions may send one delegate for every 2000 members or fraction thereof. Voting on important questions is on the principle of one vote for every 1000 members represented. A Parliamentary Committee of 16 belonging to different unions is elected to look after the interests of the working classes in parliamentary matters and elsewhere, and a paid secretary is also appointed annually.

Chairman Parliamentary Committee, J. Haslam, M.P.; Secretary, W. C. Steadman, J.P. Office, 42-44, Effingham House, Arundel Street, W.C.

The 43rd annual Congress was held at Sheffield in 1910, under the presidency of Mr. Haslam, M.P. Resolutions were passed demanding an immediate reversal of the law expounded by the Osborne judgment (see p. 393); an amendment of the Trade Disputes Act so as to make it illegal for an employer during a pending strike or lock-out to house persons other than the caretaker and his family in any premises not certified as a dwelling-house; the reduction of the naturalisation fee to not more than £1, and the granting of old-age pensions to foreigners who have resided for 20 years in this country; a national system of education, free and secular, under popular control, from the primary schools to the university; the abolition of the half-time system, the discontinuance of imprisonment for non-payment of arrears of industrial and reformatory school fees, and the complete abolition of fees in secondary schools. The Congress also resolved that the Labour Exchanges, as at present managed, are prejudicial to the Trade Union movement. A motion in favour of the amalgamation of the Congress with the General Federation and the Labour Party was lost by a small majority.

WAGES AND STRIKES.

Changes in Rates of Wages.

The Board of Trade Report for 1909 showed that the decline in rates of wages which commenced in the early months of 1908 continued throughout that year and the greater portion of 1909. During the last three months of 1909 the downward tendency was checked and wages remained nearly stationary. Notwithstanding the considerable amount of the total reductions taking effect in 1908 and 1909, the general level of wages at the end of the latter year was, with the exception of four years, 1900, 1901, 1907 and 1908, higher than at the end of any year since statistics of changes in wages were first systematically collected.

Of 1,154,800 workpeople affected by changes of rates in wages, 18,400 received increases and 1,131,500 sustained decreases.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

The following table summarises the figures for the years 1895—1909 :—

Year.	No. of disputes beginning in each year.	No. of workpeople affected by disputes beginning in each year.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in each year.
1895-9	793	225,000	7,524,000
1901 .	642	179,546	4,142,287
1902 .	442	256,667	3,479,255
1903 .	387	116,901	2,338,668
1904 .	355	87,208	1,484,220
1905 .	358	93,503	2,470,189
1906 .	486	217,773	3,028,816
1907 .	601	147,498	2,162,151
1908 .	399	295,507	10,834,189
1909 .	436	300,819	2,758,321

* Average for the period of five years.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Under the powers given to it by the Conciliation Act, 1896, the Board of Trade established in 1908 a **Court of Arbitration**. For the purposes of the Court of Arbitration three panels were formed—the Chairman's Panel, the Employers' Panel, and the Labour Panel—and, on the application of the parties to an industrial dispute, a Court of Arbitration, consisting of three (or five) members, is nominated by the Board of Trade from these panels. Technical assessors can also be appointed, for the purpose of giving the Court information on technical matters, in cases where their assistance is considered expedient. The total number of **Conciliation Boards** in existence at the end of 1909, so far as known to the Department, was 277, an increase of 68 as compared with the number in existence in August 1907, the date of the last Report of Proceedings under the Conciliation Act. This number is made up of 260 Boards dealing with particular trades and 17 District and General Boards, including both those registered under the Conciliation Act and those not registered. Of 133 disputes dealt with by the Board of Trade from July 1907 to December 1909, 38 arose in the building trades; 20 in mining and quarrying; 19 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades; 18 in the boot and shoe trade; 10 in the textile trades; 7 in the transport trades; and 21 in other trades. During the whole period since the Conciliation Act came into force, the numbers of cases in the various trades have been as follows: building trades, 119; metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, 61; mining and quarrying, 50; boot and shoe trade, 38; transport trades, 24; textile trades, 21; printing and allied trades, 16; all other trades, 36.

Conciliation Boards have been formed by 33 railway companies in England and Wales, 6 in Scotland, and 7 in Ireland.

THE TRADE BOARDS ACT.

The object of this measure, which came into force on Jan. 1st, 1910, is to establish Trade Boards in certain trades where "sweating" prevails, and to fix and enforce, by means of these boards, a minimum standard of wages. In addition, it is hoped, the boards will act as centres of information, and be able to afford information on the subject of unemployment. The Act was fully explained in the 1910 edition.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

According to the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1909, at the end of the year there were upon the registers 112,479 factories and 151,270 workshops, including laundries, but not men's workshops, docks, warehouses, or buildings, private lines and sidings, home work premises, factories and workshops under the charge of H.M. Inspectors of Mines, or (in general) domestic workshops. The number of persons employed in factories in the United Kingdom was in 1909 (approximately) 4,150,000, in workshops (excluding men's workshops) 700,000, and in laundries 100,000.

The inspection of factories and workshops is carried out under the control of the Home Office, which employs for the work a special staff of 200 inspectors (including assistants), of whom 18 are women. These inspectors have full powers of entry to any factory, workshop, laundry, dock, wharf or other premises under the Act, or school where factory children are educated. They may call for any registers or documents kept in accordance with the Act, and may conduct proceedings connected with their office before a magistrate. The Act prescribes limits of the hours in which women (of 18 years and upwards), young persons (from 14 to 18), and children (12 to 14) may be employed; also intervals for meals, certain holidays, and a weekly short day. When a person enters upon the occupation of a factory or workshop he must serve on the inspector for the district a written notice containing a description of the place, its machinery, and the work to be carried on there. Various prescribed notices must be affixed at the entrance to the factory or workshop, and a register kept in which to record particulars as to the children and young persons employed, accidents, cleaning, and other matters dealt with in the Act. Periodical returns of the number, age, sex and occupation of persons employed are required from the occupiers of factories and workshops. The chief inspector appoints certifying surgeons, whose duty it is to investigate accidents and to examine young persons and children employed in factories, and in certain classes of workshops, and give certificates of fitness for employment.

Workshops, workplaces, and (to a limited extent) factories are subject to the provisions of the law relating to public health. Local authorities, accordingly, are charged with the duty of seeing that such places are kept in a clean and sanitary condition, properly ventilated, and not overcrowded. They have special powers with regard to **bakehouses**. They are responsible for insuring that factories and workshops are provided with means of escape in case of fire. They must keep a register of outworkers, and see that the places where they work are not unwholesome.

Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Dr. B. A. Whitelegge, C.B., Home Office.

Deputy Chief Inspectors, S. H. Knyvett, I.S.O., and H. M. Robinson, Home Office.

Medical Inspectors, Dr. T. M. Legge and Dr. E. L. Collis, Home Office.

Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Anderson, Home Office.

EARNINGS AND HOURS.

The first and second reports of the **Earnings and Hours Inquiry**—an inquiry by the Board of Trade into the earnings and hours of labour of workpeople of the United Kingdom in the year 1906—were summarised in the 1910 ANNUAL. They dealt with the clothing and textile trades. The third report [Cd. 5,086, price 1s. 10d.], issued in 1910, deals with the **Building and Woodworking Trades**. The report states that though the precise number cannot be stated, it is estimated that the number of males of the wage-earning class in the different branches of the building trades can be little, if at all, short of a million, of whom, roughly, one-third are bricklayers and masons and their labourers, one-third carpenters and joiners, and one-sixth painters, decorators and glaziers. The average earnings in a week in the summer of 1906 of all the workpeople returned were 28s. 6d. The average earnings of men were 31s. 6d., and of improvers and apprentices, irrespective of age, and lads and boys under 20 years of age, 10s. 3d. Of the total number returned, however, half the men and nearly one-fifth of the lads and boys worked either less or more than their ordinary hours. Excluding these, the average for those who worked neither less nor more than full time was 28s. 1d., men averaging 33s. and improvers, apprentices and lads 9s. 7d. In the case of men the average amount earned by those who worked full time was 1s. 6d. higher than that for all men whether working full time or not; for lads and boys it was 8d. lower. In considering these figures, however, it should be observed that the higher average shown for men working full time is explained in part by the fact that a large proportion of the workers with less regular hours belonged to the lower paid grades of labour. The average earnings of all the workers was approximately £68 per head for the year. The corresponding average for the great towns alone would be £75, and for the smaller towns alone £62. It would not be correct, however, to apply these averages to the total number of individuals drawing wages during the year, owing to the widely fluctuating character of the numbers on which the averages are based. It is calculated that the average wage was 18 per cent. higher than in 1886.

In the branch of constructional work embracing the construction of harbours, docks, roads, sewers, tramways, railways, waterworks, etc., the average earnings in an ordinary week in the summer of 1906 of all the workpeople returned, including those who worked less or more than full time, were 26s. 5d., the average for men being 27s. and for lads and boys 13s. 1d. The average earnings of those workpeople who worked full time were 30s. 11d., the respective averages for men and for lads and boys being 31s. 10d. and 13s. 6d. Calculations of the average annual earnings per head work out at about £64 10s.

In the saw-milling and machine joinery trades, the average amount earned by all workpeople returned, including those who worked less or more than full time, in the last pay-week of Sept. 1906, was 22s. 7d. Excluding those who worked either less or more than full time, the average was 22s. 4d., the difference between the two averages being due not to the inclusion of overtime earnings, but to the greater preponderance of men's earnings in the former

amount. The average earnings, irrespective of the hours worked, of men, lads and boys, women and girls were 27s. 1d., 9s. 8d., 11s. 7d. and 7s. 10d. respectively; whilst the corresponding average earnings for full time were 27s. 4d., 9s. 8d., 12s. 5d. and 8s. 4d. A division of the aggregate wages bill for the year by the average number of workpeople gives £55 10s. as the average annual earnings per head.

In the cabinet-making trades, the average earnings of all workpeople, so far as returned, in the last pay-week of September, 1906, were 25s. 3d. Excluding workpeople who worked less or more than full time, the average was 24s. 5d. The average full-time earnings of men were 33s.; of apprentices and lads and boys 8s. 7d.; of women 13s. 1d.; and of girls 6s. 2d. The average annual earnings per head of all workers would appear to be about £62.

The fourth report [Cd. 5106, price 1s. 9d.] deals with the **Public Utility Services**, comprising roads and sanitation, gas, electricity, water, tramways and omnibuses. These services afford employment almost exclusively for adult males, and with comparatively few exceptions earnings are based on time rates of wages. The returns of individual cash earnings for a single week show an average for all workpeople in the whole of the services dealt with of 26s. 3d., the average for men being 27s. 0d., and for lads and boys 12s. 0d.; for those only who worked full time the averages were 27s. 3d. for all workpeople together, 28s. 1d. for men, and 11s. 10d. for lads and boys.

The average earnings of all workpeople for full time in the road and sanitary services were 25s. 5d. in urban districts, and 17s. 11d. in rural districts, the earnings of men only being 26s. 3d. and 17s. 11d. respectively. The average earnings for full time of all workpeople engaged in gas supply were 31s. 7d., those of men only being 32s. 6d.; the corresponding earnings in the electricity supply service were 29s. 6d. and 31s. 7d. respectively; in the water supply service 28s. 3d. and 28s. 8d.; and in the tramway and omnibus service 29s. 3d. and 30s. 6d. respectively. Mr. Askwith points out in his introduction to the report that it is important to note that some of the workpeople employed in the Public Utility Services are subject to a certain amount of Sunday work, and the average full-time earnings stated include payment for such work so far as it is covered by the rate of pay for an ordinary full week.

The average annual earnings of all workpeople engaged in these services, as estimated on the total wages bill for the year, were £67 10s. per head; the average for the road and sanitary services being £62 10s. in urban districts and £41 10s. in rural districts, for the gas supply service £78, for the electricity supply service £74 10s., for the water service £70 10s., and for the tramway and omnibus service £72 10s.

Since 1886 the weekly earnings for full time of all classes of workpeople increased by about 15 per cent. in the water service, 16 per cent. in the road and sanitary services in rural districts, 18 per cent. in the gas service, and 19 per cent. in the road and sanitary services in urban districts.

LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Labour Co-partnership Association was founded in 1884, and seeks "to bring about an organisation of industry based on the principle of Labour Co-partnership: that is to say, a system in which all those engaged shall share in the profit, capital, control, and responsibility." With this view it seeks (1) in the Co-operative movement to aid by its propaganda and advice all forms of production based on the above principle; (2) in other businesses to induce employers and employed to adopt schemes of profit-sharing and investment tending in the same direction. President for year: Mr. Corbet Woodall (Governor Gas Light & Coke Co.). Past Presidents include Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour, Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, Mr. Theodore C. Taylor, M.P., Mr. D. J. Shackleton, Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P., Professor J. Chapman, M.A., Mr. George Jacob Holyoake.

Hon. Secretary, Henry Vivian, M.P. Office, 6, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

The following figures show the increase in co-partnership businesses, established (with two or three exceptions) by working men:

	1883.	1907.	1909.
Societies at work	15	112	114
Capital *	103,436	1,865,610	2,024,374
Trade	160,751	4,108,807	4,529,975
Profits	9,031	203,445	201,701
Losses	114	4,321	7,480
Dividend on wages Not known		25,017	25,073

* Shares, loans, and reserves.

Those figures do not take into account the extension of the principle to private businesses or ordinary companies. Figures concerning these are extremely difficult to get and tabulate, because private firms often make secrecy a condition in their partnership schemes, and the absence of a uniform plan in the schemes makes generalisation difficult. (See ed. 1906.) The following figures show the progress of the labour co-partnership principle in Gas Companies. No. of employed, 20,000; amount of profit divided amongst employed for year ending Dec. 1909, £93,722. Total profit to employed since schemes were adopted, £596,766. Market value of shares and deposits held by employed in these companies, £528,843. In one company there are three employee directors, and in another two.

As to the working-class co-partnership businesses, these divide themselves roughly into four classes: 1. The societies which in the main consist of individual shareholders who are in most cases workers for the society, or hope to become so, as the capital and business connection grow. 2. Societies which consist something like equally of—(a) individuals as in Class 1; (b) co-operative store societies which provide part of the capital and a market for much, if not all, of the produce. 3. Societies which are, in the main, federations of other societies, chiefly co-operative stores, but which have Labour Co-partnership provisions in their rules, whereby their employees are entitled to share in the profit and acquire capital. 4. Special societies. This classification is of course imperfect, but is useful as giving a rough idea of how the movement is made up. Grouped in trades, the societies show that there are in Great Britain 19 clothing and textile, 17 agricultural, 16 boot and leather, 11 metal, 16 building and woodworking, 17 printing, and 18 various trades—114 in all.

On Oct. 7th, 1908, Sir Christopher Furness, M.P., invited a number of representatives of the shipbuilding and allied trades unions to meet him at West Hartlepool, and in an address to them on "Industrial Peace and Industrial Efficiency," made two proposals whereby he hoped the relations between capital and labour might be made more harmonious. First he offered to hand over to the trade unions his firm's shipyards at West Hartlepool as going concerns "for such sum or sums as may be determined by a recognised firm of assessors, appointed by joint nomination." Failing the acceptance of that offer, he made another proposal. He invited the employees to become limited co-partners in the shipbuilding yards of Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., which owns the Middleton Shipbuilding Yard at Hartlepool and the Harbour Dockyard at West Hartlepool. The conditions were that the men should take up ten £1 shares in the Company, to be called employees' shares, paying for them, if they so desired, by a deduction of 5 per cent. from their weekly earnings till the amount should be covered. On these shares 4 per cent. interest would be guaranteed. The existing shareholders would have 5 per cent. reserved to them out of the Company's profits, and any additional profit after payment of the 5 per cent. would be divided between the ordinary shareholders and the men on the basis of their individual holdings. He proposed to set up a Works Council, composed of an equal number of representatives of employees and of the firm, to settle disputes, to promote friendly communication between the firm and the men. To this Council he would invite the secretaries or local representatives of the trade unions which had members engaged in the works. It would be an imperative condition that under no circumstances should the employee co-partners go on strike, and that the firm should not lock the men out. This was necessary, because it would enable the firm to guarantee delivery of ships by a certain date, which they could not do at present. The Trade Union delegates approved the co-partnership scheme, recommending the local branches of the unions to accept it on trial for 12 months, and the men adopted it by a majority of ten to one. After a year's trial the co-partners decided, in April 1910, by 598 votes to 492, to discontinue the scheme, although they had received 9 per cent. interest on their money in addition to their wages. Some of the Labour leaders welcomed the result on the ground that co-partnership makes the workmen independent of the trade unions.

A co-partnership scheme adopted in 1909 by Messrs. Lever Brothers, Ltd., of Port Sunlight, provides the annual distribution of partnership certificates to all employees of the company who have reached the age of 25 years, and can show a clear record of at least 5 years' faithful and loyal service. No cash is paid or financial liability incurred by the employee, and the only obligation devolving on the partner employees is that they sign a form of application for the certificates which embodies an undertaking not to waste time, labour, materials, or money in the discharge of their duties, but loyally and faithfully to further the interests of Lever Brothers, its associated companies, and their co-partners, to the best of their skill and ability. Dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent was paid to 1,041 holders of certificates on Dec. 31st, 1909.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Modern co-operation dates from the establishment of the **Rochdale Pioneers' Society** in 1844, on whose model all subsequent societies have based themselves. The primary object of a co-operative society is distribution, and it aims at saving for the members the shopkeeper's and, if possible, the wholesaler's profits. There is no limit to membership; any one may join. Each person joining must take up one or two £1 shares, paying generally 1s. on entrance, and the remainder, if he chooses, out of his accumulating dividends. The maximum share of capital which one person can hold by law is £200. Goods are sold at the ordinary retail prices, and each purchaser receives checks or vouchers corresponding to the amount of purchases. Half-yearly or quarterly these are paid into the store, and the surplus of receipts over cost is divided among the members at so much per pound of purchases. This is the **rebate**, or dividend as it is more familiarly called. Non-members may deal at the stores, and receive discount as a rule at half the members' rate. The rate of dividend is usually between 2s. and 3s., but runs up to 3s. 6d. or 4s. Four or five per cent. interest is generally paid on capital. The store is managed by a committee elected by the members, each member having one vote. The first department of a store is usually grocery and provisions. Many stores, even the smaller ones, bake their own bread, and find it most successful. Hardware, drapery, boots and shoes, coal, tailoring, and furnishing generally constitute branches of every large store. In 1909 there were, according to the **Co-operative Union Report**, 1430 distributive societies, with 2,469,039 members, £30,804,246 share capital, £70,315,078 sales, and £10,847,945 profit. The distributive societies also carry on various **productive departments**, e.g. baking, corn-milling, cabinet-making, bootmaking, tailoring, dress-making, etc.; the total output in this direction being about £8,000,000 annually.

The **English Wholesale Society** was started in 1863. It is a federation of co-operative societies, none other being allowed to become shareholders or purchasers. Each society takes up one £5 share for every 5 members. The Society is managed by a General Committee of 32 members, 16 of whom represent the Societies in the Manchester division and 8 each the divisions of London and Newcastle. In 1909 it had 1163 members, £4,629,233 share and loan capital, £25,675,938 sales, and £630,518 profit. It began the manufacture of boots at Leicester in 1873, and has since added soap, candles, biscuits, sweets, preserves, pickles, lard, underclothing, corsets, furniture, cocoa, chocolate, woollens, clothing, flannels, tobacco, hosiery, brushes, starch, printing, corn-milling, etc., to the various industries carried on in its large factories. The capital employed by this society in production is £2,421,958, its output of manufactures £6,206,156, profit thereon £201,310, and the number of persons employed 14,806. It owns 4 steamships, has numerous creameries in Ireland, has purchasing agencies in Canada, the United States, Denmark, Germany, France, Spain, Sweden, Greece, and Australia, and has its own tea plantations in Ceylon. It also does a banking business, its turnover exceeding £122,000,000.

The **Scottish Wholesale Society** was started in 1869 on lines similar to the English Society, but

admitting its employees to collective membership on certain terms. In 1909 it had 276 society members and 552 shareholders amongst the employees; its share and loan capital was £2,768,042, its sales £7,457,136, and profits £292,238. It manufactures boots and shoes, tweeds, blankets, drapery, shirts, furniture, preserves, sweets, chemical sundries, soap, tobacco, etc., besides engaging in printing and corn-milling. In 1909 its productive capital was £784,700, output of manufactures £2,366,715, profit thereon £59,745, and productive employees 5248. The two wholesale societies act as agents for each other. Their business is done at nearly cost price, plus a commission to cover expenses. There are also 5 **Corn Mills** owned by federations of retail societies and consumers, which in 1909 had a capital of £250,487 (in shares and loans), sales £1,106,768, and profit £30,889; and 17 **baking societies** (also consumers' federations), with a total capital of £449,025, sales £738,577, and profits £81,855.

Apart from the production carried on by the distributive societies, there is great activity on the part of a large number of societies organised specially to carry on a variety of manufactures. See **LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATION**.

The **Co-operative Productive Federation** is a business organisation to assist such societies. The **Co-operative Union Report** shows, in 1909, 97 productive societies (excluding wholesale, corn-milling, and baking societies) with £820,523 capital (in shares and loans), £1,296,702 sales, and £71,415 profit. About 40 per cent. of the capital is found by co-operative societies and trade unions, and 60 per cent. by employees. Probably the bulk of their trade is done with co-operative stores. Notable copartnership societies are Hebden Bridge Fustian, Burnley Self-Help, Leicester Equity Boot and Shoe, W. Thomson & Sons, Kettering Clothing, and Kettering Boot. Many distributive societies also give their employees a share of their profits. The copartnership principle is also adopted by some private firms and companies, notably the South Metropolitan Gas Company. **House Building**: 413 Distributive Co-operative Societies have up to the present built 8330 houses at a cost of £1,839,069, which are let to members at a rental; have also built 5577 houses costing £1,232,073, which have been sold to members; and have advanced £6,532,296 on 32,600 houses built by members themselves, making a total of £9,603,438.

The **Co-operative Union** (General Secretary, J. C. Gray; offices, 2, Nicholas Croft, High Street, Manchester) is the organising and propagandist centre of the movement, and was formed 1869. The governing body is the **Central Board**, which meets at Congress time. Its members are appointed by the sectional boards of the seven districts into which the United Kingdom is divided. The work of the board throughout the year is conducted by committees—education, propaganda, defence, parliamentary, exhibitions, anti-credit, the joint arbitration committee with trade unionists, and the joint committee on agriculture and distribution, being those for 1909. It devotes special efforts to inducing societies to devote a part of their profits to educational purposes, the amount voted in 1909 being £91,070. It also organises the annual Congress. The 1910 Congress was held at Plymouth and was attended by 1442 delegates, representing Co-operative

Societies in all parts of the United Kingdom. There were, in 1909, 1267 societies members of the Union, the subscriptions from which amounted to £10,650. The annual income of the Union is augmented by the sale of literature.

The **Women's Co-operative Guild** (England and Wales) was started in 1883, to educate women in co-operative principles, and increase their power and activity in the movement. It has 26,500 members in 520 branches. Its main lines of work have recently been in the spread of co-operation among the poor, the housing question, and anti-credit and citizenship campaign; it, too, holds an annual congress.

There is also a **Women's Co-operative Guild** in Scotland, with 117 branches and a membership of 10,574. A **Women's Guild** has also been

formed in Ireland, with 8 branches and 371 members.

Co-operation in Agriculture.—Eighty-nine distributive (including wholesale) societies in 1909 farmed 10,217 acres, with a capital of £249,695, and made a net aggregate profit of £6156 and a loss of £6074. Two farming societies with a capital of £4217 farmed 802½ acres with a net aggregate profit of £89. For particulars as to the operations of the **Agricultural Organisation Society**, see p. 316.

The **Co-operative Insurance Society** does a large business amongst societies in insurance against fire risks, the sums assured in 1909 being £29,361,414; it had also £469,087 fidelity assurance policies, £445,866 burglary, and £732,119 life.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

The **International Co-operative Alliance** for the promotion of co-operation throughout the world, is a federation of co-operative organisations in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, United States, etc. The Alliance includes about 1000 local societies and national federations, who contributed to its funds more than £1100 in the year ending December 1910. International Co-operative Congresses were held in 1895 (London), '06 (Paris), '07 (Delft), 1900 (Paris), 1902 (Manchester), 1904 (Budapest), 1907 (Cremona), and 1910 (Hamburg). The next Congress is to be held at Glasgow in 1913. The Alliance publishes reports of these Congresses, also Annual Reports of its Executive Committee, and a Correspondence Bulletin, issued in English, French, and German. An Annual was published for the first time in 1910, showing the development of co-operation throughout the world, and containing also a detailed history of the International Alliance. Office: 146, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Co-operation on the Continent has during the last few years made great strides.

In **Austria** the agricultural movement and the credit banks are organised and based on the Schulze-Delitzsch and on the Raiffaisen principles. The distributive societies are united in the "Zentralverband österr. Konsumvereine" for propaganda purposes, and in the "Grosseinkaufsgesellschaft" for joint buying.

Denmark is the land for agricultural societies dairies, and credit banks, but the distributive side of the movement is making great headway. The retail societies are affiliated to the "Falles-föreningen for Danmarks Brugsforeninger."

Co-operation in **France**, although very successful, has not extended as it might have done owing to the movement having been divided into two groups, each separate from and competing with the other. These two groups, however, have now joined hands, and there is no doubt that this combining of forces will lead to even greater results in the future.

Germany has the largest number of societies—more than 25,000, 16,000 of these being credit banks.

Belgium, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland all show increases in the number of societies and the amount of trade done.

India has a Co-operative Union of its own, which does a good deal of propaganda work among the people.

In the **United States** the movement is advancing steadily, and the "Right Relationship League" at Minneapolis, Minn., does everything to promote the development of true co-operation on the basis of the "Rochdale Equitable Pioneers."

In 1909 there was a Co-operative Union established in **Canada** for assisting in the formation of societies on the Rochdale plan.

Below are figures relating to the various societies in the different countries.

	Credit Societies.	Distributive Societies.	Wholesale Societies.	Tenants' Societies.	Agricultural Societies.	Productive Societies.
Austria . . .	9,316	1,132	2	180	2,330	837
Belgium . . .	343	721	1	28	1,523	307
Denmark . . .	—	1,188	1	—	2,279	33
Finland . . .	308	495	1	—	343	—
France . . .	2,168	2,301	2	—	(?)	414
Germany . . .	16,092	2,110	1	747	6,259	172
Holland . . .	400	382	1	—	995	295
Hungary . . .	2,206	828	1	—	(?)	—
Italy . . .	2,370	1,690	—	—	620	1,281
Norway . . .	—	350	1	—	227	—
Roumania . . .	2,223	—	—	—	—	—
Russia . . .	5,000	3,500	1	10	2,500	300
Servia . . .	613	68	—	—	181	—
Spain . . .	—	182	—	—	—	—
Sweden . . .	426	700	1	(?)	1,211	16
Switzerland . . .	280	440	2	9	4,111	28
United Kingdom . . .	295	1,428	2	12	910	120

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, which came into force in 1910, provides (1) for the housing of the working classes, (2) for town planning, and (3) for the appointment of County medical officers.

Housing of the Working Classes. Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, is made applicable to every urban and rural district without adoption, so that urban or rural areas may be able to build new houses and cottages without having to go to the County Council or elsewhere for consent.

Compulsory Acquisition of Land. Local authorities are given power to purchase land compulsorily by means of an order submitted to the Local Government Board and confirmed by the Board. The intention to acquire must be published by the local authority, and in the event of objection within a prescribed period, a public inquiry must be held in the locality. In the case of urban land, inquiry must be held by an impartial person, not connected with a Government Department, as to whether the land is suitable for the purposes intended and can be acquired without detriment to interested persons. If he report against the scheme it can only be enforced by Parliament.

Commons and Open Spaces. Where a scheme involves the appropriation of a common, open space or allotment, the scheme shall be provisional only, and shall not have effect until confirmed by Parliament, except where the scheme provides for giving in exchange an equal area, certified by the Local Government Board, after consultation with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, to be equally advantageous. Due notice must be given of any such exchange, and if necessary, a local enquiry shall be held.

Land which may not be Acquired.—No land may be acquired for the purposes of this Act which is the site of an ancient monument or other object of archaeological interest, or which has been acquired for the purposes of a railway, dock, canal, water, or other public undertaking, or which forms part of any park, garden, or pleasure ground, or is otherwise required for the amenity or convenience of any dwelling-house.

Loans by the Public Works Commissioners.—The Public Works Loan Commissioners may, on the recommendation of the Local Government Board, lend money for housing purposes for a period which must not in any case exceed 80 years, at the minimum rate of interest allowed for the time being for loans out of the Local Loans Fund, the rate of interest not to vary with the duration of the loan. A local authority may also accept a donation of land or money for the purposes of this Act.

Enforcement of Housing Schemes.—If, on a complaint being lodged by the Council or by four inhabitant householders of the district, the Local Government Board is satisfied that a local authority has failed to exercise its powers, the Board may make an order requiring the local authority to remedy the default. In rural areas, if a Rural District Council fails to exercise its powers, the County Council may take those powers on itself.

Powers of Local Authorities.—For the purpose of this Act, the term "let for habitation by persons of the working classes" embraces houses or parts of houses let at the following rents: In London, not exceeding £40 a year;

in boroughs or urban districts with populations of 50,000 or more, £26; elsewhere, £16. Houses let to the working classes must be kept by the landlord in a condition reasonably fit for habitation during the period of occupation, and local authorities have power to order such repairs as they think necessary, and if, on due notice being given, the work is not done, it may be carried out by the authority, and the expenses recovered from the landlord. As an alternative to executing repairs demanded by the local authority, the landlord may close a house for human habitation. A proviso was added to this section by the House of Lords that the condition (reasonably fit for habitation) should not be implied when a house, or part of a house, was let for a term of not less than three years upon the terms that it be put by the lessee into a condition reasonably fit for occupation. This amendment was accepted by the House of Commons with the addition of the words "and the lease is not determinable at the option of either party before the expiration of that term."

Powers are given for closing houses which are in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation. When a closing order has been in operation for three months, and steps have not been taken to render the dwelling fit for habitation, the local authority may order the house to be pulled down. Back-to-back houses are prohibited, with the exception of houses containing several back-to-back tenements, which may be permitted if the district medical officer certifies that they are so constructed as to secure the effective ventilation of all habitable rooms.

The Town Planning Clauses.

The Town Planning portion of the Act enables local authorities to make a scheme regarding any land likely to be used for building purposes, and in any scheme regard will be paid to sanitary conditions, amenity, and convenience in laying out land, and the provision of parks, spaces, recreation grounds, and housing. The Local Government Board may authorise local authorities to prepare a town planning scheme in or about the neighbourhood of their area. The authorities may act on their own initiative, or the Local Government Board may call upon them to prepare a scheme, enforcing the order by mandamus. When a local authority submits a scheme to the Local Government Board, a local inquiry will be held, after which the Local Government Board may sanction the scheme. If objections are raised to the scheme, it must lie upon the table of both Houses for thirty days before it becomes operative.

Enforcement of Schemes.—The responsible authority may, after giving notice, remove, pull down, or alter any building or other work in the area included in the scheme, which is such as to contravene the scheme, or in the erection or carrying out of which any provision of the scheme has not been complied with. The authority itself may execute any work which ought to be carried out under the scheme, where it appears that delay would prejudice the efficient operation of the scheme, and expenses so incurred may be recovered from the persons in default.

Compensation.—In the case of property being injuriously affected by a scheme, compensa-

tion will be paid. On the other hand, when property is enhanced in value through the operation of a scheme, the local authority is entitled to recover one-half the amount by which the property is enhanced in value.

Land may be acquired compulsorily, as in the case of provision of houses for the working classes.

County Medical Officers, etc.

The Act compels every County Council to appoint a medical officer with full powers over housing and inspection, and it will be the duty of the clerk and the medical officers of health of the district councils to furnish information to the county medical officer.

In addition every County Council shall establish a Public Health and Housing Committee, which shall deal with all matters relating to public health and the housing of the working classes, with the exception of raising or borrowing money.

The provisions as to county medical officers and public health and housing committees shall not apply to Scotland or the Administrative County of London.

Building Societies.—The County Council may assist the formation and extension of building societies by grants or advances, or they may guarantee advances made to a society, provided that any advance made on the security of property shall not exceed two-thirds its value.

The measure does not apply to Ireland.

Town Planning Conference.

A Town Planning Conference, promoted by the Royal Institute of British Architects, was held at the Guildhall in Oct. 1910. It was opened with an address by Mr. Burns, who stated that although the Act had been in effective operation not more than six months, already twenty-six local authorities were preparing schemes; many others had the question of the application of the Act under consideration, and the Local Government Board was helping by seeking advice of competent authorities and giving counsel to local authorities. In connection with the Conference a **Town Planning Exhibition** was held in the galleries of the Royal Academy.

Housing Reform Associations.

Mansion House Council on the Dwellings of the Poor. The oldest Society for the education of public opinion in regard to the need for Housing Reform. Hon. Sec., W. F. Craies. Office, 31, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

The Rural Housing and Sanitation Association. Formed in 1902 to improve the condition of housing and sanitation in country working-class homes. It is strictly non-political. Sec., Miss Annette Churton; Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

Workmen's National Housing Council. Supported by a number of Trade Union bodies and Trade Councils. Sec., F. Knee, 41, Cowcross Street, London, E.C.

The National Housing Reform Council, founded in 1900 to promote a national movement for Housing Reform, supplies information, arranges conferences, organises cottage exhibitions, etc. The Council has a Parliamentary Committee of more than 130 M.P.'s. Sec., H. R. Aldridge, 18, Dulverton Road, Leicester, and 432, West Strand, London, W.C.

Co-partnership Tenants Housing Council. Established under the auspices of the Labour

Co-partnership Association (*q.v.*). Sec., Crossley Greenwood. Offices, 6, Bloomsbury Square, London.

Garden Cities. The scheme for founding garden cities was introduced by Mr. Ebenezer Howard, in his book "To-Morrow," published in 1898. The "**Garden City Association**" was founded in '99, and in Sept. 1903 the Company, "**First Garden City, Ltd.**," was formed, with a capital of £300,000, of which about £175,000 has been subscribed, and an estate of 3818 acres was purchased at Letchworth, near Hitchin, at a cost of about £40 per acre. The whole of the estate was contoured, and the town laid out in relation to the existing features. The water, gas, electricity, and sewerage works were completed, a railway station was made at the centre of the property, with 13 acres of goods sidings, and a factory area has been laid out so that every factory has its own siding in direct communication with the Great Northern Railway, which traverses the estate for 2 miles. Twenty-five factories are at work; 70 shops have been erected, and by the end of 1910 over 1200 houses and other buildings had been erected, and most of them were occupied, the population being about 7000. A post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, 3 banks, clubs, and hotels are established. **First Garden City, Ltd.,** Halton House, 20-23, Holborn, E.C., and at Letchworth, Hertfordshire; **Secretary,** Harold Craske, F.S.S.

Liverpool Housing Association. Sec., W. Knowles, The Beeches, Raby Drive, Bromborough, Cheshire.

Oldham Housing Reform Council. Sec., Reginald Hewitt, 8, Minton Street, Oldham.

Rochdale Housing Reform Council. Hon. Sec., John E. Brearley, 53, Boundary Street, Rochdale.

York Health and Housing Reform Association. Sec., B. Lasker, 6, Blake Street, York.

Housing Companies and Trusts.

Artizans, Labourers and General Dwelling Co. Sec., S. A. Blackwood, 2, Wood Street, S.W.
Bournville Village Trust. Sec., John H. Barlow, Estate Office, Bournville, near Birmingham.

East End Dwellings Co., Ltd. Sec., T. Wilkinson, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Four Per Cent. Dwellings Co. Sec., P. Ornstien, 1, 2 & 3, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.

Guinness Trust. Sec., E. W. Winch, 5, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes. Sec., E. H. Marston, 1, Pancras Square, Pancras Road, London, N.W.

Metropolitan Industrial Dwellings Co., Ltd. Sec., Lindsay S. G. Young, 34, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Peabody Donation Fund. Sec., Viscount Dunluce, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

The Joseph Rowntree Village Trust, Garden Village, New Earswick, York. Sec., Miss Harlock, 7, Grove View, Clifton, York.

Rowton House, Ltd. Sec., A. E. Tribble, 7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

Estate of the late Mr. R. Sutton (Sutton Model Dwellings). Sec., W. Balmain, Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C.

Victoria Dwellings Association, Ltd. Sec., Sydney G. Henniker, 3E, Victoria Dwellings, Battersea Park Road, London, S.W.

Wharnclyffe Dwellings Co. Sec., A. E. Tribble, 7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

COST OF LIVING AT HOME AND ABROAD.

DOMESTIC BUDGETS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND BELGIUM.

The 1909 and 1910 editions contained summaries of three reports giving the results of inquiries by the Board of Trade into working-class rents, housing, and retail prices, together with the rates of wages in certain occupations in the chief industrial towns (1) of the United Kingdom—with a comparison between the conditions in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland [Cd. 3864]; (2) of the German Empire—with a comparison between the conditions in England and Germany [Cd. 4032]; and (3) of France [Cd. 4512], 4s. 1d. The most prominent features of these reports are retained here for comparison with particulars concerning the conditions of living in Belgium which were published by the Board of Trade in 1910 [Cd. 5065], 2s. 2d. Circumstances made it necessary to adopt for the investigation in the Belgian towns the month of June 1908, as the date to which the information to be collected should relate; but the report states that from such evidence as is available it is apparent that in wages and rents the difference between prevailing levels in October 1905 and June 1908 were so slight as to be scarcely appreciable. Accordingly the data collected on these heads in Belgium and relating to June 1908 may properly be regarded as comparable with those collected in the United Kingdom, Germany, and France for October 1905; as regards prices, some caution is necessary, as the prices of some commodities appears to have altered appreciably.

To obtain an exact comparison is impossible owing to the different habits of life and different methods of organisation in the four countries.

Rents and Housing.—While in England and Wales dwellings of four and five rooms are the most usual amongst the working classes, and in Germany dwellings of three rooms, in France tenements of two and of three rooms are equally frequent, and tenements of a single room, which were not of sufficient importance to tabulate either in England (except for London) or in Germany, are characteristic of working-class housing both in France and Belgium. The size of rooms in the industrial towns of the Continent appears to be greater than in England. It is estimated from the data collected by the Board's investigators that the most typical sizes of rooms occupied by working-class families in England and Wales lie between 100 and 150 square feet in area, in Germany between 100 and 170 square feet, in Belgium between 100 and 200 square feet, and in France between 120 and 200 square feet. The German working-class dwelling is generally a flat of two or three rooms in a large building containing six or seven tenements.

Number of Rooms.	Predominant Range of Weekly Rents.		
	England.	Germany.	France.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Two . . .	3 0-3 6	2 8-3 6	2 4-2 10
Three . . .	3 9-4 6	3 6-4 9	2 11-4 2
Four . . .	4 6-5 6	4 3-6 0	3 6-4 4

The figures for Belgium are: for two rooms, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d.; for three rooms, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 10d.; and for four rooms, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.

This method makes the German rent-level slightly lower than the English—92 to 100; but it is "liable to be somewhat misleading for the reason that rents of two, three, and four-roomed tenements were not obtained from all the towns investigated in each case." A more trustworthy comparison is to take the index numbers of German towns estimated on the same basis as those in the United Kingdom—the mean predominant rents in the middle zone of London. From this it appears that the mean level of Germany compared to that in England is as 101 to 100. By the same method of calculation the mean level of France is 80 and that of Belgium 61. But there remain important differences between the rents in the four countries. In England the rent includes all local rates; in Germany, though it frequently includes the municipal water rate, it does not include the municipal income-tax—an addition to the State Income tax, which is levied on all incomes over £45 a year. When net and not gross rents are compared, *i.e.* rents paid for house room and conveniences apart from payments to the local authority for other services, the relative levels of rents in the three countries are represented (at an approximate estimate) by the ratios: Belgium 61; France, 98; England and Wales, 100; Germany, 123. With regard to Belgium it should be remarked that while the rent is lower and the rooms are often larger than is usual in England, the general conveniences of the dwelling are on the whole distinctly fewer. In only two or three of the towns visited is water at all commonly laid on to working-class dwellings.

Prices and Budgets.—Prices for food and fuel in Germany are from 20 to 40 per cent. higher than in England, excepting for milk and potatoes. In France the prices are higher than in England except for milk and butter.

Commodities.	Predominant Prices (Oct. 1905).		
	England.	Germany.	France.
Sugar . . .	per lb. 2d.	per lb. 2½d.-2½d.	per lb. 2½d.-3d.
Butter . . .	1s. 1½d.*	1s. 1d.-1s. 2½d.	11d.-1s. 2d.
Potatoes . .	per 7 lb. 2½d.-3½d.	per 7 lb. 2½d.-3d.	per 7 lb. 3d.
Flour (wheaten) .	per 7 lb. 8d.-10d.	per 7 lb. 11½d.-1s. 1½d.	per 7 lb. 1s. 0½d.-1s. 3½d.
Milk . . .	per qrt. 3d.-4d.	per qrt. 2½d.-2½d.	per qrt. 2½d.-2½d.
Beef . . .	per lb. 6½d.*	per lb. 7½d.-8½d.	per lb. 6½d.-8½d.
Mutton . . .	6½d.*	7½d.-9½d.	7d.-9½d.
Pork . . .	7½d.-8½d.	8½d.-11d.	—
Bacon . . .	7d.-9d.	8½d.-11d.	7½d.-10½d.
Coal . . .	per cwt. 9½d.-1s.	per cwt. 10½d.-1s. 4d.	per cwt. 1s. 4½d.-1s. 8d.
Paraffin oil . .	per gall. 7d.-8d.	per gall. 9½d.-11d.	per gall. 1s. 1d.-1s. 3½d.

* Mean of different qualities—home, colonial, and foreign meat; and colonial or foreign butter. Grey bread (made from a mixture of wheat and rye) is the sort generally eaten in Germany; and its cost (4½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb.) is higher than that of white wheaten bread (4½d. to 5½d. per 4 lb.) in England.

In Belgium, while sugar is 50 per cent. dearer than in England, milk is 36 per cent. cheaper, and the average of food-prices in the two countries is about the same.

Another and perhaps better way of comparing prices is pointed out, which shows that if an English workman with an average family were to emigrate to France or Germany and follow his usual mode of living, his expenditure on food and fuel would be increased in the ratio of 100 to 118, or about 2s. 6d. a week; if he went to Belgium his expenditure on the commodities named would be reduced in the ratio of 100 to 99, or about 1½d. a week. If a French or German workman adopted the same plan in England, his outlay would not be reduced in a like proportion, for, to give two examples, he uses more potatoes and milk, and these are dearer in England. His decrease would only be in the ratio of 108 to 100. The French working-class household buys no flour and little sugar. Its consumption of milk is absolutely lower than that of the English household, but high relatively to the consumption of meat. Beef and pork are much eaten by the German workmen; mutton very little. The amount of potatoes and milk consumed is almost double that in England; while the amount of sugar used is less than half. The consumption of bread and flour in Germany is 10 per cent. less than in England for weekly incomes of 25s. to 35s., but for incomes of 35s. to 40s. it is about the same. The weight of meat, bacon, and fish consumed is somewhat less than in England, though, as the meat is sold without bone or fat in the former country, the net amount would be practically the same. In England a larger proportion of the family income is spent on food than in France or Germany; but in the latter countries the families are smaller, and therefore the Continental standard of dietary is probably equal to the English in its degree of nutrition. The dietary of the French working-class family would seem to be much more varied than that of the British family possessing the same income, and when allowance is made for the smaller number of children in France it would seem to be also relatively greater in quantity. The *per capita* consumption of bread, of meat and fish, of eggs, of butter and other fats, and of potatoes is distinctly larger, and of vegetables and fruit very much larger than that shown by the British budgets, while that of milk is slightly larger. Sugar is the only item of which the consumption is much less in France than in England. On the whole, this result would seem to be rendered possible only by the smaller numbers to be maintained. The size of the family being 28 to 24 per cent. lower than in this country, and the percentage of the family income allocated to the purchase of food but slightly less, the weekly French expenditure on food per head is 27 to 21 per cent. higher than in Great Britain for families with the same income, a difference of 10d. to 11d. per head per week. The dietary of the Belgian working-class family would seem to compare very favourably with that of the British family enjoying the same income, especially when allowance is made for the smaller household. A smaller number of eggs, less cheese, a smaller quantity of the miscellaneous farinaceous foods, and much less sugar is consumed, and less is spent on coffee and chicory than is expended on tea by the British family.

Against these deficiencies are to be set a much larger consumption of bread and flour, of potatoes, and of butter, oils, and fats, and a slightly higher consumption of meat. It is important to remember, however, that this is, as stated, a comparison of families enjoying the same income. A comparison of the budgets for two working-class families each enjoying the average income characteristic of its own country would be much less favourable to Belgium owing to the low rate of wages ruling. The following table shows the comparative family expenditure:

Weekly Income.	Percentage spent on Food.			
	U.K.	Germany.	France.	Belgium.
25s. to 30s. .	66	62	59	64
30s. „ 35s. .	65	59	58	62
35s. „ 40s. .	61	58	56	61

Wages and Hours of Labour.—On the whole, wages in Germany—in the trades selected—are lower than in England, only the engineering labourers having wages as high as the English. And yet, excepting in the printing trade, where the hours are 54 a week compared with the English 52½, the hours of labour are from 8 to 12 per cent. longer. For most trades they are 59 to 60 a week, compared with the 49 to 57 hours a week in England. On the whole, the wages of the French workman are to those of the English workman as 75 to 100, the corresponding ratio for Germany being 83 to 100, and for Belgium 63 to 100.

The following figures relate to Oct. 1905.

Trade.	Predominant Range of Weekly Wages.			
	England.	Germany.	France.	
Building Trades:		<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
Bricklayers . .	37 6-40 6	26 11-31 3	21 7-28 10	
Masons . .	37 2-39 4			
Carpenters . .	36 2-39 4	26 11-31 3	24 0-30 3	3
Plumbers . .	35 4-39 9	24 0-28 6	24 0-25 10	3
Painters . .	31 6-37 0	24 0-29 8	21 5-26 5	5
Labourers . .	23 6-27 0	19 6-24 0	15 10-19 10	10
Engineering Trades:				
Fitters . .	32 0-36 0	26 0-32 0	24 0-28 10	10
Turners . .	32 0-36 0	27 0-33 0	24 0-30 6	6
Smiths . .	32 0-36 0	28 6-33 0	25 2-31 9	9
Pattern-makers . .	34 0-38 0	25 6-30 0	25 6-29 9	9
Labourers . .	18 0-22 0	18 0-22 0	15 7-19 2	2
Printing Trades:				
Compositors . .	28 0-33 0	24 9-25 11	22 10-28 10	10

The rate of wages in Belgium in the trades selected is considerably lower than that of the wages in France, the average ratio to English wages being, as stated above, only 63 to 100.

The conclusion reached is that in France, Belgium, and Germany the workman gets lower wages than in England, though the hours of work are longer and (except in Belgium) the cost of living is higher. The German rate of money wages per hour is about

three-quarters of the English rate, and the cost of rent, food, and fuel nearly one-fifth greater than in England. In France the weekly money wages of the working classes in towns, in certain widely distributed trades selected for comparison, are 75 per cent. of the same classes in England. The average usual working hours per week are 117 per cent. of those in England. Hence the hourly rates of money wages are approximately only 64 per cent. of those of the same classes in English towns. An English workman, with an average family, who should go to France and endeavour to maintain there his accustomed mode of living, would find his expenditure on rent, food, and fuel substantially increased—though not to so large an extent as if he had gone to Germany. On the other hand, he would find his wages to be lower than in the latter country and much below the English level, in spite of longer hours. An English workman living in Belgium, and maintaining as far as possible his English mode of life and his English dietary, would find his expenditure on food, fuel, house-room, and local taxation (remembering that in Belgium he would be almost exempt from such taxation) reduced by about 9 per cent., or, excluding local taxation from both sides of the account, by about 6 per cent. At the same time, however, his earning capacity would be reduced in a much greater degree, for the weekly wages

of the working classes in Belgian towns, in certain widely distributed trades selected for comparison, are to those of the same classes in England as 63 to 100; the average usual working hours per week of the working classes in Belgian towns, in the trades selected for comparison, are to those of the same classes in England as 121 to 100. Hence the hourly rates of money wages for the working classes in Belgian towns, in the trades selected for comparison, are to those of the same classes in English towns approximately as 52 to 100.

England, Scotland, and Ireland Compared.

A comparison of the relative cost of living in different parts of the three kingdoms gives some interesting results. In England the workman's budget for rent and food is highest in London. Taking the figure for London at 100, Croydon (99), Dover (96), and Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Southampton (each 95) are not far behind. More than half the towns are within the range of 85-90. In Scotland the highest mean level is reached at Dundee (101), Edinburgh being 100, and Glasgow is 98. In Galashiels and Perth, where rents are lowest, prices are highest; the combined index number being 98. In Ireland the combined expenditure in the towns outside Dublin is from 7 to 15 per cent. less than in that city.

COAL SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The best method of combating the town fog (composed of water globules adulterated with coal smoke) is to avoid assisting in its formation. Sir Oliver Lodge has expressed the opinion that, though much may be done to mitigate the evil by improved fire-places, more careful stoking, and special boiler appliances, yet the only thorough remedy would be to prohibit the importation of coal into great towns, and, instead of it, to convey there by pipes a cheap non-illuminating gas made at the mines. But such an extremely drastic scheme hardly seems practicable, either from a legal or commercial point of view. However, palliatives of a less ambitious kind are more and more coming into use. As regards large furnaces, the training of stokers is being improved; and to give technical advice on this important subject, the Coal Smoke Abatement Society has appointed an official lecturer.

Gas Stoves.—The use of these, both for cooking and warming purposes, is much increasing, owing to their cleanliness and convenience, especially as experts have pointed out that—contrary to the usual idea—they are quite sanitary if properly fitted and properly treated. On the other hand, they are rather expensive if kept burning continuously. But the cost is likely to decrease now that—owing to the introduction of the incandescent mantle—Gas Companies have been allowed to reduce the standard of illumination.

Electric Radiators are essentially clean and convenient; obviously they cannot in any way pollute the air, but they have the drawback of not promoting ventilation. Owing to their expense, they are not likely to come into general use at present.

Hot-water Radiators.—These supply the most thorough and economical system of warming a house. But they lack the attraction afforded by

a glowing mass of fuel or light, and they also lack the advantage of promoting ventilation.

The law on the subject may be summarised as follows: To emit Black smoke from a chimney (other than that of a private house) is a public nuisance under the Public Health and other special Acts. All fireplaces or furnaces used for any trade—excepting, under certain conditions, mining, smelting, and iron foundry works—must, as far as practicable, consume their own smoke, and must be properly stoked. Similar regulations apply to railway locomotives, and to steamships on the Thames not being outward bound. It is the legal duty of local authorities to enforce these Acts, and to appoint inspectors for that purpose. At the Annual Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health in July 1908, in a paper on "The Smoke of Great Towns," it was stated that most smoke could be removed at a profit, and that gas power ensured the greatest economy in manufacture. Further, that the law needed amendment, but even the present law was not adequately enforced, as, except in London and in seven other towns, hardly any prosecutions took place. The L.C.C. sets a good example in this respect.

Coal Smoke Abatement Society, 25, Victoria Street, S.W. Founded in 1890 to take steps to enforce the observance of the restrictions imposed by Public Health Acts in respect of emission of smoke from factory and other chimneys. Employs inspectors to take observations of smoke nuisances, and works in harmony with local authorities. Has conducted various elaborate tests of grates, stoves, gas fires, and fuels aiming at diminution of smoke nuisance. Has started courses of instruction for training Stokers. Minimum subscription, 5s. per annum. President, Sir William Richmond, K.C.B., R.A.; Sec., L. W. Chubb. Office: 25, Victoria Street, Westminster.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Under the *Old Age Pension Act, 1908*, and the Rules and Regulations issued by the Treasury and the Local Government Board, State pensions are payable to persons over the age of 70 who fulfil certain conditions. The system applies to women, whether married or single, as well as to men. Full details of that Act and Regulations were given in the 1909 edition, but it may be convenient to refer here briefly to the more important points.

To be qualified for an Old Age Pension a person must be 70 years of age, must not have an income exceeding £31 10s. per annum, and must for the last 20 years before receiving the pension have been a British subject and a resident in the United Kingdom. "British Subject" means a person born in the United Kingdom, or of a British father, or who has taken out a Naturalisation certificate.

A person is disqualified for a pension while in receipt of Poor Law relief, or while detained in any asylum as a lunatic, or if convicted of any offence and ordered to be imprisoned without the option of a fine, during imprisonment and for 10 years after. He is also disqualified if he has habitually failed to work according to his ability, opportunity, and need for the maintenance of himself and those legally dependent upon him, unless he has made certain provision against sickness or unemployment.

The amount of pension payable to a person is calculated on his means, and is on the following scale:

5s. a week where the pensioner's means do not exceed £21 per annum.

4s. a week where his means exceed £21 but do not exceed £23 12s. 6d.

3s. where they exceed £23 12s. 6d. but do not exceed £26 5s.

2s. where they exceed £26 5s. but do not exceed £28 17s. 6d.

1s. where they exceed £28 17s. 6d. but do not exceed £31 10s.

To arrive at the amount of a person's "means" account must be taken of the income he is likely to receive during the succeeding year and of the yearly value of any advantage, benefit, or privilege enjoyed by him.

Where husband and wife are living together in the same house the means of either is to be taken as at least one-half of the total means of the couple, and not less than the actual means of that one. Thus in the case of a husband with £30 and a wife with £10, the means of the husband would be taken as £30 and that of the wife as £20.

A form of claim for a pension may be obtained at any Post Office in the United Kingdom, and when filled up by the claimant is to be delivered to the Postmaster of the Post Office where it is desired that the pension should be payable, or to the local pension officer.

All the claims come to the Pension Officer. This Officer is appointed by the Treasury, and is the Local Officer of Excise or the Supervisor of Inland Revenue. He investigates the claim and reports on it to the Pension Committee. This Committee, on receiving the claim with the pension officer's report, themselves investigate the claim and give their decision. Before they give a decision adverse to the claimant he is allowed an opportunity of attending before them and being heard in support of his claim. A claimant may appeal

to the Local Government Board when his claim has been rejected by the Pension Committee or when he has been allowed a lower rate of pension than he considers he is entitled to.

The Pension Committees are either the local pension committees (281 in number) appointed by the County Councils and the Councils of every Borough or Urban District with a population of 20,000, or sub-committees appointed by the local pension committee to act for specified districts; 1209 sub-committees have been appointed. Members of pension committees hold office, as a rule, for 3 years. They are not paid.

The expenses of pension committees are repaid by the Treasury. The cost of old age pensions are paid out of Imperial funds through the Post Office. The same system applies to Scotland and Ireland, and the Local Government Board for each of these countries is the appellate authority. At the end of 1908 the number of persons over 70 years of age in the United Kingdom was 1,262,632.

The first pensions were payable on Jan. 1st, 1909, and by March 31st, 1909, 837,831 claims had been received and 647,404 pensions had been granted. During the following financial year 173,370 additional claims were received.

Of the claims received up to March 31st, 1910, 166,812 were rejected. The grounds of rejection were as follows:

As being obviously invalid . . .	17,507
On account of age . . .	62,417
" " receipt of poor relief . . .	37,466
" " means . . .	41,471
" " other causes . . .	10,951

During the year ended March 31st, 1910, the deaths of 63,852 pensioners were reported.

The number of pensions in force on March 31st, 1910, was 699,352, distributed as follows:

Pensions of 5s.	638,147
" 4s.	22,870
" 3s.	22,230
" 2s.	10,536
" 1s.	5,500

The pensioners were distributed among the several countries as follows:

England and Wales	441,489
Scotland	76,889
Ireland	180,974

The estimated population of the three countries at the middle of 1909 was as follows:

England and Wales	35,756,615
Scotland	4,877,618
Ireland	4,374,158

It will be seen that the number of pensioners in England and Wales and Scotland is much less than that in Ireland compared with population.

The annual cost of the pensions in force on the date above mentioned was nearly £8,800,000. The removal of the poor-relief disqualification, as from Jan. 1st, 1911, will greatly increase the cost. Mr. Lloyd George in his Budget speech estimated the increase at £2,500,000 a year. He proposed that the local authorities should contribute the amount by which the rates will be relieved through the transfer of aged paupers from the rates to the pension list.

POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Report of the Poor Law Commission—The Labour Exchanges Act—Unemployment in 1909-10—Poor Law Statistics.

In Dec. 1905 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into: (1) The Poor Law; (2) Relief (outside the Poor Law) of Distress due to Unemployment. Voluminous reports (Majority and Minority) were issued in 1909. The Majority Report was signed by Lord George Hamilton, the Bishop of Ross, Sir H. Robinson, Sir S. Provis, Mr. F. H. Bentham, Dr. A. Downes, Rev. T. G. Gardiner, Mr. C. S. Loch, Mr. J. P. Macdougall, Mr. T. H. Nunn, Rev. L. R. Phelps, Prof. Smart, Mrs. Bosanquet, and Miss Octavia Hill; some signing with reservations. Summaries of both reports were given in the 1910 ANNUAL. As they are still the subject of keen controversy among those interested in social questions we reproduce their main features, giving first the views of the majority of the Commissioners.

The Poor Law.

The administration of the Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians) varies considerably in different districts. Though the work of many is satisfactory, yet, on the whole, popular election (especially in the towns) has failed to secure the right sort of men. "The root of the evil is the absence of any sufficient qualification in those who elect the Boards of Guardians, and in the Guardians themselves." The administrative areas should be enlarged so as to ensure more uniformity of treatment, and afford more opportunity of finding better administrators. Therefore the unit of administration should be the County or County Borough. And in each of these areas there should be a "Public Assistance Authority" nominated, as a Statutory Committee of the County or County Borough Council, as follows: (a) One-half by the Council from its own members, or otherwise; (b) the other half by the Council from outside, and to be experienced in such work. These Public Assistance Authorities would then appoint Public Assistance Committees in rural and urban districts, who would deal with applications subject to their supervision and dependent on them for funds. In London, the Public Assistance Authority should be a Statutory Committee of the London County Council—one-half nominated by the Council from its own members, or otherwise; one-quarter appointed by the Council from outside, and to be experienced in such work; and one-quarter nominated by the Local Government Board. Their subordinate Public Assistance Committees would include a proportion of persons nominated by the Metropolitan Borough Councils and by Voluntary Aid Committees.

"It is desirable for the Central Authority (the Local Government Board) to assume a more direct position of guidance and initiative in regard to the Local Authorities." And a stricter supervision of expenditure is necessary—especially for buildings erected by loan. On the other hand, the Central Authority ought to have power to compel the Local Authorities to provide sufficient institutions for their work. The head of the Department should be made a Secretary of State, while its general inspectors and auditors ought to have

special and more definite qualifications for their duties.

Public Assistance, in co-operation with Voluntary Aid, should aim at becoming both preventive and curative, by careful adaptation to individual needs. Instead of this, the general mixed workhouse is "too bad for the good and too good for the bad," because all sorts and conditions of paupers are aggregated there without any proper discrimination. What is requisite is a classification by institutions for the different kinds of inmates, with a periodic revision of all indoor cases. In this way, Indoor Relief would deter the "work-shy" without repelling the respectable poor. The aged should have separate accommodation and treatment—preferably in Small Homes. The able-bodied should have suitable work in special institutions; with restorative help for deserving cases, and with compulsory detention for habitual vagrants (known as "ins and outs"). The worst cases should be committed to Detention Colonies (under the Home Office).

Children should never be kept in workhouses. They should, instead, be sent to district schools or cottage homes, or else be boarded out. The latter seems the best method, provided there is careful inspection by women officers. There should also follow a system of supervision and record of children after leaving. The Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, requires reconsideration; for, if Public Assistance—as distinct from Voluntary Aid—is needed, it should come within the province of the Public Assistance Authorities.

Outdoor Relief is generally indiscriminate and unconditional; and then "inadequacy of relief tries to compensate inadequacy of knowledge." It is often a contributory cause of lowering wages, and in many respects becomes actually demoralising. Therefore, except in cases of urgency, it ought only to be given subject to strict inquiry and supervision—particularly with reference to home conditions, where children are concerned. But, when the need is real, the relief should be adequate.

Medical Relief.—Co-operation is required between the various institutions (Public and Voluntary), based upon a clear recognition of their respective functions. Poor Law Infirmarys have now become, in many instances, useful adjuncts to the Voluntary Hospitals; and the number of able-bodied persons using them has doubled in the last 16 years. At present, however, no definite line is drawn between these institutions; and hence arises constant conflict. The Public Assistance Authorities should appoint Medical Assistance Committees (with representatives of all the institutions). And medical assistance should be organised as much as possible on a provident basis, including a general system of provident dispensaries. But all necessitous persons ought to receive medical relief more easily than now, and without any disfranchisement.

Charities.—The Charity Commissioners, with an increased staff, should be under the Local Government Board, and have two divisions, for the supervision of (1) Endowed Charities,

without any limitation of income; and (2) **Voluntary Charities**, to be compulsorily registered if holding any property in land or houses. There should be, also, **Voluntary Aid Councils** (composed of Trustees of Endowed Charities, and members of registered Voluntary Charities, as well as others specially nominated), who would appoint **Voluntary Aid Committees** to act under their superintendence. And so "the great majority of cases will, it is hoped, pass, as it were, through the sieve of Voluntary Aid before they reach Public Assistance."

Relief of Distress due to Unemployment.

Although since 1834 there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the wage-earning classes as a whole, owing to higher wages and reduced cost of living, yet it appears that the position of the lower grades of unskilled labour in the large towns has become worse. Trade moves in cycles of good or bad times; but far more serious than the reduction of the general demand for labour due to this temporary cause is the problem of chronic under-employment, resulting from a constant surplus of casual labourers, which grows acute during any depression of trade. This huge mass of labourers, never regularly employed, "intensifies the evil of unemployment and renders nugatory all kinds of relief works." Present statistics are not sufficient to afford any accurate measure of the extent or duration of unemployment. It is evident, however, that the number of able-bodied persons, in urban districts, who apply for relief outside the Poor Law is much greater than the number of those applying to the Guardians; and that the chronically under-employed (or unemployed) consist of (a) casual labourers, (b) seasonal workers, and (c) the more or less unemployable. The registers of Distress Committees are, as a rule, avoided by the skilled workmen; and only about 20 per cent. of the applicants are of that class. Apart from trade depression, the latter are thrown out of work through various causes—including the Workmen's Compensation Act, which has increased the difficulty of getting new employment for men past a certain age or below a certain standard of efficiency. But, apparently, there is no foundation for the generalisation that women are displacing men in the general labour market. It is more often that the unemployment of men first drives women out to work; and, after that, these men are apt to give up looking for employment for themselves.

The Workhouse Labour Yard "test" fails to give any real help to the deserving workmen; while, through lax administration, it even encourages the kind of men who prefer short spells of work in return for the barest subsistence. And, when Charity comes to supplement the inadequate machinery of the Poor Law, the money subscribed impulsively, and distributed hurriedly, does more harm than good.

Municipal Relief Works were meant to assist regular workmen to "tide over" a period of unemployment; but men have been taken on more with regard to their necessities than to their fitness for the work, the regularity of their normal employment, or the prospect of the benefit being permanent. Consequently the lowest class of casual labourers have been attracted in crowds by the doles of work which

tend to become chronic. And such work, besides being inefficient and costly, is always likely to displace the municipal employees. So, referring to this method of assistance, it has to be pointed out that "destitution is a very good reason for giving relief, but not for giving work."

The Unemployed Workmen Act, 1906, by systematising relief works, has intensified their evils. Most of the applicants are, as before, the chronically under-employed (or unemployed) for whom the Act was not intended. For these reasons it should be discontinued. Still, the work of the Distress Committees "has been of great benefit educationally." Not only have some deserving men received timely help; but it has brought about valuable experiments in (1) Labour Colonies, (2) Labour Exchanges, and (3) Migration and Emigration. Such of their methods as are likely to be successful might in future be carried on more appropriately by other authorities.

Proposed Remedies for Unemployment.—In every district there should be four separate but co-operative organisations—two voluntary (Insurance and Aid Committees); two official (Labour Exchanges and the Public Assistance Authority). Insurance against unemployment should be effected through Trade Unions, or similar organisations, their funds being supplemented for this purpose by fixed grants from the State or Municipality. The Voluntary Aid Committees, whose object is to be essentially preventive, would give aid and advice, especially to the better class of workmen temporarily out of work. The National Labour Exchanges (worked by the Board of Trade, with a committee of employers, workmen, and representatives of the Local Authorities) would collect complete statistics as to unemployment; and, in particular, will improve the mobility of labour by a system based on supply and demand. The Public Assistance Authority would be the sole body responsible for the public relief of the able-bodied; any such assistance not to cause disfranchisement, unless lasting for three months or more in the qualifying year. Their guiding principles should be co-operation, discrimination, and restoration. According to the particular cases, the following methods of treatment will be applicable: (1) Home Assistance, or Partial Home Assistance; (2) Assistance in an Industrial or Agricultural Institution, or in a Labour Colony; with good-conduct pay on leaving; (3) Emigration; (4) Detention Colony (under the Home Office) for the worst cases. During a limited transitional period, before the above reforms can be arranged, the Local Authorities might submit to the Local Government Board schemes of works of public utility ready to be put into operation in times of exceptional distress; any necessary loans being obtained from the Public Works Loan Commissioners. And all such works are to be carried out on commercial lines, as regards the fitness of the men, the rates of wages, and otherwise.

To Diminish Intermittent Employment it must be borne in mind that casual labour is recruited from (a) those who prefer irregular work; (b) those who have failed in regular work; (c) agricultural labourers attracted by urban wages; (d) youths cast off from "blind-alley" occupations. This last class is the most fruitful source of casual labour, for 70 to 80 per cent. of boys leaving elementary schools enter occupations (mostly as messengers or van boys)

which offer relatively high wages and hardly any prospect. It is expected that Labour Exchanges will diminish classes (b) and (c); and as regards class (d) the following remedies may prove useful: (1) School age raised to 15 (except for those leaving to learn a skilled trade); (2) more practical education in the elementary schools, and improved facilities for technical training after leaving; (3) continuous physical drill; (4) advice from the Labour Exchanges as to suitable openings.

Government Departments should regularise their work so far as is practicable, and any irregular work they should put on the market when the demand for labour is slack. Private employers should do their utmost to "de-casualise labour": and "seasonal" workers should, whenever possible, combine two complementary trades. In giving effect to the above recommendations "our object must be not so much to abolish the casual trades as to diminish the surplus labour in them."

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The Minority Report, which was signed by the Rev. H. R. Wakefield, Mr. F. Chandler, Mr. G. Lansbury, and Mrs. Sidney Webb, was in general agreement with that of the majority as to the glaring defects in the present system, and the necessity for drastic reform in the administration both of Indoor and Outdoor Relief. The chief difference is that the Minority wish to "break up the Poor Law," and distribute the work of Public Assistance (except as regards the able-bodied poor) among the various existing Committees of the County and County Borough Councils, instead of creating new committees for that special purpose. That is to say, the Committees of Health, Pensions, and Education are to carry on a sort of crusade in "searching out" cases of destitution. Another, but minor, distinction is that, in their opinion, applications for outdoor relief should be dealt with not by the "many-headed" committees, but by specialised officers appointed by them.

With regard also to Relief of Distress due to Unemployment, there is general agreement as to the failure of present methods, both of the Poor Law and Municipal Authorities—and also, to a large extent, of the Distress Committees—in dealing with the relief of the able-bodied. And they, too, point out that "it is Chronic Under-employment which makes the task of the Distress Committees in dealing with the Unemployed of other types hopelessly impracticable." But the remedies which they recommend are of a more extreme nature. They hold that the Destitution Authorities should have nothing to do with the able-bodied; and certainly are not fitted to

exercise any powers of compulsory detention. Able-bodied Unemployment ought to be systematically and entirely dealt with by the National Government. So, though practically concurring with the majority as to the benefits and the shortcomings of the Unemployed Workmen Act, they express the contrary opinion that it is a step in the right direction and "should be continued until a more adequate scheme of dealing with the grave social problem of Unemployment, otherwise than under the Poor Law, has been placed upon the Statute Book." The scheme they propose is first, that the National Labour Market should be organised under a Ministry of Labour, with six Divisions (including one for Labour Exchanges, and one for Trade Insurance); next that, in order to "regularise" the national demand for labour, as far as practicable, the Government "should to the extent of at least £4,000,000 a year, arrange a portion of the ordinary work of each Department on a Ten Years' Programme," which (including special schemes of Afforestation, Coast Protection, and Land Reclamation) would be carried out "exclusively in the lean years of the Trade Cycle." For this purpose the most suitable labour should be taken on in the ordinary way and at standard rates.

There should be new legislation for the compulsory reduction of the hours of work of Railway, Tramway, and Omnibus Employees; for raising the age of child labour to 15; and for preventing persons under 18 being employed more than 30 hours per week, while compelling them to attend Trade Schools for 30 hours per week. Even then an "ultimate residuum" of the unemployed would still remain; and for them should be provided "full and honourable Maintenance under Training" (without any disfranchisement), with a view to ultimate self-support. And, as in the Majority Report, it is recognised that the worst cases should be committed to a Detention Colony.

"A DIFFERENCE OF FAR REACHING PRINCIPLE."

Lord George Hamilton, the Chairman of the Commission, in a Final Memorandum, pointed out that the two reports "practically condemn the same things . . . and both urge that in the new processes of treatment to be adopted, relief should be associated with a continuous attempt to strike at the sources and roots of pauperism and destitution. . . . It is upon the organisation and machinery which is to replace the existing system of administration and to give effect to the new policy and processes of treatment that the real difference has arisen." But, he added, "though apparently the difference is merely one of machinery, in reality it is one of far-reaching principle."

THE LABOUR EXCHANGES ACT.

The Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, enables the Board of Trade to collect and furnish information as to employers requiring workpeople, and workpeople seeking engagement or employment, and to authorise loans towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment has been found for them through a labour exchange. For the purposes of the Act, the whole country is divided into ten divisions, each with a divisional clearing-house, presided over by a divisional chief, and all co-ordinated with a national clearing-house in London. Distributed among

these ten divisions are 30 or 40 first-class labour exchanges in towns of 100,000 inhabitants and upwards, 45 second-class exchanges in towns between 50,000 and 100,000, and a number of sub-offices in smaller towns. A joint advisory committee is established in every principal centre, on which representatives of workmen and employers meet in equal numbers, under the chairmanship of an impartial permanent official. It is enacted that no person shall suffer any disqualification or be otherwise prejudiced on account of refusing to accept employment found for him through

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a labour exchange where the ground of refusal is that a trade dispute which affects his trade exists, or that the wages offered are lower than those current in the trade in the district where the employment is found. A penalty of £10 may be enforced against persons knowingly making false statements for the purpose of obtaining employment or procuring workpeople through a labour exchange. The Trade Union

Congress, which was held at Sheffield in Sept. 1910, passed a resolution to the effect that the Labour Exchanges, as at present managed, are proving prejudicial to the Trade Union Movement. The Parliamentary Committee were instructed to take steps to secure regulations designed to prevent the Exchanges from transacting business with any employers who do not observe the requirements of the Trade Unions.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1909-10.

A Parliamentary Paper [268] issued by the Local Government Board (Sept. 1910) shows that a very considerable decrease in the number of applicants for relief under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, was recorded in the year ended March 31st, 1910. The total number of applicants to **Distress Committees** was 127,066 (41,843 in London) as compared with 196,757 (49,239 in London) in 1908-9. And the number of those relieved was 81,749 as compared with 136,589 in 1908-9.

The following accounts show the receipts and expenditure of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London and of the Distress Committees in London and the provinces for the year ended March 1910:

Receipts.	£
From rates	68,069
From Parliamentary grant	146,835
Fruin repayments fur work done	12,895
From voluntary contributions	11,447
Other receipts	17,568
Total	£256,814

Expenditure.	£
Cost of work provided:	
On farm and labour colonics	35,815
Otherwise	165,991
Cost of Labour Exchanges and Employment Registers, and the collection of information	20,981
Expenditure in aid of Emigration or removal of persons to other areas	17,175
Other expenditure	32,709
Total	£273,671

Rather more than half of the above sums were received and expended by the London Body.

United States Statistics.

The New York State Department of Labour reported that in the first quarter of 1910 28,411 members of labour unions, or 7·3 per cent., were idle.

On March 31st, 1909, 62,851 unionists, or 16·1 per cent., were idle.

These were the lowest numbers since 1906.

THE ARMY OF PAUPERS.

The total number of paupers of all classes in England and Wales in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, 1910, was 942,837, or approximately 1 in 38, or 2·6 per cent. of the population. This was a decrease of 17,011 on the total for Jan. 1st, 1909. This number included 116,508 insane paupers. Of the ordinary paupers 222,827 were men, 332,604 women, and 254,411 children under 16. The total number of indoor paupers was 306,315, while the number of those receiving outdoor relief was 544,450. Of the pauper children about one-quarter were relieved in workhouses, Poor Law schools, and other institutions. The total number of paupers on Jan. 1st, 1909, was actually higher than in any of the previous 25 years, but the proportion of pauperism to the total population has shown a decline since 1872, when the total was 4·3 per cent. of the population. The number of able-bodied paupers in 1910 was 134,868, a decrease of 3,200 on 1909.

The preceding table shows the total number of paupers in England and Wales, and the total number of indoor and outdoor paupers (omitting casual and insane paupers) during the last 10 years on Jan. 1st in each year.

The following table shows the relative pauperism of urban and rural districts on Jan. 1st in the three years 1901, 1905, and 1910. The figures given show the rate of pauperism per 1000 of estimated population:—

Year.	Indoor* Paupers.	Outdoor* Paupers.	Total.†	Rate per 1000 of Population.
1901 .	198,095	495,430	801,347	24·8
1902 .	209,280	504,104	824,627	25·3
1903 .	217,319	514,206	847,480	25·7
1904 .	226,476	523,338	869,128	26·0
1905 .	238,316	579,613	932,267	27·6
1906 .	244,564	557,504	926,741	27·1
1907 .	248,945	547,099	920,838	26·7
1908 .	252,618	547,021	928,671	26·6
1909 .	266,366	563,790	959,848	27·2
1910 .	270,655	539,187	942,837	26·4

	1901.	1905.	1910.
Unions wholly urban:			
London unions	27·4	31·8	30·3
Other unions	21·9	26·0	24·7
Unions partly urban:			
Unions three-fourths urban	20·6	23·7	23·0
Other unions	29·2	30·1	28·8
Unions wholly rural	32·2	33·2	31·7
England and Wales	24·8	27·6	26·4

The number of casual paupers, or vagrants relieved in the casual wards of the workhouses, on Jan. 1st in the last 10 years is as follows:—

1901	6,795	1906	9,708
1902	7,840	1907	8,346
1903	8,266	1908	10,436
1904	8,519	1909	9,747
1905	9,768	1910	10,249

* Excluding casual and insane. † All classes.

The total expenditure on the relief of the poor in England and Wales for the year ended Lady Day, 1909 (other than expenditure defrayed out of loans), was £14,717,098, a larger sum than that recorded in any previous year. It represented an average charge of 8s. 2½d. per head on the estimated population. In

London the expenditure came to £3,831,395, and the total cost per pauper was £26 8s. 1¾d., as compared with £14 os. 7½d. outside London. The total cost per pauper for the year in question was £15 19s. 7¼d., the average cost of each indoor pauper being £27 14s. 10¾d., and of each outdoor pauper, £7 2s. 6¾d.

FORESTRY AND AFFORESTATION.

The report of the Royal Commission on Coast Erosion, the Reclamation of Tidal Lands, and Afforestation, which was issued in 1909 (Cd. 4460, price 6d.), stated that the relationship of this country to forestry is peculiar, in so far as it contains a relatively smaller area of land under trees than any country in Europe. As a consequence we have become almost entirely dependent upon foreign supplies of timber for structural purposes. Our imports, including wood-pulp, reach, for 1907, a value of £32,326,117. This total includes teak, mahogany, furniture and cabinet ware, and "unenumerated," to a value of £3,663,048, most of which cannot be grown in this country; but, *per contra*, it does not include willow rods, bark and other tanning substances, wood-pulp board, rosin, and similar material, much of which is produced in temperate climates. Taking the more important classes of timber that we import from Russia, Scandinavia, Germany, France, Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands, Canada, and Newfoundland, the Board of Trade Returns show that in 1907 we received from these countries 8,513,937 loads, valued at £20,127,943. The climate of these countries is of the same general character as our own, and the trees that are indigenous there can all thrive in this country. Apart from the question whether we could spare the ground to produce this volume of timber, it is interesting to note that, on the assumption of an annual growth per acre of one ton or one load, it would take 9,000,000 acres of forest, wooded on a definite rotation, in addition to what we already possess, to yield the above-named quantity. The Commissioners estimated at a maximum of 9,000,000 acres the amount of land suitable for afforestation in the United Kingdom, but not now under timber. They pointed out, however, that the best rotation to secure a sustained timber yield required an annual afforestation of 150,000 acres.

The Scheme and its Cost.

They believed that the scheme which they proposed would afford temporary employment annually to 18,000 men during the winter months. Further, an almost equal number would indirectly derive employment in the incidental and subsidiary occupations connected with forestry. This figure might be increased in any year to meet exceptional pressure of unemployment. Permanent employment would be afforded to one man per 100 acres afforested, rising to 90,000 men when the whole area had been dealt with. The employment connected with subsidiary industries, *i.e.* conversion and manipulation, etc., of the timber crop, would afford occupation for a still larger population. The Commissioners held that any scheme of national afforestation

should be on an economic basis. They estimated that there were sufficient unemployed persons willing to submit to, and able to satisfy, ordinary labour tests, who could advantageously be employed without a period of special training. They maintained that afforestation represented a productive investment, and should be financed by a loan. The annual sum required for the full scheme would be £2,000,000. The interest on the loan should be defrayed out of taxation. The net deficit would be £90,000 in the first year, and would rise progressively to £3,131,250 in the fortieth year, after which period a forest becomes more than self-supporting. After 80 years the net revenue from the forest, at present prices—which promise to be materially enhanced—should be £17,500,000. This represents 3½ per cent. on the net cost calculated at accumulated compound interest of 3 per cent. Looked at from another point of view, the State would then be in possession of property worth £562,000,000, or about £107,000,000 in excess of the total cost involved in its creation, calculated at 3 per cent. compound interest. The afforestation scheme should be entrusted to a special Board of Commissioners. In default of purchase by agreement, land to be acquired if necessary under compulsory powers. The acquisition of grazing areas for silviculture might necessitate a modification of the existing agricultural system on certain farms. There was no reason to suppose that the remaining lowland areas on such farms could not either be adapted to other forms of agriculture or could not, in many cases, be profitably utilised for small holdings. The acquisition of grazing areas, private or common, should present no difficulty which could not be satisfied by arbitration and reasonable compensation. The Commissioners incidentally pointed out that afforestation creates a new industry, it does not compete with private enterprise. The conversion of comparatively unprofitable lands into forest enhances the productivity of the adjacent areas and should promote the development of the small holdings movement.

The Risks of Fire and Storm.

One of the Commissioners, Mr. A. Stanley Wilson, M.P., signed the Report subject to a reservation that insufficient allowance had been made in the estimates of the scheme for the cost involved in the utilisation of unemployed labour; and the risks which may be anticipated, if the forest areas of the United Kingdom be extended, from fires, pests, snow-storms, gales, etc. He was of opinion that the question of afforestation ought to stand on its own merits, entirely apart from the unemployed problem; but that the indirect, as well as the direct, advantages of afforestation were

so evident that the State would act wisely in promoting a scheme on a generous scale, provided always that sylviculture proper be not sacrificed for ulterior objects, and that the Forest Commissioners be instructed to proceed with prudence and circumspection.

A Comparison with other Countries.

Mr. Lloyd George, in referring to the question in his Budget speech in 1909, quoted some interesting figures relative to the comparative extent of afforestation in this and other countries. He said: "In Germany, out of a total area of 133,000,000 acres, 34,000,000, or nearly 26 per cent., are wooded; in France, out of 130,000,000 acres, 17 per cent.; even in a small and densely-populated country such as Belgium, 1,260,000 acres are wooded, or 17 per cent. In the United Kingdom, on the other hand, out of 77,000,000 acres, only 3,000,000, or 4 per cent., are under wood. Sir Herbert Maxwell, who has made a study of this question for a good many years, and whose moderation of statement is beyond challenge, estimates that, in 1906, '£8,000,000 were paid annually in salaries for the administration, formation, and preservation of German forests, representing the maintenance of about 200,000 families, or about 1,000,000 souls; and that in working up the raw material yielded by the forests wages were earned annually to the amount of 30,000,000 sterling, maintaining about 600,000 families, or 3,000,000 souls.' The number of people directly employed in forest work in this country is only 16,000. And yet the soil and the climate of this country are just as well adapted for the growth of marketable trees as that of the States of Germany."

Attitude of the Government.

Referring to the report of the Royal Commission, Mr. Lloyd George continued: "The systematic operation which the Commission recommend is a gigantic one, and, before the Government can commit themselves to it in all its details, it will require very careful consideration by a body of experts skilled in forestry. I am informed by men whom I have consulted, and whose opinion on this subject I highly value, that there is a good deal of preliminary work which ought to be undertaken in this country before the Government could safely begin planting on the large scale indicated in that report. I am told that experiments ought to be made, so as to test thoroughly the varying conditions of climate and soil and the best kind of trees and methods of planting to meet those variations. I am also told that we cannot command the services in this country of a sufficient number of skilled foresters to direct planting. I am advised, and personally I am disposed to accept that counsel as the advice of prudence, that the greater haste in this matter will mean the less speed, and that to rush into planting on a huge scale, without first of all making the necessary experiments, organising a trained body of foresters and taking all other essential steps to secure success when you advance, would be to court disaster, which might discourage all future attempts."

The attainment of these preliminary steps was one of the objects of the Development Act (see p. 312).

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests are Lord Carrington, Sir E. Stafford Howard, K.C.B., and G. G. Leveson-Gower. Office: Whitehall Place, S.W.

Facilities for Forestry Instruction.

In Jan. 1904 the Commissioners of Woods and Forests established a School of Forestry in the Forest of Dean, at Parkend. The school is for working youths and men only, between the ages of 20 and 25. The course of instruction extends over 2 years, beginning in November each year, and only 10 students can be admitted each year, preference being given to young men in the Crown employ. Students are paid 15s. a week. The subjects taught include sylviculture, the protection and management of woodlands, preparation of plans, measurement of timber, felled and standing, forest botany, surveying, and accounts. Applications for admission should be sent to V. F. Leese, Esq., Deputy Surveyor of the Forest of Dean, Whitehead Park, Parkend, near Lydney, Gloucestershire.

A complete course of instruction in scientific and practical forestry is given at Oxford University, which grants a diploma in forestry to successful students. The instructors are Sir Wm. Schlich (Professor), and W. R. Fisher (Assistant Professor of Forestry). The course is recognised by the Secretary of State for India.

A Reader in Forestry, Dr. A. Henry, was appointed for a period of five years by the University of Cambridge in 1907. A diploma in forestry is now granted, after a course of instruction for two years in theoretical and practical forestry.

The University College of North Wales, Bangor, and Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, offer special advantages as centres of instruction in forestry. There is a school for woodmen at Newcastle. Forestry branches have been added to the Agricultural Colleges at Cirencester and Wye. Forestry instruction is also given at Edinburgh University, and there are lectureships at the three Scottish colleges of agriculture.

The Royal English Arboricultural Society has a membership of over 1100, representing the landowners, land agents, and foresters of the United Kingdom. President, E. R. Pratt. Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Davidson, Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society (instituted 1854). Any person interested in forestry and desirous of promoting the objects of the Society is eligible for election as a member. Secretary and Treasurer, Robert Galloway, S.S.C. Offices, 19, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

Irish Forestry Society, formed in 1902, to advance Scientific and Practical Forestry in Ireland. President, Lord Castletown; Sec., A. H. Walkey, 12, College Green, Dublin.

The Midland Reafforestation Association, of which Sir Oliver Lodge is president, aims at planting waste places in the Midlands, and especially pit mounds in the "Black Country," where it is estimated that 14,000 out of 30,000 acres of waste could be profitably afforested. At Bloxwich and Old Hill the Association owns model plantations of about 2 acres each, and it has formed in all 19 plantations with an area of about 70 acres. Secretary, P. E. Martineau, 55, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

EMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS.

The Board of Trade publishes annually statistics as to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom. The figures given necessarily cover not merely the emigration movement strictly so called, but the passenger movement inwards and outwards, from and to European and non-European countries.

Passengers to and from European Countries.

The following table shows the movement of passengers of all nationalities to and from the Continent so far as reported to the Board of Trade:—

Year.	To or from Europe.		
	Inward.	Outward.	Balance Inward.
1899 . .	666,230	609,570	56,660
1901 . .	702,555	613,843	88,712
1902 . .	773,624	636,311	137,313
1903 . .	814,441	699,901	114,540
1904 . .	802,949	718,560	84,389
1905 . .	850,563	742,830	107,733
1906 . .	932,340	798,141	134,199
1907 . .	949,379	835,994	113,385
1908 . .	1,002,110	1,026,377	24,267*
1909 . .	1,045,501	951,238	94,263

* Balance outward.

Up to the end of 1907 the only information available as to the total passenger movement between the United Kingdom and the Continent was derived from voluntary returns, which were incomplete in various ways, furnished by the various shipping and railway companies, etc., carrying such passengers. Since Jan. 1st, 1908, statutory returns have been obtained by the Board of Trade under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, showing the total number of passengers carried from the United Kingdom to the Continent, and from the Continent to the United Kingdom. Hence the figures for 1908 and 1909, being based on complete returns as required by statute, are not strictly comparable with those given for the earlier years. The figures include a number of passengers travelling to and from the United Kingdom on business or pleasure who are recorded as passengers both outward and inward (though not necessarily in the same year), and also emigrants from European countries who pass through the United Kingdom on their way to countries out of Europe. Were it possible to eliminate all such passengers, the remaining outward passengers would represent the actual emigrants leaving the United Kingdom to establish a permanent residence elsewhere, and the remaining inward passengers would represent actual immigrants arriving in the United Kingdom for the purpose of permanent residence here. Among passengers of British nationality the number of the latter class is believed to be small, while the balance of the in-and-out passenger movement is also likely to be small, so that the excess of outward over inward passengers of British nationality may be taken to represent roughly the number of actual emigrants from the United Kingdom.

Passengers to and from non-European Countries.

The following table shows the total numbers of inward and outward passengers of all classes and nationalities, and the excess of outward over inward passengers, to and from non-European countries:—

Year.	To or from non-European Countries.		
	Outward.	Inward.	Balance Outward.
1899 . .	240,696	162,111	78,585
1901 . .	302,575	165,018	137,557
1902 . .	386,779	170,874	215,905
1903 . .	449,006	199,685	249,321
1904 . .	453,877	241,896	211,981
1905 . .	459,662	205,193	254,469
1906 . .	557,737	230,165	327,572
1907 . .	634,949	293,643	341,316
1908 . .	386,411	342,922	43,489
1909 . .	474,378	261,325	213,053

In 1909 the net balance outward of passengers of British nationality was 139,693; the balance outward to British North America being 52,378; to Australia and New Zealand 25,202; and to the United States 56,377. There was a balance outward to British South Africa of 2478 persons, and of 3258 to other destinations. The net balance outward to all British possessions was 81,722, or 59 per cent. of the total; and to foreign countries 57,971, or 41 per cent. In the ten years 1897-1899 these proportions were 28 per cent. to British possessions and 72 per cent. to foreign countries, and in the ten years 1900-1909, of the net outward balance of British subjects, 53 per cent. were accounted for in the outward balance to British possessions and 47 per cent. in the balance to foreign countries. Mr. Askwith remarks in his report that although these figures of balances of the direct passenger movement do not afford a reliable measure of the distribution of the stream of emigrants, a change so marked as is indicated by the increased percentage to British possessions cannot but be regarded as significant.

With regard to passengers of British nationality, the following table shows the number who travelled third class to or from British North America, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States respectively. The numbers are as follows:

	Third-class Passengers.	
	Outward from U.K.	Inward to U.K.
British North America . .	44,199	14,363
Australia	22,561	6,458
New Zealand	8,670	1,451
U.S.A.	54,540	25,345

Alien Immigration.

Full details of the Aliens Act 1905 were given in the 1906 edition.

According to the 1901 census the total alien population of the United Kingdom was 286,925 in 1901, as compared with 219,523 in 1891, which represents an average annual increase of 6740. The percentage of aliens to the total population is

'69 per cent., as compared with 1'38 per cent. in Germany, and 2'66 in France.

The 4th annual report of H.M. Inspector under the Aliens Act, 1905, gives full returns as to the alien passenger traffic for the year 1909. The total number who landed in the United Kingdom was:

From Europe and the Mediterranean	422,548
„ Outside „ „ „	112,257
	534,805

The number who embarked was:

To Europe and the Mediterranean	338,960
„ Outside „ „ „	185,617
	524,577

The arrivals therefore exceeded the departures by 10,228

The traffic inwards included 9,380 seamen, of whom 6142 were under contract to join ships in British waters. These would, therefore, not be included in the returns of outward passengers; and probably a very large proportion of the remaining seamen were in the same case. On the other hand, the outward passenger returns undoubtedly included a number of alien seamen and cattlemen not shown on any inward passenger list. The number of immigrants who might be presumed to have come to the United Kingdom in 1909 with the intention of staying for some time was about 7000.

There were 1347 persons to whom leave to land was finally refused, to 806 on the ground of want of means, and to 451 on medical grounds. An Appendix to the Report shows that in 1909 8826 aliens, including 2265 British-born children of aliens, were granted poor relief in London, 2231 in Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield, and 434 in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Govan, and Leith—a total of 11,511 (including 4955 children), as compared with 11,332 in 1908.

Naturalised Aliens.

The number of aliens who took out certificates of naturalisation as British subjects in 1909 was 874, of whom 321 were Germans and 242 were Russians.

Aliens and Crime.

From a "Statement with regard to the expulsion of Aliens," issued by the Home Office in May 1910, it appears that the alien prison population reached its highest point in 1904, having increased (with small fluctuations in the years 1895 and 1899) ever since 1893—the first year for which figures are available—and at a greater rate than the total prison population. In that year (1904) the aliens numbered 4396, or 2'22 per cent. of all the convicted prisoners received into prisons. By 1907 (the second year of the operation of the Act) the number of aliens had dropped by 36'33 per cent. to 2799, and though the total convicted prisoners had also decreased (by 11'93 per cent.), the proportion of aliens to the whole had fallen to 1'60 per cent. In 1908 there was an increase of 10,077 in the total number of convicted prisoners, and this was reflected in a slightly more than proportional increase in the number of aliens, which exceeded that of 1907 by 200. This slight check in the decline of alien prisoners was more than recouped in the year 1909 when, with a decrease of 1888 or 1'02 per cent. in the

total number of convicted prisoners, the aliens among them decreased by 670 or 22'34 per cent. and numbered only 2329, being the lowest total since 1897.

During the year 1909 the question of expulsion was determined in 486 cases. This total includes cases recommended in 1906, 1907, and 1908 in which the sentences ran on into 1909, as well as fresh cases recommended in 1909. Expulsion orders were in due course made in 467 cases. Of these 323 belonged to the Metropolis; 99 came from the rest of England and Wales; 41 from Scotland; and 4 from Ireland.

The Emigrants' Information Office was established in 1886 to supply intending emigrants with information respecting emigration, chiefly to the British Colonies, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. The classes most required in the Colonies are generally farm labourers and others connected with the land, female domestic servants, farmers with some capital, and, to a limited extent, competent mechanics and miners with a little money. New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, and Natal give assisted or reduced passages to certain classes of emigrants to a limited extent. Printed particulars, which are revised quarterly, are exhibited at every post-office, and at more than 1200 labour exchanges, public libraries, urban district councils, and institutions; and free circulars and cheap handbooks on all the principal Colonies, and some foreign countries, with maps and full details, can be obtained post free, or on personal application, from the Chief Clerk, at 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. A monthly supplement also as to the demand for labour in the Colonies is issued free. A professional handbook, price 3d., is issued for barristers, solicitors, medical men, police, chemists, surveyors, teachers, nurses, railway-men, etc. Editor of Publications, Walter B. Paton, M.A. Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones.

Church Emigration Society. Founded 1886. The Society collects information for the use of emigrants, arranges for their passages, in certain cases assists them with money, and through its representatives abroad promotes the welfare of emigrant members of the Church of England at their destination. Hon. Secretaries, Miss Mary K. Grimes and the Rev. E. de M. Rudolf, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

The East End Emigration Fund. Secretary, Robert Culver; Office, 34, Newark Street, Stepney, E.

Self-Help Emigration Society, for benefiting the underpaid and unemployed in Great Britain, by assisting applicants whose character and fitness are assured to emigrate. Introductions are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Africa, and work is usually provided for the emigrants on their arrival. During twenty-five years ending 1909 10,534 persons have been thus located. A large proportion of the cost has been contributed by the emigrants and their friends. In 1909 the emigrants assisted numbered 200. The income of the Society was £1873. Secretary, Edward Clason Gates. Office, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

ALCOHOL AND INEBRIETY.

LICENSED PREMISES.

The total number of licensed premises in England and Wales on Jan. 1st, 1910, was (as nearly as the latest available statistics show) 116,906, as compared with 113,722 on Jan. 1st, 1909, and 124,883 on Jan. 1st, 1905, when the Licensing Act of 1904 began to operate. The licences existing at the commencement of 1910 may be classified thus:

Full Victuallers'	64,174
Beerhouses	27,660*
Refreshment Houses	743
Off Licences—Shops, etc.	13,511
„ Beerhouses, etc.	10,008
Total	116,906

* 23,880 were known to be “ante-1860.”

The net reduction during 1909 of 1726 in the number of licensed premises was effected thus:

	“On” Licences.	“Off” Licences.	Total.
Extinguished by compensation	1291	—	1291
Renewal refused without compensation	35	102	137
Renewal unapplied for	192	296	488
	1518	398	1916
New licences granted	50	140	190
Net reduction	1468	258	1726

Compensation Proceedings during 1909.

Besides the 1291 licences enumerated in the table, two others were extinguished by the machinery of the Act but without actual money payment. A further 587 had been provisionally refused renewal by the Justices, but the compensation money had not been paid by the end of the year. A notable feature was that for the first time there was a drop in the average amount of compensation paid. For full victuallers' licences the average cost was £914 as against £1,116 in 1908; while for beerhouses the average fell from £926 to £840. The average annual value of the alehouses suppressed did not exceed £40 nor that of beer-houses £35; and there were indications that the compensation authorities exercised greater care in selecting for extinction the less valuable properties. They have still the opportunity of selecting from 37,000 alehouses whose annual value is estimated at less than £50, and from 23,000 beerhouses of estimated annual value of less than £40. The individual prices paid and the activity of the compensating authorities vary very much in the several areas. Cambridgeshire maintains its record by paying only an average price of £209; in the city of London the average price paid was £2,216; and in West Ham three licences cost together £10,750.

There were no proceedings in 23 of the 142 compensation areas. All except five, however, imposed charges for the purpose of raising funds. Brighton and Blackpool have never done so. Bradford and East Sussex had considerable balances in hand. Bournemouth suspended action. When charges were imposed, the maximum was adopted in all save 13 cases.

The total amount paid in compensation during 1909 was:

On account of renewals refused	£	s. d.
in 1909	615,002	1 11
On account of renewals refused before 1909	516,741	0 8
Total	£1,131,743	2 7

Of this sum there was paid:

	£	s. d.
To the licensees	126,612	0 2
To other parties	1,005,131	2 5
Total	£1,131,743	2 7

In the five years 1905-9 a total sum of £5,323,515 was received by the Compensation Authorities, and a total of £4,687,195 was paid out in compensation for 5349 licences. There remained on Dec. 31st, 1909, an aggregate balance in the several funds of £592,958, subject to claims in respect of 624 licences, which, though refused, had not been paid off at the end of the year. The distribution of this balance between the funds is very unequal, some having hardly any, while others have apparently more than they will need for some time.

Restrictions on New Licences.

With the exception of five refreshment houses (to which the provisions of the Act of 1904 do not apply), all the new on-licences granted in 1909 were subjected to special conditions to secure the monopoly value. In four cases Sunday closing was required; in another Sunday opening was restricted to 2½ hours, and the week-day hours were also restricted; it was a common provision for the use of the premises to be limited to purely restaurant purposes, and for public bars to be prohibited. Twelve licences granted for special “terms” of years expired and were renewed under similar conditions. During 1909 13 “on” and 13 “off” licences were removed to other premises. The number is the smallest on record.

Clubs, etc.

More clubs were registered during 1909 than in any previous year, and although 64 were struck off, the (approximate) net increase was 342, bringing the total up to 7,665. Clubs have increased by more than 20 per cent. since 1904 as against an estimated increase in the population of less than 6 per cent. For every fourth or fifth licence suppressed a club is apparently established. There are now 2½ registered clubs per 10,000 of the population. During the year 33 convictions were recorded for offences in connection with registered clubs, and five in connection with unregistered clubs.

Wine and Spirit Dealers' retail licences are not subject to the discretion of the Justices. On Jan. 1st, 1909, there were 1259 such licences, as compared with 1372 a year earlier.

Proceedings against Licensed Persons.

The total number of proceedings in 1909 against licensed persons for offences against the Intoxicating Liquor laws was 1838, but the convictions numbered only 1038. For permitting drunkenness or selling to drunken persons there were

560 convictions. From 1895 (when there were 661) the number of these convictions rose steadily till 1903 (when there were 1200). Since then they have equally steadily declined. During the nine months after its provisions came into force there were 26 convictions under the Children Act of 1908.

Drunkenness.

Since 1905 there has been a remarkable and annual decrease in the number of convictions for drunkenness, so that the proportion of such convictions has fallen from 60·66 per 10,000 of the estimated population to 47·41. During 1909 greatly increased duties on spirits became payable under the Budget, and it is noteworthy that the number of convictions for drunkenness diminished more rapidly than ever before. They totalled 169,518, as against 187,803 in 1908. The downward tendency was not quite general, for the number of convictions increased in Bootle, Warrington, Dudley, Norwich, and Birmingham, as well as in ten county divisions. In the metropolitan area, on the other hand, and in seven large towns the decrease was very marked. Deductions are complicated by the diversity of attitude on the part of the local benches of magistrates. In Cardiff, for example, only 27·77 of the charges brought resulted in convictions; in neighbouring Merthyr 96·87 was the proportion. A Lincolnshire division gave the very high proportion of 99·81, while

Stockport's was no more than 74·71. Allowing for these variations, the fall in the number of convictions is sufficiently general to excite comment, especially as the figures have dropped most conspicuously in some of the towns where they were previously highest. As between 1909 and 1908 the number of county boroughs showing more than 50 convictions per 10,000 persons decreased from 31 to 25, of those with more than 100 from 9 to 8; and of those with more than 200 from 3 to 1 only, London City.

The number of persons convicted as distinct from convictions was 150,040, showing that 12·49 per cent. were convicted at least twice in the year. Excluding the Metropolitan Police District, for which the necessary statistics are not available, 41,387 or 37·57 per cent. were known to have been once previously convicted; 28,549 had from 1 to 5 convictions; 12,497 from 6 to 50; 296 from 51 to 100; and 45 over 100. In recent years the proportion of those previously convicted to fresh offenders has increased. Among the women it is now as high as 50·49 per cent., while men reach 35·26 per cent. There were 2965 persons convicted thrice within twelve months, and qualified therefore in that particular for inebriate reformatories. But not all came within the definition of "habitual drunkards," and only 58 males and 207 females were actually so committed. During the year 80 men and 151 women were placed on the Black List.

NATIONAL DRINK BILL, 1909.

During a number of years the late Mr. William Hoyle contributed to the *Times* an annual letter setting forth the national consumption and cost of intoxicating liquors in the preceding year. After his death in '85 these annual letters were continued by Dr. Dawson Burns. Dr. Burns died in 1909, and the task was then undertaken by Mr. George B. Wilson. Mr. Wilson estimates the total expenditure of the United Kingdom on alcoholic liquors during 1909 at £155,162,485, as compared with £161,060,482 in 1908. "There has, therefore," he says, "been a decrease in expenditure of £5,897,997. On spirits the decrease was £4,800,000, with a decrease in consumption of 7,022,775 gallons. On beer the decrease was £1,186,000, with a

decrease in consumption of 645,396 barrels. On wines, on the other hand, there has been an increase of £93,000, with an increase in consumption of 103,744 gallons. If there had been no increase in prices, the reduction on the total expenditure would have been £11,147,997. In 1909 the average expenditure per head was £3 8s. 11½d., and per family of five persons £17 4s. 9½d., compared with £3 12s. 3½d. per head and £18 1s. 6½d. per family in 1908. These figures are, of course, no real indication of what was spent by the adult population which actually consumed the liquor. It is estimated that this class numbers about 55 per cent. of the total population, so that on this basis the *per capita* expenditure is approximately £6 5s."

THE PUBLIC-HOUSE TRUST MOVEMENT.

During the last ten years attempts have been made, in different parts of Great Britain, to get public-houses under public management by means of Public-house Trust Companies. Whilst recognising that public-houses are a public necessity, the object is to eliminate, as far as possible, the element of private profit from the retail trade of intoxicating liquors; to secure a strict enforcement of the regulative provisions of the existing licensing law; to maintain the public-houses acquired not as mere drinking saloons, but as refreshment houses so far as local conditions will permit; to limit the shareholders' dividends to 5 per cent., and to pay all profits (over and above depreciation, reserve, and dividend) to trustees for public purposes. In order to remove all

temptation to the manager to push the sale of intoxicants, he is paid a fixed salary, and is allowed no profit whatever on the sale of alcoholic drinks, but is allowed a profit on all trade in food and non-alcoholics. Tea, coffee, and other temperance drinks, and food, are made readily accessible at the bars, and are served promptly. To Earl Grey and the Bishop of Chester is due the credit of having originated the movement. There are now 36 Trust Companies in the United Kingdom—30 in England and Wales, 1 in Ireland, and 5 in Scotland. There are about 270 houses now under trust management, and a large number will be offered for trust management on the expiration of the existing leases. Secretary, Mr. Hugh A. Paget. Office, 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AGAINST ALCOHOL.

An International Anti-Alcohol Congress has been held biennially during the past twenty years in various European towns, and met in London July 1909. Delegates were present

from nearly every country in the world. The Congress will be held in 1911 at The Hague. The official address of the Permanent Committee is Paternoster House, Paternoster Row, E.C.

THE TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES.

An inebriate has been defined as a person who habitually takes or uses any intoxicating thing or things, and while under the influence of such thing or things, or in consequence of the effects thereof, is (a) dangerous to himself or others, or (b) a cause of harm or serious annoyance to his family or others, or (c) incapable of managing himself or his affairs, or of ordinary proper conduct.

In an interesting introduction to his annual report [Cd. 5044, price 4½d.], published in 1910, on the working of the Inebriates Acts, Dr. R. Welsh Branthwaite points out the need of special legislation for the control of this class of unfortunates. "Those of us [he says] who have occasion to mix with the workers of to-day in busy centres cannot fail to observe the improvement in the general drinking habits of the nation, as evidenced by the substitution of unlicensed eating-houses for licensed ones, and by the frequent absence of intoxicating liquor from tables in licensed restaurants and clubs. Drunkenness in private life is now anathema, and the man who cannot control himself becomes more or less an outcast from good society. 'Treating,' as an adjunct to commercial transactions, is less prevalent than it used to be, and many minor inducements to excessive drinking have fallen into disrepute.

"But, notwithstanding this acknowledged improvement in the general drinking habits of the nation, it is by no means clear that any real advance has been made towards the suppression of habitual drunkenness—the form of drunkenness that gave rise to temperance work, the form that causes all the real misery, and matters most. The drunkenness that has been rendered less common is the occasional vicious excess of the man who can remain sober if he will, such excess being now the reverse of fashionable. Although the capable, thinking man has become more moderate, or has turned into a teetotalter, there is every reason to believe that the 'thoughtless incapable' who is an habitual drunkard has remained practically unaffected. In the old days the dividing line between wilful excess and habitual drunkenness was masked by the prevalence of the former; it is now more clearly defined by a marked diminution in wilful drunkenness, and the consequent separation of the population into those who are strictly moderate drinkers, or teetotalters, on the one hand, and those who are habitually drunken on the other. The large majority of the population are now moderate drinkers who never get drunk, or teetotalters—a fact which is apt to engender a feeling of overweening satisfaction until we look below the surface and take note of that small army of habitual drunkards who are hidden out of sight in better class life, or, in lower class, lost in the obscurity of slums, prisons, and workhouses.

"In times gone by the habitual inebriate was constantly in evidence in the streets, in public houses, and in private life. He was allowed freedom to roam about and display his peculiarity, being treated with the same toleration as the village idiot, or harmless lunatic; when he became too great a nuisance he was put still more in evidence by public chastisement in pillory or stocks. In other words, every drunkard was then known and seen. To-day the habitual drunkard in a well-to-do private family is relegated to the skeleton cup-

board, and prevented, so far as is possible, from publicly exhibiting his failing. Pauper drunkards hide themselves in workhouses, shelters, or charitable colonies, the only places where they can get food; or, when they become sufficiently insane, are immured in asylums. The man who appears drunk in a public house, drunk and disorderly in the street, or who commits a criminal offence through drunkenness, is hurried to the police cell, ultimately to prison. As a consequence of all this, the ordinary individual sees little or nothing of the habitual drunkards of to-day, and is apt to believe that but few exist.

"It remained for some persons who were intimately associated with these hidden drunkards, some 30 or 40 years ago, to point out how plentiful they were, how little they had been affected by orthodox temperance efforts in the past, and how meagre was the evidence that any decrease in their prevalence would be likely to result from the steady exercise of such energy in the future. Also, how necessary it was that some curative or restraining power should exist capable of direct application to drunkards themselves, so that their species-propagation might be interfered with, and their power of causing misery crippled. These pioneers demanded something applicable to inebriates more powerful than mere temperance teaching; something sterner and more physical, something that would make them reform, or, failing reform, that would ensure their detention and care for the benefit of the community."

The Habitual Drunkards Act, '79, provided for the detention in retreats of those inebriates only who chose to surrender their liberty of their own free will. The Inebriates Acts, '98 and '99, made compulsion legal in the case of such drunkards as by repeated drunkenness in public or by crime brought themselves within reach of legal procedure. The Licensing Act, 1902, gave power to commit a wife who was an habitual drunkard to a retreat.

Recommendations of the Departmental Committee.

In April 1908 the Home Secretary appointed a Departmental Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir J. Dickson-Poynder, Bart., M.P. (now Lord Islington), to inquire into the law relating to inebriates and to their detention in reformatories and retreats, and to report what amendments in the law and its administration are desirable. The reference was subsequently extended so as to authorise the Committee "to investigate the value of existing methods for the treatment of inebriety by the use of drugs." In their Report [Cd. 4438], issued in Jan. 1909, the Committee stated that none of the methods of drug-treatment into which they had inquired found every case that applied for treatment curable, and that by no method can curable cases be distinguished from incurable before trial of the remedy. They deprecated further investigation in this direction, pointing out that a procedure of this kind would doubtless induce other persons, who put forward kindred remedies for other maladies, to quote it as a precedent for further expenditure of public time and money in making investigations into the efficacy and comparative merits of their

various methods of treatment. And they added that treatment by drugs could not possibly supply the penal element which is present in all sentences of inebriates to reformatories.

The Committee, while fully appreciating that the application of compulsory powers (under the Habitual Drunkards Act) to persons who have committed no public offence is a strong step to take, were convinced that great and widespread distress is caused by such persons, and that power to deal with them compulsorily is urgently needed.

With regard to the Inebriates Act, 1898, the Committee were of opinion that there had been a decided failure to apply the Act as widely as was intended by the Legislature. They stated their recommendations for dealing with inebriates as follows, explaining that they were guided by the principle of a graduated mode of procedure, beginning with measures of the mildest character, and not increasing their stringency until the milder measures have been found to be ineffectual.

Non-Criminal Inebriates.

(1) Inebriates may enter into a statutory obligation before a justice of the peace to abstain from intoxicants for not less than one year.

(2) Inebriates may apply to a justice of the peace for appointment of a person, named by the inebriate, as his guardian.

(3) A relative, friend, or voluntary guardian of the inebriate may petition a judicial authority for a compulsory order of guardianship or committal to a retreat.

Breach of the conditions of (1) or insufficiency of control under (2) would be grounds for such petition.

The "judicial authority" means a judge of the High Court, county-court judge, recorder, stipendiary magistrate, any two justices, or any justice specially appointed by quarter sessions.

Criminal Inebriates.

The Committee recommended that inebriates convicted before a court of summary jurisdiction of offences of which drunkenness is an ingredient, or of the following offences into which drunkenness appears to the court to enter—neglect or cruelty to children, attempted suicide, wounding not amounting to felony, or wilful damage—be dealt with in the following ways:

(1) By discharge on probation for not less than six months nor more than one year. Breach of conditions of probation would render offender liable to renewal of probation, with a caution or surety, or committal to a reformatory.

(2) If the court considers release on probation undesirable, the inebriate may be dealt with (a) by committal, whether he consents to be dealt with summarily or not, and with or without a preliminary penal sentence, to a reformatory; any person adjudged to be an inebriate and sentenced to a reformatory having the right of appeal to quarter sessions; or (b) by committal for trial as an inebriate offender, inebriety being included in the indictment.

(3) Courts of assize and quarter sessions would have power to sentence an offender to a reformatory, with or without a preliminary penal sentence; and in the latter case to suspend the operation of the order pending the result of a trial on probation.

The Committee strongly urged that the provision of reformatory accommodation for inebriate offenders should be undertaken by the State.

Institutions for Inebriates.

There are three kinds of institutions to which inebriates may be sent: viz.,—(1) **Certified Inebriate Reformatories**, which number 11. Of these 8 are for women only, 2 admit both women and men, and one is for men only. The number of committals to Reformatories in 1908 was 262 (44 men and 218 women). The figures have fluctuated thus: 1900, 144; 1903, 298; 1905, 443; 1906, 404; 1907, 493. More men would be committed but for the want of accommodation.

(2) **State Inebriate Reformatories**, which are for the worst cases, and to which are sent those inebriates who prove too refractory for further control in certified institutions. The Aylesbury State Reformatory for Women had an average number of 74 under detention in 1908; and the Warwick Reformatory for Men, 42. (3) **Licensed Retreats**, in which there has been marked improvement in late years. These number 22, and 493 persons were received in 1908—207 under the Acts and 286 as private patients. In Scotland there is a State Inebriate Reformatory at Perth, besides 5 Certified Reformatories and 3 Retreats. In Ireland there is a Certified Reformatory at St. Patrick's, Waterford, and a Retreat at Belfast.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The Temperance movement had its origin in Scotland and Ireland in 1829, and in England in 1830, the British movement having been suggested by the earlier reform in the United States in 1826. At first societies were founded on the principle of abstinence from ardent spirits, but in less than ten years this abstinence was extended to all intoxicating beverages. Temperance organisations are now of great variety and extent, and the following analysis may enable the reader to form a clear conception of their distinctive characteristics.

1. In the first section may be included all societies which exist chiefly to inculcate total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

Of these societies some are national, such as the British Temperance League (founded 1835;

Sec., Charles Smith, F.S.S., 29, Union Street, Sheffield); the National Temperance League (Sec., J. T. Rae, Paternoster House, London, E.C.); the National United Temperance Council (Sec., C. Pinhorn, 28, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.); the Scottish Temperance League (Sec., Jas. Gillies, 108, Hope Street, Glasgow).

Some are denominational, such as the Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan and other Methodist bodies, the Society of Friends, Unitarian, etc.

Some are specially devoted to work among women, such as the British Women's Temperance Association, National (President, The Countess of Carlisle; Sec., Miss Hunt, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W.), the Women's Total Abstinence Union (Sec., Miss Boyd, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.), and the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, founded by the late

Miss Frances Willard (President, the Countess of Carlisle; Hon. Secs., Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.).

Some particularly operate among distinct classes, such as lawyers, commercial travellers, caterers, railway servants, post-office officials, etc. Prominent among these is the **British Medical Temperance Association** (President, Prof. Sims Woodhead; Hon. Sec., W. McAdam Eccles, M.S., F.R.C.S., 124, Harley Street, W.).

Some are connected with the temperance teaching and training of the young, such as the **United Kingdom Band of Hope Union** (President, The Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke; Treasurer, Sir John Thomas, J.P.; Sec., C. Wakely, 59 and 60, Old Bailey, E.C.), with its 375 unions and 26,080 societies; **The Young Abstainers' Union** (Sec., Miss Edith Skelt, 33, Henrietta Street, Strand, London, W.C.), and other juvenile societies. All these are believed to number between two and three million members.

In this section also must be included district unions, such as the **North of England**, the **Midland**, and the **Western Temperance Leagues**, and the thousands of local and congregational societies spread over the United Kingdom.

II. The second section may be assigned to the **International Order of Good Templars** (first formed in New York in 1851, and extended to England in '63 by Joseph Malins), whose Grand Lodges for England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland constitute, with their subordinate Lodges, a great temperance confederacy of adults and juveniles. **Permanent Offices**, 168, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

III. The third section may be allocated to the **Church of England Temperance Society** (Incorporated), (4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.) formed in 1862, and re-formed on the dual basis in 1873. One of its sections is confined to total abstainers only, and this includes the juvenile department. The other section includes non-abstainers who co-operate with the abstainers in methods and measures for discouraging intemperance. A **Women's Union** is attached to the Society, which has diocesan branches existing throughout the kingdom.

IV. Section 4 consists of organisations chiefly aiming to procure legislation for the promotion of sobriety.

The **United Kingdom Alliance**, formed in 1853, aims at obtaining a law enabling the voters of each locality to exclude totally, or partially, the sale of intoxicating liquors; but it aids all legislation in favour of progressive temperance reform. The **Scottish Permissive Bill** and **Temperance Association**, the **Irish Temperance League**, and the **Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance** are in sympathy with its object. Official organ, *The Alliance News and Temperance Reformer*, weekly (Thursdays), rd. Secretary, G. B. Wilson, Grosvenor Chambers, 16, Deansgate, Manchester; **Metropolitan Superintendent**, Alexander Thomson, Broad Sanctuary Chambers, 20, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

The **National Temperance Federation** is composed of representatives of thirty-four national, provincial, and religious denominational temperance organisations. Its main aim is to secure a popular option against the grant of

liquor licences, but it is averse to proposals for what is termed the disinterested management of the liquor traffic. **Hon. Sec.**, Chas. Smith, F.S.S., 29, Union Street, Sheffield.

The **Temperance Legislation League** was formed in Nov. 1905 to advocate a definite constructive policy of Temperance Reform by means of legislation and the effective administration of the licensing laws. The policy is practically that of Lord Peel's Report, revised in consequence of the 1904 Act. It includes a **Time Limit** to the operation of the Compensation clauses of the 1904 Act, with a provision that thereafter all licences shall be regarded as new licences, and be granted only on payment of the full monopoly value; the increase of the **Compensation Levies**, which should be made national and compulsory; the grant to the local licensing authorities of power to impose reasonable conditions on the renewal of a licence, and to promote sobriety in such ways as local conditions and public opinion may permit—e.g. by shorter hours, Sunday closing, the permission of disinterested management (but not municipal management); the bringing of Clubs under more definite control; and the provision from a central fund of counter attractions to the public house. **President**, Viscount Peel; **Chairman of Committee**, Joseph Rowntree; **Sec.**, A. F. Harvey. **Office**, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

V. The fifth section is occupied by the **Royal Army Temperance Association** (Sec., Clare White, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.), and the **Royal Naval Temperance Society** (President, Vice-Admiral G. F. King Hall, C.V.O.; Hon. Superintendent, Miss Weston; Headquarters: Royal Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth, and Devonport). Both are under official patronage.

VI. Section 6 comprises (1) **Friendly Orders**, such as the Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, and Sons of the Phoenix; (2) The **United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution**, and other insurance societies putting total abstainers into a distinct section.

VII. The seventh section is devoted to the **London Temperance Hospital** (Hampstead Road, N.W.). For treatment of patients without ordinary use of alcohol. In 1909 there were 1279 in-patients' and 71,138 out-patients' visits. Medical out-patients, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. Surgical and eye out-patients, Monday and Thursday. **Sec.**, A. W. Bodger.

Sons of Temperance (National Division).—Established about 1855 in England. Adult membership, 100,000, also 88,000 cadets. Funds £500,000. Managed by the membership according to specified representation. **President**, Councillor James H. Steele, J.P. (Salford); **Treasurer**, Councillor W. Gleadhill (Hull); **Patron of Cadets**, William Mees (London); **Chief Secretary**, W. Davies, Abbey Cottage, North Road, Clayton, Manchester.

Society for the Study of Inebriety.—Established 1834. Qualified medical practitioners are admitted as members, medical students and others interested in the study of alcoholism as associates. Quarterly organ, "The British Journal of Inebriety." **Hon. Sec.**, T. N. Kelnack, M.D., M.R.C.P., 139, Harley Street, London, W.

CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION.

England and Wales.

The number of indictable offences reported to the police, or otherwise coming within their cognisance, in 1908 was 105,279.

The different classes of crimes were as follows:—

	Offences reported.
Against the person	3,821
Against property with violence	13,485
Against property without violence	83,514
Malicious injuries to property	625
Forgery and Currency offences	653
Other offences	3,181
	<hr/> 105,279

In respect of the total number of 105,279 offences reported to the police, 75,544 persons were prosecuted, 13,377 were discharged, including 6,570 who were tried summarily and acquitted; 33,016 were tried summarily and convicted; and 14,380 were sent for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

The figures for 1907 were 98,822.

The number of persons tried, at Assizes and Quarter Sessions and at Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, for indictable offences in 1908 was 68,116, and in 1907 was 61,381; or in 1908 192.7 and in 1907 175.6 per 100,000 of the population.

There was a continuous growth from '09 to 1905 in the number of persons tried for indictable offences, which number is usually regarded as the best index to the fluctuations of crime. The number in 1906 showed a slight decrease, but rose again in 1907 nearly to the figure for 1905, and in 1908 to a higher figure than in any previous year for which particulars are available. Mr. Farrant, the Superintendent of the Statistical Branch of the Home Office, remarks that a comparison of crime with the total population is somewhat misleading. Obviously there is no relation between the amount of crime and the number of children, women, and aged persons, who together make up three-fourths of the total population. The bulk of crime is committed by a section of the male population within certain limits of age. Crime has increased very little in half a century, and taking into account the greater opportunities open nowadays to an individual of criminal tendencies through the greater profusion of wealth and personal possessions on the one hand, and on the other hand the reduction (by the decrease in the average length of sentences) in the periods for which he is forcibly restrained from crime, it may reasonably be inferred that the members of the predatory classes are appreciably fewer than in 1857, in spite of the fact that in the interim population has almost doubled.

The number of persons tried for non-indictable offences (assaults, cruelty cases, thefts, drunkenness, vagrancy, etc.), was 688,964, an increase of 3,390 as compared with 1907. These non-indictable offences are divided into two classes—criminal and non-criminal. Criminal offences are assaults, brothel-keeping, cruelty to children, malicious damage, unlawful possession, stealing and receiving stolen goods, and offences under the Vagrancy Acts. These offences numbered 80,132 in 1908, and have greatly decreased in recent years. Non-criminal offences numbered 608,832 in 1908, and are mainly

contraventions of municipal regulations not involving violence or gross dishonesty, drunkenness, breaches of the Education Act, begging, gambling, etc. Minor offences of dishonesty have increased, the offence of street gaming has enormously increased during the last 15 years, drunkenness (which accounted for 202,081 offences in 1908) is decreasing, but offences of the vagrancy class are growing rapidly.

The police estimate that on the first Tuesday in April 1908 there were 4,255 habitual criminals at large, including 3,638 thieves, 403 receivers, and 214 other criminals. These figures include some, but not all, of the supervisees. The number of houses of bad character was estimated at 981, of which 336 were houses of receivers of stolen goods, and 645 were houses frequented by thieves.

Offences against the Highway Acts have risen from an average of 7406 in the period 1860-4 to 43,063 in 1900-4, 48,109 in 1904, 47,871 in 1905, 50,278 in 1907, and 63,503 in 1908. Offences under the heading Motor Cars rose from 3,879 in 1904 to 6,777 in each of the years 1905 and 1906, 8,278 in 1907, and 12,466 in 1908. Offences under the heading Bicycles have risen from 8,256 in 1904 to 10,725 in 1908.

The Coroners' Returns are closely connected with the subject of crime. In 1908 there were 37,092 inquests held, and 4,042 deaths were ascribed to criminal violence or culpable neglect. Of these, 3,751 were cases of suicide. The number of suicides in recent years is given in the following table:

Year.	No. of suicides.
1863	1,385
1873	1,481
1883	1,944
1893	2,566
1903	3,480
1905	3,515
1906	3,434
1907	3,477
1908	3,751

The number of persons other than convicted prisoners received in prisons in 1908 was nearly 38,000, including 17,700 prisoners received on remand or committal for trial, and afterwards discharged or acquitted, 1342 persons imprisoned in default of finding sureties, and 18,722 debtors.

The number of criminal lunatics received into Asylums was 246, and at the end of the year 1908 there were under detention 1,013 lunatics, of whom 442 were accused of murder.

There were 1377 children sent to Reformatory Schools and 2713 to Ordinary Industrial Schools.

Scotland.

The number of persons charged with offences in 1908 was 179,904. The different classes of crimes were:—

Against the person	4,741
" property with violence	2,072
" without violence	15,669
Malicious injury to property	4,713
Forgery, etc.	41
Other crimes	292
Miscellaneous offences *	152,276
Total	<hr/> 179,904

* Drunkenness, breaches of the peace, offences against Police Acts, vagrancy, etc.

The corresponding totals since 1888 are :—

1888	.	.	137,920	1903	.	.	166,180
1893	.	.	149,813	1905	.	.	164,804
1898	.	.	165,903	1906	.	.	175,175
1901	.	.	186,595	1907	.	.	181,227

The official report on the judicial statistics of the year says that a general view indicates a slight decrease in the total number of persons proceeded against for crimes and offences. The decrease has been brought about by fewer persons being charged with crimes against the person, and a decline in the number charged with minor offences. The reduction under these heads has, however, to a large extent been counter-balanced by increases in the numbers charged with crimes against property, such as housebreaking and theft. It seems clear that these crimes are increasing with more or less regularity. Crimes against property with violence and without violence together in 1898 numbered 12,908, while in 1908 they had risen to 17,741.

The numbers proceeded against for serious crimes, remitted to and sentenced at the Higher Courts, are higher than in 1907; one result being that in 1908, 142 persons were sentenced to penal servitude, which is twice as many as were so punished four years previously. At the same time the number of commitments to prison in 1908 rose over that of the previous year by more than 1,000; and the average length of imprisonment increased from 16·5 days in 1907 to 17·8 in 1908. The general result as regards the Prisons was that the average daily number in custody reached a maximum not previously recorded.

Ireland.

During the year 1909 the indiotable offences reported to the police numbered 9,873; in the year 1908 the number was 10,266; and in the year 1907 it was 9,418. The number of persons proceeded against for non-indiotable offences was 201,694, being 1,479 more than in the year 1908, and 13,533 above the average for the ten years 1899-1908. The number of cases of drunkenness in 1909 was 68,748, being less than the number in 1908 by 5,519, and if the figures for drunkenness in 1909 are compared with the average number of such cases in the ten years 1899-1908 it appears that a decrease amounting to 16,358 has occurred.

Analysing the various classes of indictable offences, the figures for 1909 are—

For offences against the person .	523
Against property with violence .	913
" " without violence.	7,134
Malicious injuries to property .	677
Forgery, etc.	63
Other offences	563
	<u>9,973</u>

The Probation of Offenders Act.

A Departmental Committee was appointed in March 1909 to inquire whether full advantage had been taken of the powers conferred by the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, and, if not, what were the difficulties which had stood in the way of their more general use; and, in the case of those Courts where the Probation Officers are appointed by the Secretary of State, to advise him whether the existing arrangements for their appointment and remuneration are satisfactory, and whether any steps should be taken to secure the better

organisation of their work, and their more frequent employment in suitable cases. The Committee reported [Cd. 5001] in December 1909 that the Act had already proved to be of great value in a large number of cases, and that actively used, when the conditions allowed, it might become in the future a most useful factor in our penal law; but that partly owing to misapprehension of its scope, partly to its novelty, and partly to objections that had no solid foundation, the Courts in many places had not made use of the powers of the Act in a considerable proportion of the cases in which they might properly be applied. The Committee made a great number of recommendations for increasing the usefulness of the measure.

Borstal Institutions.

Part I of the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1908, provides for the reformation of young offenders. It empowers the Secretary of State to establish Borstal Institutions in which offenders, of either sex, of not less than 16 nor more than 21 years of age, who may be convicted of an offence rendering them liable to a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, may receive such industrial and other instruction, and be subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences, as will conduce to their reformation and the prevention of crime. In such cases as the Act specifies, the Court, instead of passing a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, may order the detention of the offender under penal discipline, for a period of not less than one year nor more than three years, in a Borstal Institution. The system takes its name from Borstal Prison, Rochester, where it has been carried on for some years with very gratifying results. In August 1909 the name of Borstal Prison was officially altered to Borstal Institution. On a boy's discharge from the Institution he is handed over to the Borstal Association (Offices, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand), a society founded by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, Chairman of the Prison Commission. The Association explains that the Borstal system "encourages growth of body and mind, growth of self-restraint and self-respect, and of pride in increasing ability to do hard work intelligently and unflaggingly. It is not a namby-pamby system. Only those who accept its strong incentive and reformatory methods find it tolerable; those who do not, entreat for removal to other prisons where less development and improvement of their latent capacities are demanded." On a boy's discharge from the Institution, the Borstal Association sees that he has the means to live decently so long as he is of good conduct until he has become fairly established. During the year ended March 31st, 1909, the Association received and cared for 236 boys and 5 girls on their release from Borstal Institutions. Of these, 191 were provided with clothes and often with tools, were placed at work, and had their wages supplemented to begin with when necessary; 28 were provided with clothes, and arrangements made with former employers and relations for employment. Six could not be helped; 11 refused help. Five girls were placed in homes. Of the 241, 168 were known to be doing well in May 1910, and 16 were believed to be doing well. Seven were lost sight of, 20 were unsatisfactory, and 30 had been reconvicted.

NEWSPAPERS.

According to *The Newspaper Press Directory* there are now published in the United Kingdom 2353 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England: London, 404, Provinces, 1380; Wales, 107; Scotland, 250; Ireland, 188; Isles, 15. Of these there are—154 daily papers published in England, 8 in Wales, 18 in Scotland, 18 in Ireland, and 4 in the Isles. In 1846 there were published in the United Kingdom 551 Journals; of these 14 were issued daily—viz., 12 in England and 2 in Ireland.

London Morning Dailies.

Daily Chronicle (E. Lloyd, Ltd.), *½d.*, Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., Robert Donald; 31, Whitefriars Street, E.C.

Daily Express (The Daily Express, Ltd.), *½d.*, Independent and Fiscal Reform. St. Bride Street, E.C.

Daily Graphic (H. R. Baines & Co., Ltd.), *1d.*, Illustrated. Tallis Street, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

Daily Mail (Associated Newspapers, Ltd.), *½d.*, Independent Unionist and Fiscal Reform. Ed., Thomas Marlowe; Carmelite House, E.C.

Daily Mirror (Pictorial Newspaper Co.), *½d.*, Illustrated and Independent. Ed., Alex. Kenealy; Whitefriars Street, E.C.

Daily News (Co., of which Mr. George Cadbury is largest shareholder and Mr. H. T. Cadbury managing director), *½d.*, Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., A. G. Gardiner; 19, Bouverie Street, E.C., and 53, Dale Street, Manchester.

Daily Telegraph (Lord Burnham and family), *1d.*, Unionist and Fiscal Reform. Managing Ed., J. M. Le Sage; 135, Fleet Street, E.C.

Financial News (Financial News, Ltd.), *1d.*, Ed., H. H. Marks, J.P.; 111, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Financial Times (Financial Times, Ltd.), *1d.*, 72, Coleman Street, E.C.

Morning Advertiser, *1d.*, Unionist. Ed., G. W. Talbot; 127, Fleet Street, E.C.

Morning Leader (Star Newspaper Co.), *½d.*, Liberal. Managing Director, Ernest Parke; Stonecutter Street, E.C.

Morning Post (The Morning Post, Ltd.), *1d.*, Unionist and Tariff Reform. Ed., Fabian Ware; 346, Strand, W.C.

Sporting Life (W. E. Broomfield), *1d.*, 27, St. Bride Street, E.C.

Standard (Standard Co.), *1d.*, Conservative Imperial and Tariff Reform. Ed., H. A. Gwynne; Shoe Lane, E.C.

The Sportsman (Ashley & Smith, Ltd.), *1d.*, 120-40, Fleet Street, E.C.

Two Times (The Times Publishing Co., Ltd.), *3d.*, Imperial Unionist, Fiscal Reform. Chairman, John Walter. Managing Director, C. F. Moberly Bell. Ed., G. E. Buckle; Printing House Square, E.C.

London Evening Papers.

Evening News (Associated Newspapers, Ltd.), *½d.*, Conservative. Carmelite Street, E.C.

Evening Standard and **St. James's Gazette** (Standard Co.), *1d.*, Unionist and Tariff Reform; Shoe Lane, E.C.

Globe, *1d.*, Conservative. Ed., Hildebrand Harmsworth; 367, Strand, W.C.

Pall Mall Gazette (W. W. Astor), *1d.*, Unionist. Ed., Fredk. J. Higginbottom; Newton Street, High Holborn, W.C.

Star (Star Newspaper Co.), *½d.*, Liberal. Managing Director, Ernest Parke; Stonecutter Street, E.C.

Westminster Gazette (The Westminster Gazette, Ltd.), *1d.*, Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., J. A. Spender; Assistant Ed., Sir F. Carruthers Gould; Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.

Principal London Weekly Papers.

Academy, *3d.* Ed., Cecil Cowper; 63, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Army and Navy Gazette, *6d.* weekly; 22, Essex Street, Strand.

Athenæum (Vernon Rendall), *3d.*; 11, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Baptist Times (Baptist Union), *1d.* weekly. Ed., Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A.

Bazaar, Exchange and Mart, Wed., Fri., Sat., *2d.*; Bazaar Buildings, Drury Lane, W.C.

Black & White (Co.), *6d.*; 63, Fleet St., E.C.

British Congregationalist, *1d.* Ed., Rev. Frank Johnson; 13, Memorial Hall, E.C.

British Medical Journal, *6d.*; 429, Strand, W.C.

British Weekly (Hodder & Stoughton), *1d.* Ed., Sir W. Robertson Nicoll; St. Paul's House, Warwick Square, E.C.

Broad Arrow, *6d.*; Temple House, E.C.

Bystander (H. R. Baines & Co., Ltd., proprietors of the *Graphic* and *Daily Graphic*), *6d.* Ed., Vivian Carter; Tallis Street, E.C.

Christian World (James Clarke & Co.), *1d.* Ed. Herbert Clarke, 13 and 14, Fleet Street, E.C.

Clarion (Clarion News Co., Ltd.), *1d.* Ed., Robert Blatchford; 44, Worship Street, E.C.

Country Life (Country Life, Ltd.), *6d.* Ed., P. Anderson Graham; 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Education, *3d.*; 28, Victoria Street, S.W.

Electrician, *6d.*; 1, Salisbury Court, E.C.

Engineer, *6d.*; 33, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Engineering, *6d.*; 36, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

Field (Horace Cox), *6d.* Ed., Theodore A. Cook; Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Fruit-Grower, Fruiterer, Florist and Market Gardener, *1d.*; 1, 2 and 3, Salisbury Court, E.C.

Gentlewoman (The), (Ltd.), *6d.* Ed., J. S. Wood; 70-76, Long Acre, W.C.

Graphic (Co.), *6d.* Ed., J. M. Bulloch; Tallis Street, E.C.

Guardian (Private Company), *1d.*; 29, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Illustrated London News (Co.), *6d.* Ed., Bruce S. Ingram; Milford Lane, Strand.

Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (The Ladies' Pictorial and Sporting and Dramatic Publishing Co., Ltd.), *6d.*; 172, Strand.

Labour Leader, *1d.*; 30, Blackfriars Street, Manchester, and 23, Bride Lane, London, E.C.

Ladies' Field (George Newnes, Ltd.), *6d.* Ed., Mrs. Arnold.

Lady's Pictorial, *6d.* Ed., Arthur Goddard; 172, Strand.

Lancet, *6d.*; 423, Strand, W.C.

Lloyd's Weekly News (E. Lloyd, Ltd.), *1d.* Ed., Robert Donald; 12, Salisbury Square, E.C.

Madame, *3d.* Ed., Ramsay Colles; 7, Essex Street, W.C.

Methodist Recorder, Thursday, *1d.*; 161, Fleet Street.

Methodist Times (Methodist Times Co.), *1d.* Ed., Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett; 125, Fleet St.

Nation (Saturday), *6d.* Ed., H. W. Massingham; 14, Henrietta Street, W.C.

Nature, *6d.*; St. Martin's Street, W.C.

New Age, *3d.*; 38, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, E.C.

News of the World, *1d.*; 6, 8, 30 and 31, Bouverie Street, E.C.
Observer, *1d.*; 125, Strand.
Onlooker (The Onlooker, Ltd.), *6d.*, illustrated; 16, Bedford Street, W.C.
Outlook, *6d.*; 167, Strand.
People (Sir George Armstrong and Mr. W. T. Madge), *1d.*; Milford Lane, Strand.
Public Opinion, *2d.* Ed., Percy L. Parker, 31 and 32, Temple House, Tallis Street, E.C.
Publishers, Horace Marshall & Son, 125, Fleet Street, E.C.
Punch (Bradbury & Agnew), *3d.* Ed., Owen Seaman; 10, Bouverie Street.
Queen (Horace Cox), *6d.*; Bream's Buildings.
Record, *1d.* Ed., H. C. Hogan; 2, Red Lion Court, E.C.
Referee, *1d.* Victoria House, Tudor Street.
Reynolds's (John Dicks Press, Ltd.), *1d.*
Saturday Review, *6d.*; 10, King Street Covent Garden, W.C.
Sketch (Illustrated London News, Ltd.), *6d.*; Milford Lane, Strand.
Spectator, *6d.* Editor and Proprietor, J. St. Loe Strachey; 1, Wellington Street, W.C.
Sphere (Sphere and Tatler, Ltd.), *6d.* Ed., Clement Shorter; Great New Street, E.C.
Sporting Times (Mr. John Corlett), *2d.* Ed., John Corlett; 52, Fleet Street.
Tablet, *5d.*; 19, Henrietta Street.
Tatler (Sphere and Tatler, Ltd.), *6d.* Ed., Edward Huskinson.
The Era, every Saturday, *6d.*; 5, Tavistock Street, W.C.
Times Weekly Edition (Proprietors *Times*), *2d.* Ed., F. A. MacKenzie.
T.P.'s Weekly (T. P. O'Connor, M.P.), *1d.*; 5, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
Truth (Right Hon. Henry Labouchere), *6d.* Ed., Mr. R. A. Bennett; Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
Vanity Fair (Vanity Fair, 1910, Ltd.), every Wednesday, *6d.*; 115, High Holborn, W.C.
Weekly Dispatch, *1d.*; 2, Carmelite St., E.C.
Weekly Telegraph (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd.), *1d.*; 180, Fleet Street, E.C.
Weekly Times and Echo (Progressive Newspapers, Ltd.), *1d.* Ed., D. C. Lee; Clement's Inn Passage, W.C.
World (The World, Ltd.), *6d.*; 1, York St., Covent Garden.

Provincial Morning Dailies.

Aberdeen Free Press (Alex. Marr), *1d.*, Liberal.
Belfast News-Letter, estab. 1737 (Henderson & Co.), *1d.*, Conservative. Ed., W. G. Anderson.
Birmingham Daily Post (John Feeney & Co.), *1d.*, Unionist. Ed., G. W. Hubbard.
Birmingham Gazette. Founded 1741; $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Conservative and Tariff Reform. Ed., J. Volland Morton.
Bristol Times and Mirror (B. T. and M., Ltd.), *1d.*, Unionist.
Courier (The), Dundee (D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., proprietors).
Daily Dispatch (Manchester) (E. Hulton & Co., Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Independent.
Daily Record and Mail (Daily Record, Glasgow, Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal.
Dundee Advertiser (John Leng & Co., Ltd.), *1d.*, Liberal. Ed., Alexander Urquhart.
East Anglian Daily Times (East Anglian Daily Times Co., Ltd.), *1d.*, Independent. Ed., Sir Frederick Wilson, D.L.

Eastern Daily Press (Norfolk News Co., Ltd.), *1d.*, Liberal. Ed., Mr. A. Cozens-Hardy.
Eastern Morning News (Eastern Morning News Co.), *1d.*, Liberal.
Freeman's Journal (Freeman's Journal, Ltd.), *1d.*, Irish Nationalist. Ed., W. H. Brayden.
Glasgow Herald (George Ontram & Co., Ltd.), *1d.*, Independent. Ed., F. Harecourt Kitchin.
Irish Times (Arnott family principally), *1d.*, Unionist. Ed., John E. Healy.
Liverpool Courier (C. Tinling & Co., Ltd.), *1d.*, Conservative.
Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury (Co., of which Mr. A. G. Jeans is managing director), *1d.*, Liberal. Ed., Sir E. Russell.
Manchester Courier (Manchester Courier, Ltd.), *1d.*, Unionist. Ed., J. Nicol Dunn.
Manchester Guardian (Manchester Guardian, Ltd.), *1d.*, Liberal. Editor and Governing Director, C. P. Scott.
Newcastle Daily Chronicle (Cowen family), *1d.*, Independent. Ed., F. Bambridge.
Nottingham Daily Express (Express Co., Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal. Managing Director, D. Edwards.
Nottingham Guardian (Thos. Forman & Sons), *1d.*, Conservative. London Office, 59, Fleet Street.
Scotsman (Ritchie & Co.), *1d.*, Unionist. Ed., John P. Croal.
Sheffield Daily Independent (Sheffield Independent Press, Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal.
Sheffield Daily Telegraph (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd.), *1d.*, Conservative. Ed., D. M. Sutherland.
South Wales Daily News, Cardiff (Duncan & Sons), *1d.*, Liberal.
Western Daily Mercury (Western Newspaper Co., Ltd.), *1d.*, Liberal. Ed., R. A. J. Walling; Plymouth; London Office, 88, Fleet Street, E.C.
Western Daily Press (Walter Reid), *1d.*, Independent Liberal; Bristol.
Western Mail (Western Mail, Ltd.), *1d.*, Unionist; Cardiff.
Western Morning News (Western Morning News Co., Ltd.), *1d.*, Independent. Ed., T. Canning Baily; Plymouth.
Yorkshire Observer, The, Bradford and Leeds (Wm. Byles & Sons, Ltd.), *1d.*, Liberal.
Yorkshire Post, Leeds (Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co.), *1d.*, Conservative. London Office, 171, Fleet Street.

Provincial Evening Dailies.

Birmingham Daily Mail (John Feeney & Co.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Unionist. Editor, H. F. Harvey.
Bolton Evening News (Illotson & Son, Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal.
Bristol Evening News (Walter Reid), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Independent Liberal.
Bristol Evening Times and Echo (B. T. and M., Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$.
Edinburgh Evening Dispatch (Ritchie & Co.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Unionist.
Edinburgh Evening News (Evening News, Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Independent. Ed., Robert Wilson.
Evening Express (Western Mail, Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Independent. Cardiff.
Evening Telegraph and Post. Dundee.
Express and Star (Midland News Association, Ltd.), Wolverhampton, $\frac{1}{2}d.$.
Glasgow News (J. M. Smith, Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Independent. Certified circulation 129,319 daily.
Lancashire Daily Post, Preston (G. Toulmin & Sons, Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal.
Manchester Evening News (Evans & Co.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal.

North-Eastern Daily Gazette, Middlesbrough (Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid, principally), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal. Ed., W. Robertson.

Northern Daily Telegraph, Blackburn (Mr. T. P. Ritzema, principally), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal. Ed., Mr. R. S. Mackie.

Nottingham Evening Post (Thos. Forman & Sons), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Neutral.

Staffordshire Sentinel, Hanley, $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Independent.

Western Evening Herald (Western Newspaper Co., Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Independent. Plymouth. London Office, 88, Fleet Street, E.C.

Yorkshire Evening Post, Leeds (Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Conservative. London Office, 171, Fleet Street.

Yorkshire Telegraph and Star (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd., Sheffield), $\frac{1}{2}d.$

Provincial Weeklies.

Banffshire Journal, Banff, Tuesday, $1d.$

Birmingham Weekly Post (John Feeney & Co.).

Blackburn Weekly Telegraph (T. P. Ritzema, principally), $1d.$, Liberal. Ed., R. S. Mackie.

Bristol Observer (Walter Reid), $1d.$, est. 1859.

Derbyshire Times (Wilfred Edmunds, Ltd.), twice a week. Chief issue Friday for Saturday.

Hereford Times (Hereford Times, Ltd.), $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, Unionist.

Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury, Stamford (Mrs. Todd-Newcomb), $1d.$

Nottinghamshire Guardian, Nottingham (Thos. Forman & Sons), $1d.$, Non-political Family Paper.

People's Journal, Dundee, Newcastle, Belfast, and London; fourteen editions weekly. (John Leng & Co., Ltd.), $1d.$

Preston Guardian (G. Toulmin & Sons, Ltd.), $1d.$, Liberal.

Sheffield Weekly News (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd.), $1d.$

(Sheffield) Weekly Telegraph (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd.), $1d.$

Southport Visitor (Robt. Johnson & Co., Ltd.), $1d.$, Conservative. (Tues., Thurs., and Sat.)

The Week (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd., Sheffield), $1d.$

Weekly Mail (Western Mail, Ltd.), $1d.$ Family, Cardiff.

Weekly News, Dundee, Glasgow, and London (D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd.), $1d.$

Weekly Welcome, The Home Magazine, every Saturday, $1d.$; London, Glasgow, and Dundee (D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd.).

West Sussex Gazette and South of England Advertiser, Arundel (Mitchell & Co.), Independent, $1d.$

Western Gazette (Yeovil: Western Gazette Co.), $1d.$, Independent.

Western News (Taunton: Woodley & Co.), $1d.$, Independent.

Western Weekly Mercury (Plymouth: Western Newspaper Co.), $1d.$, Independent.

Worcester Journal, Berrow's (Journal Co.), $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, Conservative.

Yorkshire Weekly Post (Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co.), $1d.$, Saturday. Established 1754. Conservative. London Office, 171, Fleet Street.

ESPERANTO.

The British Esperanto Association (Incorporated) was established in October 1904 as a national centre for the promotion of the use of Esperanto as an international medium of communication. This neutral auxiliary language is the invention of Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, who was born at Bjalostok, in Poland, in 1859, and in '87 published his brochure "An International Language, by Dr. Esperanto." For the first ten years little apparent success rewarded him, but since '97 its progress has been rapid and uninterrupted. There are now about 1500 Societies and Groups, situated in all parts of the world, and forming centres of propaganda. Of these 190 are within the British Empire.

Its own journals and magazines number more than 100, and circulate in every civilised country. The chief of these "Gazetoj" are *Lingvo Internacia*; *Internacia Scienca Revuo*; *La Revuo*, monthlies, published in France; in England *The British Esperantist* (the official organ of the Association), and in Germany *La Germana Esperantisto*.

The merits and uses of Esperanto appeal to all sections of the community. Educationists, scientists, tourists, commercial men, etc., are rapidly recognising its practical and valuable nature. The French Physical Society, the International Association of Electricians, the Touring Club de France, Sir William Ramsay, Profs. Mayor (Cambridge), Ostwald (Leipzig), Becquerel, Carlo Bourlet, Gen. Sébert, Mr. W. T. Stead, Mr. Felix Moscheles, and many other well-known men and institutions are according it their active support. In France it has already been added to the curriculum of many lycées and gymnasia, and is taught in the

secondary schools. Examinations are held by the British Esperanto Association, the London Chamber of Commerce, the National Union of Teachers, and other bodies, and the language is taught in evening schools under the London County Council and others in the provinces. Esperantists of all nations meet in Congress every year, the first having occurred at Boulogne in 1905, the second at Geneva in 1906, the third at Cambridge in August 1907, the fourth in Dresden 1908, the fifth in Barcelona 1909, and the sixth in Washington, D.C., in 1910. The seventh Congress will be held in Antwerp in 1911.

The chief characteristics of Esperanto are its simplicity of construction, the facility with which it may be acquired, and the practical ease and euphony of its pronunciation. Its grammar is strictly scientific, its rules having been reduced to essentials, and being subject to no exceptions or irregularities. Its vocabulary consists of some 3000 root forms, which have been selected from the most familiar languages, so that they may be easily acquired by any person of average education and intelligence. By co-ordination of these roots, by scientific modification, by inflexion, and by an ingenious system of a few affixes and prefixes, it is possible to convey in the most precise manner every shade of meaning. Its alphabet consists of 28 letters. Each letter having an invariable sound, it is understandable as a spoken language by every nationality.

President, British Esperanto Association, John Pollen, C.I.E., I.L.D., Lieut.-Col. B.V.R., V.D.; Secretary, Harald Clegg, 133, High Holborn, London, W.C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND STATISTICS.

[Readers are referred to the Classified Index to Advertisements at end of the "Annual" for further particulars of Insurance Companies, which a limited space here will not permit of our including. Insurance Companies should send particulars of any new schemes issued during the forthcoming year to the Editor by October 1911.]

FIRE.

The most important event of the year was the coming into force on July 1st, 1910, of the Assurance Companies' Act, 1909, which, amongst other things, requires the deposit of £20,000 by all new companies, and provides that all existing companies shall make official returns to the Government, in the manner of Life Companies since 1870. During the year, also, statutory Rules and Orders under the Act were issued more particularly detailing the regulations affecting underwriters at Lloyd's (who are also subject to the new Act, except as regards Marine risks).

Attention to Lloyd's has not to be confined to England, for towards the end of the year regulations were issued requiring them to make deposits, etc., under the laws of the United States.

The year 1909, like 1908, proved profitable to insurance offices. The premiums received amounted to something like £26,000,000.

The increase in premiums received is the largest for many years past, especially in the case of the non-tariff offices, which in the aggregate have nearly doubled their income from premiums alone. A comprehensive comparison was made during the year of 32 tariff with 39 non-tariff, showing an increase of 3 tariff and 7 non-tariff offices over the previous year. The total net result for the year 1909 revealed a trading surplus of 5.63 per cent. of the premium revenue, or £4,101,421, of which £3,452,595 was distributed in dividends, bonuses to assured, superannuations, and sums transferred to other accounts, etc., while the balance (£648,826, plus interest, etc.), £1,692,473, was added to the accumulated funds. Premiums increased in that year £1,267,491—£629,161 tariff and £638,330 non-tariff. The tariff offices' ratio of loss was 48.69 per cent. of the premiums received, and the non-tariff ratio 41.73 per cent. Taken together, losses and expenses amounted to a percentage of 94.37 of the premium income. The surplus was over 4 per cent. better than that of the previous year. Tariff offices' expenditure was 36.09 per cent.; non-tariff, 35.24. The total amount of the reserves was increased by £2,892,131, and the total funds available for security of policy-holders amounted to £44,554,797.

Of large fires in 1910 perhaps the most notable were at the Brussels Exhibition with a loss of £2,000,000; forest fires in Minnesota (U.S.A.), £10,000,000; Alexandria Customs Tobacco Stores, £250,000; Campbelltown (U.S.A.), £600,000. Drapers' fires were numerous and appeared almost epidemic.

Though there were still many large fires, losses in America were not so severe as the average of previous years.

There is a system of State Fire Insurance in existence in New Zealand. It is claimed that it has had the effect of generally reducing premium rates. In the last recorded year the State office made a small profit, though in 1908 it made a substantial loss.

An echo of the Jamaican earthquake was heard in the announcement of a reduction of the rates, which, following the earthquake fire, some years ago were increased by approximately 80 per cent.

Amongst other events of the year may be noticed the tercentenary of the Sun (which was established in 1710), the incorporation of the Association of Insurance Brokers and Agents, and the entry into the fire business of the London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association.

It is, of course, well known that British fire offices operate all over the world. Certain more or less oppressive laws are being made in some countries, and the British offices are being required to make increasingly large deposits of cash there. An Act of this nature was passed in Greece during the year.

Loss of Profits insurance, which, in other words, is the Insurance of Profits for a stated time after the occurrence of a fire, has been rapidly developed and is now an important adjunct to fire insurance, practically every fire office transacting it. The purpose of the insurance is to cover the losses of profit, standing charges, and the like, which inevitably follow the destruction of a business company's (or firm's) premises.

About 30 of the leading tariff companies compose the London Salvage Corps; and about 65 offices contribute towards the expenses of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade at the rate £35 per million on the amount of property insured. The premiums and losses of the larger British fire insurance companies given below have been extracted from various sources.

Name of Office.	Premium Income.	Fire Losses.
	£	£
Alliance (1824) . . .	1,317,364	524,671
Atlas (1808) . . .	1,045,334	517,917
Bolton Mutual (1876) . . .	17,066	1,569
British Crown (1907)† . . .	95,017	46,919
British Dominions (1897)† . . .	135,079	128,742
British Equitable (1854)† . . .	12,667	5,716
British Law (1888)† . . .	97,495	34,664
Caledonian (1805) . . .	435,803	205,009
Century (1885) . . .	22,499	13,071
City Equitable (1908) . . .	20,448	4,980
Commercial Union (1861) . . .	3,015,161	1,432,561
Consolidated (1904)† . . .	118,953	70,462
Co-operative (1867) . . .	36,023	10,777
Cornhill (1905) . . .	121,661	18,603
Ecclesiastical (1887)† . . .	53,636	29,706
Electric & General (1903)† . . .	36,769	27,230
Essex and Suffolk (1802) . . .	80,112	29,830
Fine Art & General (1890)† . . .	110,850	54,195
General Accident (1885) . . .	118,294	58,914
Glasgow (1908)† . . .	70,001	31,394
Guardian (1821) . . .	554,850	292,031
Hearts of Oak (1903) . . .	24,427	9,753
King (1901) . . .	55,003	37,941
Law, Car and General (1906)† . . .	367,877	206,832

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Name of Office.	Premium Income.	Fire Losses.
	£	£
Law Union and Rock (1806)	231,988	94,224
Legal (1908)†	77,415	17,308
Legal and Commercial (1908)†	42,353	14,438
Liverpool and London and Globe (1836)	2,663,451	1,307,354
Liverpool Victoria (1907).	13,643	5,765
London and Lancashire (1862)	1,480,577	750,061
London Assurance (1720).	660,936	269,052
Midland (1908)†	15,571	4,808
National British and Irish Millers (1896).	147,595	74,647
National General (1907)†	209,201	85,310
National of Great Britain (1897)†	57,402	17,226
National Provincial (1904)†	33,985	13,611
North British and Mercantile (1809)	2,192,665	1,096,207
Northern (1836).	1,228,702	613,645
Northern Equitable (1907)†	75,823	27,384
North Western (1899)	61,466	31,734
Norwich Union (1797)	1,076,636	589,545
Phoenix (1782)†	1,386,645	704,227
Premier (1903)†	15,220	7,683
Property (1898)†	12,814	4,037
Provincial (1903)	14,203	4,711
Reinsurance and Guarantee (1908)†	69,211	33,185
Reliance (1906)†	20,110	5,682
Royal (1845)	3,788,383	1,854,691
Royal Exchange (1720)	769,621	417,481
Royal Scottish (1907)	10,321	4,448
Scottish Union and National (1824)	693,689	340,221
State (1891)	178,934	99,611
Sun (1710)	1,447,935	679,805
United Counties (1909)†	26,573	5,887
United London and Scottish (1907)†	61,884	24,381
Welsh (1909)†	19,640	4,961
Western (1851)	433,651	206,751
West of Scotland (1886)	29,745	18,807
Yorkshire (1824)	276,259	138,323

* Includes commission and expenses.

† Includes accident business.

‡ Less commission.

Several offices whose premium income has not yet attained £10,000 are, to save space, omitted from the above list.

LIFE.

Ordinary.

The chief event of the year in this branch also was the coming into force on July 1st of the Assurance Companies' Act, referred to under Section I.—Fire. Briefly, the result is to compel all offices—existing and new, and whether home, colonial, or foreign—to deposit and keep deposited £20,000 with the Government. As an adjunct to the Act, statutory Rules and Orders were issued during the year. Their interest is largely professional, but it is worthy of notice that they define the qualifications of an actuary. Otherwise, except in details, the Act, as regards Ordinary Life

offices, is not materially different from the old Life Assurance Companies Act. A new Law affecting Life Companies in Mexico came into force in May 1910, but very few British Life offices transact business there. A new Act was also passed in Canada.

The development of Life Companies continues rapidly. The Board of Trade returns show that the business has attained greater proportions than ever, though, for the first time on record, the Whole Life Assurances show a decline. Few important changes have to be chronicled. The London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association extended its scope so as to undertake a general insurance business, and increased its capital. The Edinburgh Life was registered in Alberta (Canada), and the Liverpool Victoria Corporation announced its intention of seeking business in the Dominion. The Union Life of Canada (an industrial-ordinary office) made a new departure in insurance by offering shares for subscription in England. The Phoenix took over the Law Life (in December 1909). The Provident of London increased its scope and took over the Provident Free Home Association. The Royal Liver took over part of the Industrial business, and the British Widows the Ordinary business, of the Universal Loan and Investment Company. Perhaps the most important amalgamation since the last issue of the ANNUAL was that of the Pearl and the London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow—two large industrial-ordinary life offices. The Pearl absorbs the latter office, thus becoming the third largest industrial-ordinary institution in the United Kingdom.

Some companies have pushed House Purchase business in conjunction with Life Assurance, providing loans to policyholders for the purchase of house property. As careful surveys are made, the companies run little risk of loss, whilst the interest charged (5 per cent.) is an excellent return. Furthermore, their life business is swelled by the insurance policy on the life of the purchaser, and they are in a position to offer immediate advances by reason of their ample funds. Among the companies transacting this class of business are the Abstainers and General, Britannic, the City Life, British Life, Pearl, National Standard, Provident Association, Royal London, Scottish Metropolitan, Scottish Temperance, and Yorkshire.

Board of Trade Returns, 1910.

	Ordinary Companies.	Industrial Companies.
	£	£
Received Premiums	27,937,702	13,336,561
" Consideration for Annuities	2,101,084	5,013
Received Net Interest and Dividends	12,341,281	1,306,701
Paid Claims	22,113,564	5,300,300
" Commission	1,594,502	3,358,528
" Expenses of Management	2,321,362	2,413,706
Added to Funds	8,565,532	2,630,909
Total Life and Annuity Funds	330,478,042	39,889,618

Towards the end of 1909, and subsequently after the General Election, Life Insurance was given a fillip in certain circles by the Budget, and much activity was displayed by some companies in their efforts to show that the increased death duties could be best provided against by a life policy.

For many years there has been a tendency towards simplification of the life insurance contract, and a few offices have displaced the "conditions of assurance" by a list of "privileges"—their modern policies containing practically no conditions or restrictions. The Atlas has recently issued such policies.

The Economic brought out a novel scheme—which may be described as "pay as you can"—with the object of relieving the assured from the necessity of paying his premium at fixed dates. Other companies have tried to overcome this difficulty (notably the City Life during the year), but the perfect scheme has not yet been evolved.

The Phoenix brought out a scheme whereby the assured is relieved of the payment of premiums during incapacity from accident or sickness. This is not altogether a new idea, though a good one.

The Colonial Mutual issued a policy covering life, sickness and accident.

The Equitable issued exceptionally cheap death-duty policies.

The Eagle issued a new prospectus, altering its premium rates, and adopted a new bonus

distribution scheme; its policies specifically prohibit aviation risks!

The Mutual of New York announced a new idea in allowing claimants to leave their money with the office at the rate of interest earned by the office on its total funds.

In the Ordinary Branch the total amount of life assurance in force was returned at £767,644,459. Of this about 54% represented the sums assured under Whole Life policies, and about 35% that under Endowment Assurances, the balance comprising miscellaneous life risks.

The bulk of the business in force in the Industrial Branch, which totalled £285,807,599, consisted of Whole Life policies, though a marked increase has been evidenced in recent years in Endowments (Investment policies), which amounted to £29,033,374.

The average amount of Ordinary and Industrial policies was £295 and £10 os. 3d. respectively.

Industrial Insurance.

The Assurance Companies Act 1909 had a considerable bearing upon Industrial Insurance. Although the references thereto are not numerous, they are certainly far-reaching. Under the Gambling Act of 1774, insurances on the lives of parents, for instance, are invalid, but many such policies, averaging probably £10 in amount, have been taken out

Life Assurance Companies.

The following are the British, Colonial and American companies transacting ordinary life assurance in the United Kingdom, arranged alphabetically, according to the *Insurance Tables* of Stone and Cox (July 1910), and later returns.

The figures correspond to the returns available at July 1910, and in most cases are for the year ending Dec. 1909.

Name of Company.	Premium Income.	Name of Company.	Premium Income.	Name of Company.	Premium Income.
Abstainers & Genl. (Ord.) (1883)	£90,522	General (1837)	£189,761	Pearl (Ordinary) (1864)	£292,037
Alliance (1824)	.. .. 940,908	Gresham (1848)	1,011,520	Phoenix (1782)	.. .. 420,030
Ailas (1808)	.. .. 193,358	Guardian (1821)	249,761	Pioneer (1891)*	.. .. 77,327
Australian Mutual Prov. (1849)	2,112,953	Hearts of Oak (1903)	.. .. 42,083	Provident Clerks (1840)	.. .. 188,390
Britannic (Ord.) (1866)	.. .. 217,535	Law Union & Rock (1806)	431,802	Provident Free Home (1889)	.. .. 82,895
British Equitable (1854)	.. .. 123,760	Legal & General (1836)	748,970	Prudential (Ordinary) (1848)	4,710,108
British Life (1896)	.. .. 17,854	Life Assoc. of Scotland (1838)	352,216	Refuge (Ordinary) (1861)	.. .. 818,065
British Widows (Ord.) (1902)	.. .. 1,487	Liverp ^l , London & Globe (1836)	218,788	Royal (1845)	.. .. 728,928
Caledonian (1805)	.. .. 246,321	Liverpool Victoria Corp. (1907)	25,228	Royal Exchange (1720)	.. .. 501,274
Canada Life (1847)	.. .. 783,775	London & Lancashire (1862)	317,446	Royal London (1861)*	.. .. 1,135,657
Century (1885)	.. .. 68,168	London Assurance (1720)	179,139	Salvation Army (1860)*	.. .. 262,511
City Life (1897)*	.. .. 82,466	London, Edinburgh & Glasgow (Ordinary) (1881)	103,736	Scepire Life (1864)	.. .. 73,155
City of Glasgow (1838)	.. .. 235,386	London & Manchester (1880)*	615,378	Scottish Accident (1877)	.. .. 30,971
Clergy Mutual (1829)	.. .. 268,149	London & Provincial (1906)*	12,756	Scottish Amicable (1826)	.. .. 337,863
Clerical, Medical, and General (1824)	.. .. 394,192	London Life (1806)	379,807	Scottish Equitable (1831)	.. .. 405,853
Colonial Mutual (1873)	.. .. 351,944	Manufacturers (1887)	467,054	Scottish Life (1881)	.. .. 167,308
Commercial Union (1861)	.. .. 509,065	Marine & General (1852)	140,710	Scottish Metropolitan (1876)	.. .. 60,593
Confederation (1871)	.. .. 360,043	Metropolitan (1835)	162,004	Scottish Provident (1837)	.. .. 688,034
Consolidated (1904)	.. .. 29,909	Mutual Life & Citizens (1869)	522,428	Scottish Temperance (1883)	.. .. 171,897
Co-operative (Ordinary) (1867)	.. .. 19,366	Mutual of New York (1842)	10,683,677	Scottish Union & National (1824)	309,221
Eagle (1807)	.. .. 176,695	National Mutual (1830)	204,469	Scottish Widows (1815)	.. .. 1,234,033
Economic (1823)	.. .. 251,726	National Mutual of Australasia (1869)	918,007	Standard Life (1825)	.. .. 988,630
Edinburgh (1823)	.. .. 319,073	National Provident (1825)	497,204	Star (1843)	.. .. 512,772
Empire Guarantee (1900)	.. .. 1,638	National Standard* (1906)	6,261	Sun (1810)	.. .. 763,192
English & Scottish Law (1839)	235,898	New York (1811)	15,973,930	Sun of Canada (1865)	.. .. 1,112,826
Equitable (1762)	.. .. 198,805	North British and Mercantile (1809)	1,091,329	United Kingdom Temperance (1840)	.. .. 630,680
Equitable (U.S.) (1859)	10,684,728	Northern (1836)	291,463	United Provident (1900)*	.. .. 139,604
Equity & Law (1844)	.. .. 319,742	Norwich Union (1808)	1,200,616	University (1825)	.. .. 60,628
Friends' Provident (1832)	.. .. 175,224			Westleyan and General (1841)*	.. .. 847,811
General Accident (1885)	.. .. 29,422			Yorkshire (1821)	.. .. 149,754

* Includes industrial business.

by the working classes and duly paid by the companies in the event of death. During 1909 it appeared from a case before the Courts that the moneys paid in premiums on such policies were recoverable, and as a result several actions were brought for the return of the premiums, particularly in cases where the policy-holder had paid in more than the policy amounted to. There were other disadvantages, for the companies could refuse to pay—though they never did so—in the event of early death. To remove these difficulties, clauses were introduced into the Act legalising all such policies and *inter alia* preventing such undesirable practices as assuring non-relatives. The portion of the Act producing these effects came into operation immediately on the Act passing, viz. in Dec. 1909.

Industrial insurance is making rapid strides, and its interests have, since May 1904, been represented by the *Insurance Mail*, a weekly review, the circulation of which, it is understood, is over 16,000 copies per week.

The Prudential continues to secure the largest premium income of the Industrial Companies, the amount received during 1909 being £7,171,770 of the total premiums of £13,336,561 levied by all the Industrial Insurance companies. Its new profit-sharing scheme for industrial policies resulted in the declaration of bonuses of from 5 to 15 per cent. of the sum assured, to certain policies becoming claims before March 2nd, 1911.

Of the Collecting Societies the Liverpool Victoria still collects the greatest amount in premiums, and was the first to reach the million-pound mark, the actual figures being £1,258,146.

Another change has been the merging of the United Provident Assurance Co. in the British Legal, the combined Companies finally adopting the title of British Legal and United Provident Insurance Company. The absorption of the London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow by the Pearl has already been referred to.

Industrial Accident Insurance.

A remarkable development is the extension of the principle of industrial insurance to Accident Policies. There are seven companies devoting their energies to all sickness and accident insurance by monthly premiums, whilst others issue similar policies for weekly premiums. This departure must be regarded as an experiment until results have proved the system successful; but at all events to be able to obtain, without any medical examination, a clean policy covering nearly all sickness and accidents for small monthly premiums is a desirable benefit, and, if well managed, Industrial Accident Companies will no doubt meet with considerable support. The General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Co. (established 1885), the Liverpool Victoria Insurance Corporation (1908), the Scottish Indemnity Insurance Co. (1908), the Reliance Fire and Accident Insurance Co. (1906), the Scottish Sickness and Accident Insurance Co. (1907), the Mutual Property (1899), the British Citizens (1908), and the United Friendly (1908) are amongst those making a special feature of this class of business.

Premium-Incomes of Industrial Companies and Collecting Societies, according to the Stone and Cox *Industrial Tables* (July 1910), and later returns.

Name of Society.	Premium Income.
Industrial Companies.	
Abstainers & General [Ind.] (1883)	6,799
Britannic [Ind.] (1866)	942,646
British Legal (1863)*	183,689
British Widows [Ind.] (1902)	51,693
Co-operative (1867)	11,274
Hearts of Oak (1903)*	42,083
London, Edinburgh & Glasgow [Ind.] (1881)	493,100
London & Manchester (1869)*	615,378
London & Provincial (1906)*	12,756
National Standard (1906)*	6,261
Pearl [Ind.] (1864)	1,550,250
Pioneer (1891)*	77,327
Prudential [Ind.] (1848)	7,171,770
Refuge [Ind.] (1864)	1,782,235
Royal London (1861)*	1,135,057
Salvation Army (1867)*	262,511
United Provident (1900)*	139,604
Wesleyan and General (1841)*	847,811
Friendly Societies.	
Aberdeen & Northern (1862)	16,463
Albion (1861)	20,712
Blackburn Philanthropic Friendly (1839)	104,152
Blackburn Philanthropic Mutual (1863)	10,676
City of Glasgow F.S. (1862)	46,450
Liverpool Victoria Legal (1843)	1,258,146
Royal Co-operative (1900)	51,813
Royal Liver (1850)	935,005
Scottish Legal (1852)	320,248
Scottish United Reform (1870)	9,228

* Includes ordinary business.

Ordinary Forms of Life Insurance.

A review of and guide to the present systems of Life Assurance, as transacted in this country, appears below. First, however, a brief summary of the ordinary forms of Life Assurance may be given. These can be subdivided under two headings, **Participating** and **Non-Participating**. The former class, in consideration of an increased premium being paid, shares in the profits of the business, called bonuses, and the latter does not. In the participating section the profits added will usually exceed the increase in the premium paid; but the non-participating policy-holders are not affected by the profits of the office, theirs being what the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Office aptly calls a "system of definite contracts." The policies of this office under most of its plans are strictly non-forfeitable, being converted automatically into Free Paid-up Policies, equivalent to the Surrender Value on default of payment of premiums.

The application of profits by way of bonus can be made in a variety of ways:—

1. By additions to the policy in reversionary value, the bonus so added being payable when the policy becomes a claim.

2. By reduction of premiums over a term of years, or during the continuance of the as-

surance; or to cancel the payment of premiums in old age.

3. By payment in cash.

4. By making the assurance payable during the life of the person assured, by converting it into an endowment assurance.

5. Or, in the case of endowment policies, by making the date of maturity earlier.

6. Many offices have tables of assurance at very low rates in which the usual rate of premium is reduced to a minimum by the application of anticipated profits.

Sometimes the profits are deferred and allotted only to policies which have been in force a specified number of years, or, in the case of endowment assurances, those who survive the term. These are called **Deferred Bonuses**, and should, under ordinary circumstances, be larger than those which vest immediately.

If the profits of a particular class of policy are pooled and divided at the end of a given time amongst the survivors of that class, they are known as **Tontine Bonuses**.

The usual forms of **Life Assurance**, issued by nearly all life offices, are:—

The **Ordinary Whole-Life Assurance**, with or without profits, under which the assured, by paying a premium throughout life, secures the payment of a sum at his death.

Whole-Life Limited Payments, where the payment of premiums is limited to a specified number of years.

Endowment Assurance, where the sum assured is paid on the attainment of a given age, or at previous death.

Double or Half Endowment Assurance, where the amount payable on survival at a given age is Double or Half that payable at previous death. The Double Endowment Policies are usually granted without medical examination. Those of the Scottish Union and National Life Office permit of conversion into a Deferred Life Assurance without further premiums, or can be exchanged at maturity for a Life Annuity.

Joint Life Assurance, the sum assured being payable on the death of the first.

Insurance of Two or more Lives, the amount assured being payable on the death of the survivor of two or more persons.

Contingent Survivorship Assurance, the amount being paid on the death of one life, providing that another be living.

Short Period Assurance, under which the risk of death is covered only for a given term of years.

Children's Deferred Assurances, under which Whole Life or Endowment Assurance Policies are issued on the lives of children at ages under 15, for annual premiums, the sum assured only being payable at death after the child attains its majority, that is after the age of 21, or 25 if preferred.

Convertible Term Assurances, which are Temporary Policies, expiring at the end of a certain term, unless a given option to change the policy into a Whole Life or Endowment Assurance Policy, at the advanced rates, is exercised by the assured.

Special Forms of Life Insurance.

The **Special Schemes** from time to time put forward by life offices consist of ingenious and useful combinations and variations of the more

simple forms referred to above. The modifications may either be the introduction of some new form of bonus distribution, or may offer an alternative in the method of paying premiums, or further, an annuity may be coupled with the life assurance benefit.

The following sections set out some of the various special schemes, a full explanation being given, with the names of some of the offices transacting such business.

1. Endowment Policies.

The **Scottish Provident Institution** grants endowment assurance, the entire surplus arising under such with-profit assurance tables belonging exclusively to those assured under this class. An interim bonus of £1 10s. per cent. per annum will be added to the sum assured in the event of death before the next division of surplus in 1913. The **Scottish Provident Institution** has a separate special class for with-profit endowment assurances. The surplus arising thereon belongs exclusively to those assured in the class, and is allotted by way of immediate reversionary additions on the compound system. The addition declared as at end of 1908 was £1 15s. per cent. per annum, and the current interim bonus is at the same rate on the sum assured and previous bonuses.

The **Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Co.** has a good table, giving **Endowment Assurance at Minimum Cost**, with profits deferred until the attainment of the endowment age. This Company, and also the **Phoenix** and the **Standard Life Office**, have good schemes, under which, if death occurs before the endowment period, £1000 is paid to the legal representatives, but if that period is reached, the assured is entitled to the following options: 1. A cash payment. 2. An annuity for life and cash payment at death. 3. An annuity payable for a term certain. 4. An annuity for life varying in amount according to the age at entry and the duration of the endowment period. In the **Standard Life Office** some of these options can be combined.

The **London and Lancashire Life and General** has a **Guaranteed Special Endowment Scheme**, combining a family provision with a good investment or a pension for life. Policies under this scheme are particularly advantageous, as the assured has the right to receive a substantial guaranteed cash bonus should he attain the Endowment age, and in no case can the premiums payable exceed the sum assured. This office has devised a new **Quinquennial Endowment Assurance** policy, by limited payments, under which the sum assured is payable after a given period, premiums being paid up as soon as desired.

The **Scottish Life Assurance Co.** has two forms of Whole Life and Endowment Assurance **Guaranteed Option Policies**. The special features are **Guaranteed Paid-up Policies**, **Surrender Values**, and **Extended Assurance** if premiums are unpaid, and these are actually endorsed on the policy.

The **Norwich Union Mutual Life Office** has an **Investment for Small Savings** without medical examination, known as the **Current Savings Policy**. An investor aged 40 deposits a single premium of £50, and receives a policy insuring £75, with full profits payable at death or at 60 years of age. The insurance benefits are entered on after 12 months, but in case of death within that period the premium is re-

turned with $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest. This office has also an Eight-Option Policy giving several valuable options on maturity of the policy by survivorship.

The Scottish Metropolitan, Mutual Life and Citizens, Scottish Union and National, the Star Life Office and the Scottish Provident have all **Endowment Assurance Policies with Guaranteed Bonuses**, and valuable options on maturity. The Commercial Union has a novel table of optional premiums to meet the wishes of those who do not care to pledge themselves to continue payment of premiums of fixed amount at regular intervals.

The Life Association of Scotland has Full Protective Guarantee Policies, under which Surrender and Loan Values and Free Paid-up Policies are fixed at the outset.

The Legal and General Life Assurance Society has a novel scheme of Endowment for Bachelors, convertible on marriage.

The Australian Mutual Provident has a special plan of with-profit endowment assurances, whereby the sum assured is payable in four equal instalments, the first payment being made 15 years before the policy term expires. In event of death the balance still outstanding would be paid to the next of kin.

2. Instalment, Debenture, and Investment Policies.

A variation from the usual settlement of a life policy by payment at death or at a fixed date is for the office either to—

- (a) Pay the sum assured by instalments, or
- (b) Pay a percentage on the sum assured for so many years, the amount itself being paid at the end of that period.

For example, the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society and the Phoenix have schemes under which 6 per cent. is guaranteed for 10 years after the sum assured becomes due, the amount of the policy being paid at the end of that time. Other offices offering similar benefits are the City of Glasgow, the National Mutual, the English and Scottish Law Life, the Scottish Metropolitan, the Gresham, and the Norwich Union Life Office.

Most offices are undertaking to pay the sum assured under their policies (if desired) by instalments, and this is less costly to the assured. *E.g.* in the Edinburgh Life Office a man aged 30 would pay £16 instead of £20 17s. 6d. for a Whole-Life Policy for £1000, payable in 20 instalments. By this means the difficulty of investment is got over.

In the "Old" Equitable Life Assurance Society, so named to distinguish it from its namesake of America, a policy called a **Perfect Endowment Assurance** for £1000 would cost about £40 per annum for 30 years only to a person aged 30. Under this policy £50 per annum would be paid from age 60 to the death of the life assured, when the £1000 would at once become payable.

The Sun Life of Canada has a 3-per-cent. Dividend Policy, which provides 3 per cent. per annum on the premiums paid to date. The policy of this office is on the 20-Payment Life plan, and the 3-per-cent. interest or dividend credits can be left on deposit with the company at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. compound interest. The Commercial Union Assurance Co., the National Mutual of Australasia, and Scottish Provident Institution, have **Investment plans** whereby, by combining an immediate annuity, a return of

over $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. can always be obtained on amounts invested.

The Scottish Widows' Fund allows its policies, when due, to be deposited with it for not more than 20 years, and during that period pays 3 per cent. per annum on such amount deposited.

The Scottish Amicable Society, in order to meet the difficulty of finding satisfactory investments for the trust funds left by policyholders, issues what are called **Income Policies**, under which the office retains the sum assured when the policy becomes a claim until the death of the policyholder's widow or nominee—allowing $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to such nominee.

The Royal Exchange Assurance under the heading of **Guaranteed Optional Investment Policies** has a scheme under which a person, by payment of an annual sum of £35 3s., is entitled to the following benefits upon the attainment of a given age: (a) An annual income for the rest of life, and a cash payment at death; or (b) a free paid-up policy (payable at death), subject to good health; or (c) a cash payment alone. In the event of death before attainment of the age there will be offered corresponding alternatives.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. issues 5-per-cent. **Investment Policies** which have been designed primarily for the use of husband and wife, securing to the latter, called the nominee, a 5-per-cent. investment after the death of her husband (the assured) if she should survive him; but such policies may also be taken out by other persons. On the death of the survivor of the assured and the nominee, the sum assured will be at once paid over to the executors or administrators of the assured, or the Company will hold the money as trustees.

The Canada Life Assurance Co., the oldest Colonial office, which has branch offices throughout the country, also grants 5-per-cent. 20-year gold bonds, with options at the end of the accumulative period. Some of the Bonus results of this office are remarkable.

The Mutual Life and Citizens and the Commercial Union have schemes of **Income Policies** which guarantee £100 a year for 10, 15, and 20 years certain, commencing at age 50, 55 or 60, with a specified benefit in the event of earlier death, and the option of a large cash surrender value on survival of the age selected, all benefits being guaranteed.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York has two good plans—one a **Double Pension Policy** guaranteeing an Income for Life to a man after 20 years, with absolute protection to wife or other beneficiary; the other a **Continuous Instalment Policy**, securing an **Income for Life** to beneficiary at death of husband, such income being guaranteed, and in no case less than for 20 payments. The benefits are guaranteed, and independent of future profits.

3. Policies at Reduced and Modified Premiums.

Instead of a uniform annual premium throughout the term, several life offices accept a **reduced premium** for the first few years of assurance, and increase it thereafter. This is an improvement on the former "half-credit" plan, for no debt attaches to the policy. As an illustration, in the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co. a person aged 25 can insure for £1000 against death for a pre-

mum of £12 4s. 2d. per annum for 5 years and £24 8s. 4d. thereafter, and participates in this company's Reversionary Bonus (35s. per cent. per annum) after the fifth year. The Norwich Union will apply this method to Endowment Assurances.

The Standard Life Office has a scheme of Increasing Premiums for Limited Payment Policies; the premiums are smallest for the first 7 years, and are increased every 7 years until after 21 years, when the policy is paid up and premiums cease.

The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution for a uniform premium of £10 will grant a Maximum Diminishing Assurance: to commence at £1203, for example, at age 24, diminishing annually to £276 at age 60, and so on.

The Scottish Provident Institution originated in 1837 what may be called the Low Premium and Deferred Bonus system. The premiums for whole life policies are very low, and the whole surplus is reserved for division exclusively among those who survive to the period at which their premiums with compound interest at 4 per cent. amount to the sum assured.

The Phoenix Life Office also issues Diminishing Premium Policies. Under these the premiums are limited in number and diminish in amounts at stated periods, the annual charge during the last few years becoming very small.—The Colonial Mutual Life Association, and also the Standard Life Office, under the Reversible Premium Plan issues policies whereby the sum assured becomes payable at death, and the premiums cease at the age of 60 or 65, as selected at the outset, and afterwards the society will return one premium each year as long as the policy-holder lives.—The London Life Association grants policies under the fully participating scale on which one-half of the premiums payable during the first seven years may be left on credit at 4 per cent. interest. This office, which employs no agents and pays no commission, has recently issued upon this half-credit policy a New System of Minimum Policies. There is no debt on the policy under this plan, and after 7 years participation in profits at a reduced rate is allowed, which operates to further reduce the premium. This premium is not subject to increase.—The Metropolitan Life Assurance Society, an office which also pays no commission, in its Discounted Abatement System assumes a 33-per-cent. abatement, and discounts the premiums to this extent. No debt whatever attaches to the policy, and the premium is reduced to a minimum. After five years, if the rate of abatement by way of profit falls below 33 per cent. the premium would be increased; if it rises above 33 per cent. a further reduction in the premium would be made—it is now 34 per cent. This office also grants Increasing Assurances and guarantees surrender values under its non-participating Endowment Assurances.

4. Life Assurance without Medical Examination.

As mentioned above, several Life Offices, following the plan of the Caledonian Insurance Co., will grant policies on the Double Endowment Plan without medical examination. The Caledonian Insurance Co. also issues these policies by monthly premiums.

The Standard Life, the Sun Life, the City

Life, and the Century have all adopted similar schemes of non-medical examination at monthly premiums.

5. Partnership Policies.

The National Mutual Life Assurance Society has a scheme for mercantile and professional firms called Convertible Partnership Policies. These are designed to meet the cases when after a few years a partnership may be dissolved, and the partnership policy is no longer required. In such a case, in exchange for the partnership policy, the society will grant to each partner a policy on his own life at the rate of premium for his original age at entry.—The Norwich Union Assurance Society has a scheme under which policies are issued assuring a given sum on the death of the first of two lives for a term of years, and convertible within such term into two separate single life policies without further medical examination. Similar plans are put forward by the Atlas Assurance Co., the Star Life Office, and the London and Lancashire Life and General.

The Canada Life Insurance Co., the oldest Colonial Life Office, has a 20-Payment Life Policy which offers distinct advantages to partners in business.

6. Special Life Offices for the Clergy, members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), and members of Universities.

There are one or two offices which indicate by their names that they cater exclusively or particularly for special classes of lives. For example the Clergy Mutual and Clergy Pensions Institution for the clergy, the Friends' Provident for members of the Society of Friends. The advantages of this Institution—low premiums and good bonuses—are open to those persons who are or have been "Friends," and to others who are of Quaker descent or connected with Friends by marriage or partnership in business. The University Life Office offers its contracts to members of universities, colleges or schools. All these Life Offices have assurance schemes similar to those usually granted, and those lives to whom they appeal secure the full benefit attaching to any superior longevity of their class.

7. Female Life Assurance.

Until recently life offices were not favourably disposed to assure women, and would only grant them policies at premiums very much in excess of those charged to males. A better feeling, however, is now manifesting itself towards female lives, and amongst others the Scottish Provident has recently discontinued charging them an extra premium.

8. Assurances with Exemption from Payment of Premiums under circumstances involving Temporary or Permanent Incapacity.

The Sun Life Office issues the above-named policy, which means (a) that the policy cannot lapse so long as it has any surrender value; (b) if the assured has a breakdown in health he has no premiums to pay during the period of his incapacity; (c) if he becomes totally incapacitated the society will not trouble him for any more premiums; (d) if he meets with a very serious accident the society will pay him half the sum assured, keep the policy in

force free of cost, and pay the balance of the policy at his death.

The London and Lancashire Life and General on first-class lives offers a similar benefit for incapacity continuing beyond one month.

The Law Union and Rock Insurance Co., the Scottish Accident Life and General Insurance Co., and the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Ltd., provide under certain policies for the Exemption from Payment of Premiums whilst the assured may be incapable by accidental bodily injury or illness, or by mental disorder, from attending to his usual profession, business, or occupation. The Protected Policy of the Star Life Assurance Society is one of this kind. The Century Insurance Co., the Scottish Temperance Life, and the Mutual Life and Citizens make a speciality of Combined Life and Accident Insurance, the last-named office endorsing guaranteed surrender values in its policies.

9. Some Special Schemes of Life Assurance.

The Canada Life, the oldest Colonial office, and the Mutual Life and Citizens have plans of assurance under which premiums are returned with the sum assured. The combination of plans of life assurance to give Double Benefit Policies is a favourite device. For example, the Abstainers and General and the General Life Offices combine a limited payment policy with an endowment at the time the payments cease. The Life Association of Scotland under its combined benefit policy pays half the sum assured on a given age being attained, and the balance at death thereafter. The Northern Assurance Co. issues policies combining Life Assurance with Deferred Annuities.

The "Cover-all" Policy of the Scottish Temperance Life Office insures against All Sickness, All Accident, Early Death, and Old Age.

Total Abstainers and Vegetarians.

Several Life Offices offer special terms to total abstainers. The Abstainers and General, the Phoenix, the Scottish Temperance Life, the United Kingdom Temperance and General, the Sceptre, and the Yorkshire are of this number. The first-named company classifies vegetarians with a view to offering them the increased profits they deserve (if any).

Naval, Military, or Mercantile Marine Policies.

The London and Lancashire Life and General Office accepts Naval and Military Officers without extra payment at ordinary with-profit rates, profits being deferred until permanent retirement from the Service. The Yorkshire Insurance Co. has a similar scheme. The Edinburgh Life Office charges a small extra payment only while the assured remains liable for military or naval foreign service. Officers and others in the Mercantile Marine Service are accepted by the London and Lancashire Life and General Office under its Guaranteed Special Endowment Scheme without extra premium.

10. Children's Assurances and Endowments.

Children's Deferred Assurances are now effected by many offices (*vide* "Ordinary Forms of Life Insurance," p. 442). The Child's Endowment Policy of the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia appears to be much appreciated. The benefits of the policy are: (1) That the endowment shall be paid if the

child survive the age of 21. (2) All premiums paid, with simple interest at 4 per cent. per annum, will be returned if the child die before attaining this age. (3) No further premiums shall be payable, and the policy shall be fully paid up, if the parent die before the child and during the currency of the policy. Policies are entitled to a full share in the profits, and no medical examination is required.

Almost all offices will now issue Educational Annuities to commence at a given age of the child and to run for four or five years.

The General Life Assurance Co. issues a Child's Special Endowment Policy payable at 30, or at death between 21 and 30, with return of all premiums should the child die before 21.

The Scottish Accident issues a policy providing at age 21 a sum down in cash which may be used to start the son in business; or a life insurance, with profits, payable at death at a premium only about one-half that usually charged; or a fully-paid-up life insurance, without profits, payable at death; or an endowment insurance, with profits, at a very low rate of premium; or a fully-paid-up endowment assurance, without profits. No medical examination required.

11. Annuity Schemes.

The National Mutual of Australasia and the Sun of Canada are probably the cheapest offices for Annuities. The Royal Exchange Corporation will grant increased annuities to lives below the average in health.—The Commercial Union Insurance Society has devised Special Deferred Annuity Policies to facilitate provision for old age. Instead of the amounts of the periodical premiums and their due dates being fixed at the outset, the premiums may be paid in any multiples of £1, and at any intervals which may be most convenient. Each premium secures a certain definite amount of annuity, as if it constituted by itself a wholly separate transaction. At any time the policyholder is entitled to take a guaranteed cash value equivalent to a return of premiums with 3 per cent. per annum compound interest. The same society has introduced a new scheme of Immediate Annuities with a guaranteed return of part of the purchase-money in the event of early death or surrender.—The Norwich Union Life Insurance Society has a scheme for providing Old Age Pensions which may commence at 50, but this is at the option of the pensioner, each additional premium thereafter paid increasing the pension when he or she desires the Society to commence paying it. The Scottish Provident grants "Annuity" Bonds under which payments are guaranteed for a fixed period.

The Gresham Life Assurance Society has a unique scheme of Annuities, under which the purchase money is practically returned in the event of the early death of the annuitant.

12. Provision against Death Duties

can be made by means of Life Policies especially endorsed, payable, at the request of the legal representatives of the assured, to the Inland Revenue authorities in settlement of these duties.

13. Loans on Personal Security.

Several British Life Assurance companies grant loans on personal security with life

assurance. The English and Scottish Law Life Office and the Norwich Union offer very good terms in this line of business.

14. House Purchase with Life Assurance.

In several companies it is now possible to obtain a loan for the purchase of approved house property, the assured being required to find a small proportion of the value of the house, and to effect either a whole-life policy (in which case the loan is cancelled in event of death) or an endowment assurance under which the loan is also cancelled after the endowment term. The latter is the cheaper in the long run, as the endowment premiums represent payment of capital, whereas the life premiums merely represent the contingency of death. (See also par. 15, p. 450, "House Purchase Insurance.")

MARINE INSURANCE.

The general public has but a very vague notion of how and where the world's shipping and ocean-carried merchandise are insured. A shipowner or merchant effects his insurances either direct with the marine insurance companies, or through an insurance broker, who deals with the companies or the numerous syndicates of underwriters at Lloyd's. London still retains its supremacy as the centre of the world's underwriting, partly owing to the stability of the companies which have their offices there, but principally to the fact that it is the seat of Lloyd's.

Of late years some of the general insurance companies have shown an inclination to take up marine business and have taken over some of the Marine Offices. The Royal has a marine branch, and during the year secured a licence to write marine risks in New York State.

There is still much talk about small profits in the business, and threats are made about increasing rates. Losses have been rather above the average, but business has been brisk. The Act to prevent speculation in insurance on ships has come into operation, and has done much good.

Old Act.

1. No compensation payable for first fourteen days of disability.
2. Accidents must happen "on, in or about" employers' premises.
3. Serious and wilful misconduct a defence.
4. Applied to certain trades only.
5. Diseases not specifically covered.
6. Dependants includes wife, husband, parent, and child.
7. Compensation for disablement limited to half wages.
8. Compensation based on actual earnings in the service of the employer who is liable.
9. Commutation of weekly compensation agreed on between parties concerned, or left to Court.
10. No restrictions for commuting claims. Registration of settlements optional.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

As in other sections, the Act providing for a deposit by new companies was the chief interest in this branch of the business, followed by the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906. Even two years after the passing of the Act, large numbers of people were found to be still uninsured, and several householders had to pay substantial sums in compensation out of their own pockets because they neglected to pay a few shillings a year to cover the risk. This risk can best be seen from the table of comparison, which is reproduced at the foot of this page, and which clearly shows the differences between the Old Act and the New Act.

The rates for this kind of insurance were considerably reduced during 1908 owing to the great competition on the part of the non-tariff offices; but this resulted in some losses, and certain rates have again been raised, notably in connection with the building and sawmillers' trades. There is every indication of further increases, for not only do accidents appear to be increasing in number, but malingering is believed to be more prevalent.

In the State of New York a new law on the lines of, but not so comprehensive as, our W.C.A. came into force on Sept. 1st, 1910; and in other States agitations for a similar measure are prevalent.

During the year there have been several amalgamations between the companies—the Commercial Union has taken over the Ocean; the Railway Passengers has gone over to the North British and Mercantile; the Essex and Suffolk took over the Pilot; the National General took over the Scottish Sprinkler; the National Provincial took over the Empire Guarantee; the Liverpool Victoria Corporation bought the International at the end of 1909; and several Plate Glass offices have passed to "general" offices.

But probably the "happening" which caused most stir was the failure of the Law Guarantee. The first rumblings were heard towards the end of 1909, and in the early months of 1910 the

New Act.

Compensation practically payable from date of accident.
No restriction as to place.

In case of death or serious and permanent disablement serious and wilful misconduct no defence.

Applies to all workers with few exceptions.
Certain scheduled diseases to be covered (number largely increased since passing of Act).

Following added: Illegitimate children, and parents and grandparents thereof; brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister.

Where injured person under 21 years of age, compensation to be full wages not exceeding 10s. per week, and increased in proportion to probable earnings if accident had not happened.

All earnings taken into account.

In case of permanent disablement any commutation of less than 75 per cent. of annuity value liable to be upset by Judge.

Registrar empowered to refuse to register commutation if he considers amount insufficient. Unregistered agreements not binding.

storm broke with such force as to bring about hundreds of newspaper articles and many questions in Parliament. The failure is the greatest recorded for many years, though it is to be noticed that the company was not transacting insurance proper, but rather a special business in guaranteeing debentures, mortgages, etc.

Amongst the new companies formed may be mentioned the British Union and National, which subsequently took over the Capital and Counties; the Gresham Fire (an offshoot of the Gresham Life), and the London and Lancashire Life and General (the latter an extension).

During the year the British Law Fire extended its objects to cover fidelity risks, and to undertake trust and agency business. The Glasgow took power to increase its capital to £250,000, and offered 100,000 £1 shares for subscription; and the Midland added the words "and Textile" to its title.

The Premium Income and Claims Outgo of the various British Accident offices given below have been extracted from various sources, and in the main relate to the year 1909. The figures in brackets show the year of formation.

Some of the younger companies showed very good balance sheets; and it may be said that

the business of casualty insurance is growing by leaps and bounds.

During 1910 a great number of new prospectuses were issued. Excellent new motor policies were announced by the Alliance, Car and General, Glasgow, and the London and Lancashire Life and General.

The Car and General brought out a scheme of insurance against jury service. The General Accident brought out a "Professions" accident policy (excluding sickness), and a "whole life railway and tramway accident" policy at a very cheap single premium. The King issued a policy against infectious diseases for persons aged three years and upwards. The London and Lancashire Life and General issued a unique policy—the "Policy de Luxe"—a most comprehensive accident and sickness policy covering death from several diseases. The Colonial Mutual issued a policy giving relief in connection with its life policies.

The Glasgow issues a policy to cover accidents from aerial navigation, and the General Accident personal accident policies extend to cover the same risks. The Ocean includes ptomaine poisoning in such policies, and the Royal Exchange has a special grocers' indemnity policy to cover this risk. The Legal and Commercial issues an excellent driving accident

Name of Office.	Premium Income.	Claims Outgo.	Name of Office.	Premium Income.	Claims Outgo.
Abstainers & General (1883)* ..	£1,390	£316	Manchester Steam Users' (1854) ..	£18,265	£220
Alliance (1824) ..	98,021	38,199	Mercantile & General (1907)* ..	5,902	1,399
Anglo-Scottish (1909)* ..	7,037	1,175	Midland (1908)* ..	15,571	4,808
Army, Navy & General (1901)* ..	25,859	13,096	Midland Employers' (1898) ..	27,617	23,133
Atlas (1808) ..	22,401	9,412	Motor Union (1907)* ..	56,571	42,000†
British Crown (1907)* ..	95,017	46,919	National Boiler (1864) ..	92,407	77,898†
British Dominions (1897)* ..	135,079	128,742	National General (1907)* ..	269,201	85,310
British Engine Boiler (1878) ..	54,507	61,418†	National Guarantee (1863) ..	22,956	18,320†
British Equitable (1854)* ..	13,848	6,304	National of Great Britain (1897)* ..	57,402	17,226
British General (1904) ..	24,264	15,024	National Protector (1908) ..	13,999	3,196
British Law (1888)* ..	105,516	37,295	National Provincial (1904)* ..	33,985	13,611
Bullders' Accident (1881) ..	23,577	22,436	North British & Mercantile (1809) ..	17,467	5,983
Caledonian (1805) ..	7,836	3,435	Northern (1896) ..	42,670	20,337
Car & General (1903)* ..	215,132	103,299	Northern Equitable (1907)* ..	75,823	27,384
Century (1856) ..	58,298	29,844	Norwich Union Fire (1797) ..	645,029	418,605
Commercial Union (1861) ..	507,379	270,802	Ocean (1871)* ..	1,477,805	792,571
Congregational (1891) ..	710	394†	Phoenix (1782) ..	55,573	23,592
Consolidated (1904)* ..	118,953	70,462	Premier (1903)* ..	15,230	7,683
Co-operative (1867) ..	15,627	6,555	Primitive Methodist (1866) ..	491	104
Cosmopolitan (1905)* ..	9,130	2,693	Profits & Income (1901) ..	88,978	45,579
Ecclesiastical (1887)* ..	53,636	29,796†	Property (1898) ..	12,814	4,987
Electric & General (1903)* ..	30,769	27,230	Provident Clerks (1865) ..	91,215	54,143
Employers' Liability (1880)* ..	1,046,151	587,073	Provincial (1903) ..	3,798	1,446
Employers' Mutual of Scotland (1898) ..	15,877	8,552	Railway Passengers (1849) ..	332,535	217,459
Essex and Suffolk (1802) ..	35,647	14,280	Re-Insurance & Guarantee (1908)* ..	69,211	33,185
Federated Employers (1904)* ..	21,289	14,190	Reliance (1906)* ..	20,110	5,682
Fine Art & General (1890)* ..	169,507	97,267	Royal (1845) ..	267,410	121,013
General Accident (1885) ..	1,168,303	621,282	Royal Exchange (1720) ..	123,547	69,522
Glasgow (1908)* ..	70,901	31,394	Royal London (1909) ..	1,216	17
Guardian (1821) ..	129,022	55,524	Royal Scottish (1907) ..	10,311	8,974
Hearts of Oak (1903) ..	5,224	2,355	Scottish Accident (1877) ..	87,402	41,180†
Horse, Carriage & General (1868)* ..	63,725	40,005	Scottish Boiler (1881) ..	24,494	10,609†
Imperial Accident (1878) ..	45,800	26,263	Scottish Life (1881) ..	7,119	3,765
Iron Trades (1881) ..	144,046	115,439	Scottish Metropolitan (1876) ..	24,109	10,638
King (1901) ..	1,644	987	Scottish Sickness & Accident (1907)* ..	4,933	1,356
Law, Car & General (1906)* ..	367,877	206,832	Scottish Temperance (1883) ..	6,314	1,952
Law Union & Rock (1800) ..	28,123	15,276	Scottish Union & National (1824) ..	60,140	35,144
Legal (1908)* ..	77,415	17,308	State (1891) ..	29,360	14,506
Legal & Commercial (1908)* ..	42,353	14,438	Sun (1710) ..	80,665	45,978
Licenses (1891) ..	132,997	71,123	Traders & General (1907) ..	1,474	394
Liverpool & London & Globe (1836) ..	120,332	50,161	United Counties (1909)* ..	26,573	5,887
Liverpool Mortgage (1888) ..	13,352	3,730	United Friendly (1908)* ..	8,556	2,487
Liverpool Victoria (1907) ..	27,374	8,506	United London & Scottish (1907)* ..	61,884	24,381
Local Government Mutual (1890) ..	7,092	3,769	Vulcan Boiler (1859) ..	134,427	85,964†
London Assurance (1720) ..	9,067	2,914	Welsh (1909)* ..	19,640	4,961
London & Lancashire Fire (1862) ..	515,395	282,804	Wesleyan Methodist Trust (1872) ..	1,611	1,480†
London, Edinburgh & Glasgow (1881) ..	27,444	16,197	West of Scotland (1886) ..	4,873	1,612
London Guarantee & Accident (1869)* ..	558,343	278,230	Yorkshire (1824) ..	171,662	106,130

* Includes fire business.

† Includes commission and expenses.

‡ Includes part expenses.

policy, wherein the place of accident is not limited to a public thoroughfare. It also issues unique motor insurances—one protecting the motorist against police fines—and a useful one-guinea accident and disease policy.

The United London and Scottish issues a roller-skater's policy, which for 10s. 6d. a year provides £250 in the case of accidental death and corresponding benefits for loss of limbs and disablement. The same company also issues the "Territorial Army Accident policy," covering accidents to Territorials at annual premiums of 2s. 6d. for infantry to 5s. 6d. for cavalry; and a good private motor-car prospectus called the "Inclusive"—covering, as its name indicates, practically all motor risks, including larceny and accidents to owner.

The Ocean issues a life premium guarantee policy, guaranteeing the payment of life premiums during sickness, accident, or mental disorders; and the profits and income one guaranteeing the payment of all premiums in these circumstances. And as an offshoot to a scheme to insure against unemployment, the Car and General issues a policy covering the inability to maintain life premiums through loss of employment.

The Car and General amongst other things covers the infringement of patents and trade marks, horse-driving accidents, and personal accidents for women.

Special Accident Policies.

The Car and General Insurance Corporation issues **Sickness Insurance Policies** without medical examination covering all illness and cost of medical attendance.

The **Return Plans of the Century Insurance** are useful, securing insurance against sickness or accident, with return of all premiums, on attaining 65, irrespective of claims. These policies can be combined with life assurance. Sickness alone may be insured against on the same conditions at lower premiums.

The London Assurance Corporation issue an **Accident and Diseases Policy** of which a special feature is the provision for payment of the Assured's Doctor's fees.

The Commercial Union provides for the cost of surgical operations following accidents.

The "Business Man's" policy of the Employers' Liability Corporation extends double benefits to all public vehicle accidents. In addition to a bonus a reduction is made on the second and all further premiums irrespective of claims. The Empire Guarantee issues a **Whole-Life Railway Accident Policy** for £500 for 10s.

In its "Paragon" policy the London Guarantee now offers benefits for sixty diseases. Under the "Red Shield" Policy of the London and Lancashire Fire Office special bonuses are allowed and premium reductions are offered to Total Abstinents.

The "Ocean's" **Leader Policy** carries an automatic 5-per-cent. annual addition to the sum insured, as well as a quinquennial reduction of premium in cases of no claim.

The **Profits and Income Insurance Co.** effects **Health assurance**, with or without return of premiums at a fixed age, irrespective of claims paid. With these benefits may be combined life insurance, endowments, and deferred annuities.

The **General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation** have a valuable **Family Accident Insurance and Sickness Policy**, covering a man and members of his family.

The **Perfect Annuity Policy** of the Royal Exchange Assurance provides annuities up to 15 years in the event of death, permanent total disablement, and permanent partial disablement by accident, or in the event of blindness or paralysis by disease.

The Sun Life and several other offices issue a combined **Sickness and Accident Policy** without medical examination, insuring from £1 to £6 a week against any sickness.

The **Imperial Accident** appeals specially to those who hunt, and policies are granted covering all hunting risks at ordinary premiums. Special policies are also issued to farmers.

The **Yorkshire Life Office** caters for the **Army and Navy**, including the **Indian Civil Service**, insuring against accidents and charging no extra in cases of mishaps during Sports. Diseases are covered whilst resident in Europe.

(For note as to **Monthly All Sickness and Accident Policies** see under Industrial Section.)

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The rates of premium vary from 5s. to 40s. per cent., and are classified under the different employments. Length of service, position and means are all matters taken into consideration when fixing the premium to be paid. Any number of officials of an employer may be guaranteed under one policy. Additions and alterations are made by endorsement from time to time. This is a great convenience when there is a large staff. This class of business is transacted by most Accident Insurance offices. The **National Guarantee and Suretyship Association** will act as sureties or relieve private sureties of their risk.

MISCELLANEOUS BRANCHES.

1. **Bad Debt Insurance.** Policies are issued by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and the Commercial Union Assurance Co. for covering merchants and others against bad debts of short duration. Certain other companies also insure Solvency and the taking up of Bills of Exchange.

2. **Burglary and Housebreaking.** Most Accident insurance companies transact insurance against these felonies. The **National General Insurance Corporation**, the pioneer of this class of business, issues special policies for Licensed Victuallers, Cyclists, and the Army, combined with insurance against larceny, and in some cases including Fire Insurance and Domestic Servants Insurance under the new Act. It is understood that a large amount of burglary insurance is underwritten at Lloyd's. The **Yorkshire Insurance Co.** has a special Army scheme of Burglary Insurance.

The risk of murder by burglars or housebreakers is now covered by the **Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Co.** and the **London Guarantee and Accident Insurance Association** by payment of a small additional premium to that of the burglary and housebreaking risk.

3. **Chemists' and Druggists' Indemnity Insurance** is undertaken by the Ocean Accident Insurance Co., the Royal Exchange Assurance Co., the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., the Car and General Insurance Co., the Yorkshire Fire and Life Office, and many other companies

for risks connected with the dispensing and sale of drugs by chemists and druggists in their business.

4. **Special Indemnities or Contingency Policies** are issued in almost any cases, when they are required, by several life offices, as well as by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the Car and General. Most ordinary life assurance companies insure against issue of marriages, and against a person dying with or without issue, when those events are improbable. Insurances are sometimes effected with life offices against such contingencies as a change of name, armorial bearings or religion, loss or recovery of reason, etc.

5. **Performance of Contracts.** The London Guarantee and Accident Co., the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, insure the performance of contracts; also the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland. The Car and General Insurance Corporation insures the continuance of salaries of employees in the event of bankruptcy of a firm.

6. The coupon system of insurance offered in specified newspapers, railway guides, etc., containing accident coupons, is familiar to all. By far the greater part of this insurance is transacted by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and the General Accident Fire and Life Corporation. It is also transacted by some of the other Accident Companies.

7. **Cycle Insurance** of different kinds is undertaken by many accident insurance companies, including the Law Accident Insurance Society, the National General Insurance Corporation, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Law Car and General Insurance Corporation, and the Motor Union Insurance Co.

8. **Doctors' Indemnity policies** are issued by the Legal and Commercial.

9. **Engines and Boilers and Steam Pipes.** Inspection and insurance of steam, gas, oil engines and boilers, and advice on all matters relating thereto, is undertaken by the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., by the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the Ocean.

10. **School Epidemics** can be insured against in the Car and General Insurance Corporation, and in the National General.

11. **Forged Transfers.** The Ocean Accident and Guarantee and other offices insure companies against loss consequent upon dealing in, or acting on, forged transfers.

12. **Hailstorm Insurance** is transacted by the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd., and the Nurserymen's and Market Gardeners' Insurance Co.; this company covers crops in glass houses. The Alliance Assurance Co. and the Royal Insurance Co. also insure against hailstorms.

13. **Horses and Cattle and Insurance against Death by Accident and Disease** is undertaken by the Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co., the Imperial Accident Insurance Co., the National Live Stock Insurance Co., and the British General Insurance Co. Recently the

General Accident has issued a "Horse Endowment" policy.

14. **"Household" Policies** are issued by several companies, comprising "Fire," "Burglary," and "Domestic Servants' Insurance."

15. **House Purchase Insurance.** By this system the small investor can subscribe to a bond which in 5 years will entitle him to the full value of approved leasehold or freehold property he may wish to purchase. The loan for this purpose can be liquidated at convenience over a long period of years, or set off against the amount of the bond when the latter matures at the end of the selected term of years.

16. **Insanity Insurance** is a new scheme brought out by the Legal and Commercial at the end of 1908. This provides an annual payment for a limited or unlimited term during which the assured is not able to attend to business.

17. **Landlords' and Factors' Indemnity Insurance.** Policies are issued for these risks by the Northern Equitable, Ocean Accident, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the General Accident to indemnify such persons for compensation which they may be compelled to pay in respect of personal accidents.

18. **Licence Insurance.** The Licenses Insurance Corporation insure licence-holders and other interested persons against loss or deprivation in the value of property incurred by the forfeiture or non-renewal of licences.

19. **Lifts, Hoists, and Cranes.** Several of the leading accident companies assure the owners or tenants of passenger and other lifts against liability for damages for personal injuries to individuals from accidents by or in connection with such lifts. The Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the General Accident Assurance Corporation insure lifts and hoists against breakdowns.

20. **Loss or Damage of Passengers' and Mariners' Luggage at Sea.** The Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society, the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, and the Law Car and General Insurance Co. undertake these risks.

21. **Loss of Profits and standing charges** following a fire are now covered by all the principal Fire offices.

22. **Medical Attendance during Sickness** is insured by the National Medical Aid Co., the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society, the Commercial Union, the Central and several industrial assurance companies.

23. **Mortgages, Debentures, and other Securities.** The insurance of the holders of these valuables against loss of principal and interest, and other business of a kindred character, is effected by the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co., the Ocean Accident, and the General Accident Fire and Life.

24. **Motor-Car Indemnity and Horseless Carriage Insurance** is carried on by the Imperial Accident Insurance Co., the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Co., the British Union and National Insurance Co., and many others. The Car and General Insurance Corporation, the Law Car and General, and the Motor Union Insurance Cos. offer special terms and facilities in this line.

25. **Pictures and other Valuable Objects of Art.** The owners of these are indemnified against loss from damage or destruction of such by the Fine Art and General Insurance Co.

26. **Plate-glass Insurance** was first commenced in 1852 by the Plate-glass Insurance Co. Many companies transact this business.

27. **Property Owners' Indemnity.** Probably the most successful new accident plan which has been developed is that known as the Property Owners' Insurance, which guarantees the insurer against third-party claims owing to defects in his property. This risk has been developed by the Northern Equitable Insurance Co. in particular, though several other offices have since taken up the business.

28. **Registered Post Insurance** is transacted by the Fine Art and General Insurance Co. and the Royal Exchange Assurance on bonds, jewellery, notes, and other valuable articles sent by registered post.

29. **Indemnity against the payment of rent, mortgage interest, etc.,** if the house is rendered uninhabitable through fire, is granted by the Central Insurance Co., now controlled by the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co.

30. **Sinking Funds or Capital Redemption** in connection with Leasehold Property. Several life offices, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation issue policies for this purpose.

31. **Special Casual Labour.** A policy insuring against liability or law costs, at a nominal premium, is issued by the British Crown.

32. **Third Party Risks** are taken by most Accident Insurance companies.

33. **Transit Risks.** The Fine Art and General Insurance Co. and the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. insure against loss of property in transit other than such as is sent by registered parcel post, as mentioned in No. 28. The Car and General Corporation covers motors against transit risks.

34. **Trusteeship and Executorship.** In consideration of certain premiums, the Alliance, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation, the Century Insurance Co., the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co., the Royal Exchange, and the Yorkshire arrange to act as trustees or executors.

35. **Vehicular Risks** are also taken by all Accident Insurance companies. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee issues a public liability policy for horse drivers. The Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co. also makes a speciality of this line. The Car and General Insurance Corporation has a special prospectus for motor cars, lorries, and vans, and most of the other offices issue such policies. The Imperial Accident Co. insures private carriages of all kinds, also tradesmen's carts, vans, etc.

36. **Wagon Owners' Liability** is likely to prove another source of revenue to accident offices. Owners of wagons running on the lines of railway companies are to be held responsible for damage caused through defect in such wagons. The rate for insurance varies from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per wagon. The British Crown issues such a policy.

STATE INVALIDITY INSURANCE.

Both of the great political parties have invalidity insurance upon their programmes. In his Budget statement on June 30th Mr. Lloyd George said: "If the taxes fulfil their promise (and, as a matter of fact, the new taxes, with three exceptions, have exceeded our expectations), and if we return to the normal naval expenditure, we can see our way to start next year on a great national scheme of insurance for unemployment and invalidity, a scheme on a contributory basis with State subsidy twice as liberal as that given by Germany for the same purpose, which will insure 2,500,000 workmen employed in precarious trades against the evils of unemployment and 13,000,000 working men and working women against the distress that comes from sickness and the premature breakdown of the breadwinner, and will provide for the setting up of sanatoria for the cure of illness." Again, in the debate on July 8th, he said: "I think if we were to promise something to the poor and distressed and wretched in this country which not merely we did not intend to redeem, but which we did not actually see our way to redeem in the immediate future, we would be guilty of an act which would be reprobated by every humane person throughout the world. It is because we can see our way that we promise things. We can see our way to start a great scheme of invalidity insurance next year—started, I think, on fair and liberal terms; but I trust the Committee will not press us to go beyond that for the moment till we see how these resources develop. I

agree that the problem of invalidity insurance is in many respects more urgent than old-age pensions. After all, when a man breaks down in the prime of life, with the responsibility of a family upon him, and, in addition to his own poverty, has the distressing anxiety of seeing the starvation and suffering of those dear to him, there is far more urgent cause to provide for such a case. I think it can be done and it ought to be done. We have our scheme prepared."

To a deputation from the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows which waited upon him on Nov. and to deprecate any enactment which would interfere with the development of the friendly societies, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that both political parties were committed to a contributory scheme of insurance. "If," he continued, "we are turned out to-morrow, I think I may venture to say that you would get a Bill more or less on the same lines from the other side." He had framed a scheme, he said, very largely in conjunction with the representatives of the friendly societies, and submitted it to the ablest actuaries in the country. He was convinced that unless it became necessary to modify the scheme materially to meet the claims of other interests the friendly societies would have no reason to complain. The cardinal and fundamental proposition on which his scheme was based was not merely a recognition of the great work done by the friendly societies in the past, but the importance of continuing that work in the future.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank was established in 1694 with a capital of £1,200,000, which has been increased from time to time until it reached £14,553,000 in 1816, at which amount it now stands. It has also a rest, or reserve, of about £3,000,000. Under the Bank Charter Act of '44, the Bank is divided into the Issue and Banking Departments. From the former the Bank is permitted to issue £14,000,000 of notes of its own upon certain securities, of which the debt owing to it by the Government, amounting to £11,015,100, formed part. It is also provided that, if any of the note-issuing banks discontinue issuing their own notes, His Majesty in Council may authorise the Bank of England to increase its securities in the Issue Department by an amount not exceeding two-thirds of these lapsed issues. The fiduciary issue of the Bank has so risen at different periods from '44 that it now stands at £18,450,000. Every note issued in excess of this amount must be represented by gold coin or bullion. The annual sum payable by the Bank for its exclusive privileges has been increased from £120,000, as settled in '33, to £180,000, and all profit from the increase of the issue of their notes against securities beyond £14,000,000 is directed to go to the public. As regards what are called dead bank notes it is enacted that, when Bank of England notes issued more than forty years have not been presented for payment, the Bank may write off the amount, or any portion of the amount, of these notes from the amount of such issued from the Issue Department, and the Bank Charter Act of '44 is to apply as if the amount of notes thus written off had not been issued. The Bank will, however, be liable to pay any note so written off if it is presented for payment. The purchase and sale of foreign gold coin and gold bullion affords another source of profit to the Department. The Bank is required by the Act of '44 to buy at £3 17s. 9d. per oz. (being 1½d. per oz. under Mint price) all bar gold offered, subject to the fulfilment by the seller of certain conditions specified in the Act.

In the Banking Department the Bank of England, in addition to transacting business as other large English banks do, acts as the banker of the Government in the management and payment of dividends on the National Debt, the issue and withdrawal of Exchequer bills and bonds, the issue of Government loans, and the banking operations connected with the Government offices, the Indian Government, and much of the financial business of Colonial Governments. By the Bank Act of '92 the remuneration to be paid to the Bank of England for the management of the National Debt is to be a yearly sum at the rate of £325 per million pounds of such debt up to £500,000,000, and at the rate of £100 for every million above this amount up to and including the year ending March 31st, 1912, and thereafter from year to year until Parliament otherwise directs. During such period this annual sum is not to be less than £160,000. For the management of Exchequer bonds and Exchequer bills the Bank is to receive £100 per million, and for the management of Treasury bills £200 for every million pounds of the maximum amount of bills outstanding at any one time during the financial year.

Besides the head office and two branch

offices in London, the Bank of England has branches at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Hull, Bristol, Newcastle, Plymouth, and Portsmouth.

The management of the Bank is in the hands of a governor, deputy-governor, and 24 directors, elected by stockholders who have held £500 worth of stock for at least six months previous to the election. A director is required to hold £2000, a deputy-governor £3000, and a governor £4000 of the stock. The Court, or Board of Directors, meet every Thursday, when the weekly account is presented. The two governors have the chief administration of the institution, and attend daily at the Bank.

Governor, R. E. Johnston.

Deputy-Governor, A. C. Cole.

Chief Accountant, H. B. Orchard.

Chief Cashier, J. G. Nairne.

Secretary, C. E. Edlmann.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The London Stock Exchange was established in Capel Court in 1801, and has since been enlarged and extended until it reaches as far as Broad Street, and occupies nearly the whole of one side of Throgmorton Street. The interior is not divided in any way, but the dealers in the different classes of stocks are found grouped in their own particular place on the floor of the House, "House" being the colloquial name for the Stock Exchange itself. The building belongs to proprietors, under a deed of settlement, and is managed by 9 elected trustees and managers. The capital is now £240,000 in 20,000 shares of £12 each, unlimited, but no call may exceed £2 in one year. Holders must be members of the Stock Exchange, and no person can hold more than 200 shares. The dividends for the past three years have averaged £0 10s. per share. There is also an issue of 3-per-cent. debentures amounting to £416,700. And 4-per-cent. debentures amounting to £43,500 became repayable on Jan. 1st, 1910.

The members of the Stock Exchange are quite distinct from the proprietors, and are governed by the "Committee for General Purposes," consisting of a chairman, deputy-chairman and 28 members, who make rules guiding the conduct of business and of the members themselves, and decide what stocks and shares shall be recognised and officially quoted. To become a member the applicant must be of British birth, or, if a foreigner, he must have been naturalised for at least 2 years and have resided in this country for 7 years. He has to be recommended by three members of standing, who will become surety for him to the extent of £500 each for 4 years after his election, the entrance fee being 500 guineas. Gentlemen who have served as "clerks in the House" for 4 years are admitted on a reduced fee of 250 guineas, and require only two sureties for £300 each. Members elected since Nov. 23rd, 1904, have to become proprietors by acquiring one share if admitted with two sureties, or three shares if admitted with three sureties. A member employing a clerk in the House "authorised to deal" has to pay for him an entrance fee of 50 guineas, and for an "unauthorised" clerk 10 guineas. The annual subscription for members (except those admitted before '99) is 40 guineas, for authorised clerks 30 guineas, and for unauthorised 12

guineas. Members have to go through the form of re-election every year, in March, without further fee beyond the annual subscription, which is due and payable on March 25th. At the present time the number of members is about 5126, and of clerks 2504, the numbers always varying. The whole of the money paid for entrance fees and subscriptions goes to the proprietors, who maintain the building in proper condition. The "Trustees and Managers" and the "Committee for General Purposes" are two distinct and separate bodies, one being, in fact, the landlords of the building, and the others the tenants.

All bargains are settled according to the Rules and Regulations, which are very voluminous, and all transactions must be closed bi-monthly, either by the delivery of the stock bought or sold, or by "carrying-over"—that is, the postponement of the delivery until the next settling day. Bargains in Consols "for money" are settled the same day, but "for the account" monthly. All stock or shares bought must be paid for on the settling day, and in the case of no stock passing, any "difference" must be paid (on either side) on that day. In the case of a sale or purchase of registered stock 10 days are allowed for the preparation and execution of the necessary transfer deeds. There is no fixed official scale of brokerage, but custom has created one—viz., $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on home or foreign Government stocks, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on Indian, Colonial, and American dollar stocks, and in the case of English railway registered stock $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the proceeds: on shares not exceeding £2 10s., 6d. per share; not exceeding £7 10s., 1s.; £10, 1s. 3d.; £15, 1s. 6d.; £20, 2s.; £25, 2s. 6d.; and exceeding £25, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the money.

Secretary of Committee for General Purposes, Edward Satterthwaite; Office, New Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

Consult "The Stock Exchange," by G. D. Ingall and G. Withers (Arnold, 5s. net).

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

A return is compiled by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, containing a list, with particulars of capital, etc., of all joint stock companies registered in the United Kingdom during each year, as well as a list of companies dissolved or struck off the register during the same year. On April 30th, 1910, there were on the register in the United Kingdom 51,787 joint stock companies, with a paid-up capital of £2,178,619,734. During 1909 there were 6373 companies registered, with a nominal capital of £141,630,296. The Companies Act, 1862, and the seventeen Acts amending it were consolidated by the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, which came into operation on April 1st, 1909. A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Imperial Conference of 1907 to the effect that "it is desirable, so far as circumstances permit, to secure greater uniformity in the Company Laws of the Empire."

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

A clearing house is an establishment in which the business of banks with other banks is adjusted. Each bank which deals with the London Clearing House sends clerks daily, who take with them the various bills and cheques in possession of their bank or drawn

on other bankers. This adjustment establishment, and the bankers connected with it, have accounts at the Bank of England, and the balances, which were formerly settled by cash or notes of this Bank, are now settled by transfers from one account to another. The arrangements for clearing are directed by a committee appointed by the banks. There are two paid managers or inspectors to better carry out these arrangements. Accounts are closed at four o'clock. Three-quarters of an hour is allowed for the banks to consider drafts upon them, and to determine whether they are to be honoured. In the meantime the bills and cheques have been classified at the Clearing House, and by 5.30 accounts are adjusted, each bank paying or receiving the balance due to it. The notification of the total amount of bills, cheques and drafts passing through the Clearing House is an indication of the state of trade, and as the Metropolis is the main cosmopolitan centre of commerce, this record has a world-wide range. The sums passed through the London Clearing House for 1909 reached the enormous total of £12,525,446,000, as against £12,120,362,000 in 1908. In the provincial clearing houses cheques are drawn not only on the members' banks actually presenting, but also on their branches within a specified distance of the centre. There are clearing houses at Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester; and in Scotland at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, and Inverness. In Ireland the only clearing house is in Dublin.

Chief Inspector, Philip W. Matthews.

Deputy-Inspector, A. E. Salt, Lombard Street.

BANKRUPTCY.

This is mainly regulated in England and Wales by the Bankruptcy Acts, '83 and '90, and the rules made thereunder, the Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act, '87, and the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, '88. In all its branches this system is subject to the control of the Board of Trade (*q.v.*). For the proper administration of the system there is the Bankruptcy Division of the High Court of Justice, which has jurisdiction in the City of London and its liberties, and also within the districts of the Metropolitan County Courts. Outside these boundaries the County Courts have bankruptcy jurisdiction. In order to be made a bankrupt, it is essential that the debtor shall have committed one or more of the recognised acts of bankruptcy (see ed. '96). The act of bankruptcy on which the petition against the debtor is founded must have occurred within three months. An infant, though engaged in trade, cannot be made bankrupt, but a married woman can be, and in respect of her separate property if she carries on a trade distinct from her husband, or when he is a convict or in exile; as in such cases she is liable to be sued as a *femme sole*.

According to the report of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1900, the number of receiving orders made in England and Wales was 4070, involving estimated liabilities of £5,804,142, and assets estimated at £2,154,034. The number of deeds of arrangement was 3491, the liabilities thereunder being £3,910,834, and the assets £2,032,588.

Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, J. G. Willis, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE.

PROGRESS IN 1910.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Founded at York in 1831 at the suggestion of Sir D. Brewster for the purpose of stimulating scientific inquiry, for promoting the intercourse of scientific men, and for evoking public interest in the progress of science, the British Association in the eighty years of its meetings has visited every town of importance and four times has met in the Colonies—at Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg, in Canada, and at Cape Town and Kimberley, in South Africa. A proposal received during the past year from the Australian Commonwealth, to the effect that the Association should meet in Australia and should visit the State capitals, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, was laid before the Council of the Association at Sheffield, and was accepted for 1914.

The Association in ordinary circumstances meets annually for a session of one week in some provincial town, though never in London. The annual volume is issued containing the Presidential Address, the addresses of the Presidents to the scientific sections into which the Association is divided; abstracts of papers communicated to these sections; and reports on various scientific investigations undertaken by committees which are appointed by the Association and which are often assisted by grants of money for making researches.

General Secretaries, Major P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S.; Professor W. A. Herdman, F.R.S.; Assistant Secretary, O. J. R. Howarth; Chief Clerk, H. C. Stewardson; Offices, Burlington House, W.; Hours, 10-4.

The Association will meet at Portsmouth in 1911, under the presidency of Sir W. Ramsay; and at Dundee in 1912.

The 1910 meeting was held at Sheffield, and the Inaugural Address was delivered in the Victoria Hall, by the Rev. Prof. T. G. Bonney, F.R.S., the President-elect, on Wednesday, Aug. 31st.

In the Presidential Address, Prof. Bonney dealt with those problems of the Ice Age which have reference to the work of erosion effected by glacial action or by the less specific agencies of air and running water. In the opinion of one school of geologists, Prof. Bonney pointed out, the Alpine lakes, the deeper valleys, and the cirques or corries were scooped out by glaciers. In the opinion of another school, to which he more strongly leaned, the work of glaciers was abrasive rather than erosive; and he pointed out certain discrepancies in the time-element if glacial action were to be regarded as the chief agent in Alpine mountain sculpture. From the attempt to weigh both sides of this problem Prof. Bonney turned to the various theories of the climate, aspect, and condition of the British Isles during the major portion of the glacial epoch. The conflicting theories are that either the islands were several hundred feet higher than at present, and that glaciers covering nearly the whole of them crept from the Scotch and Welsh mountains to the sea; or else that the land as a whole was much lower, with the mountains only projecting as rocky islets in a partially frozen sea. Prof. Bonney thought that the second theory presented fewer difficulties, and

he dismissed as unlikely another theory that there existed an inter-glacial lake covering a large portion of the land surface.

In the Mathematical and Physical Section, Prof. E. W. Hobson, F.R.S., delivered an address on the scope and tendencies of modern mathematics. He laid stress on the necessity for constructive imagination in the highest mathematics, and an extremely interesting passage in his discourse described the mental processes of a great mathematician like M. Henri Poincaré. In conclusion, while commending the publication of text-books of mathematics designed to aid the practical man, he insisted that a firm grasp of the principles as distinct from the mere processes of calculation was essential if mathematics were to be a tool really useful to the engineer and physicist.

Sir J. J. Thomson read a paper on the "Cathode Rays" in this section.

Sir W. Ramsay and Dr. W. Gray announced the result of their investigation of the emanation of radium, and declared it to be a gas of the Argon type, to which they assign a molecular weight of 221, and which they have provisionally named Niton.

Discussions were held in this section, or in association with the Engineering Section, on the "Principles of Mechanical Flight," introduced by Prof. G. H. Bryan, F.R.S.; on "Atmospheric Electricity," introduced by Dr. D. Chree, F.R.S.; and on the Report of the Gaseous Explosions Committee. In conjunction with the Chemistry Section, "Gaseous Combustion," on which a paper was read by Prof. W. A. Bone, F.R.S., was also discussed.

In the Chemistry Section the President, Mr. J. E. Stead, F.R.S., devoted his address to a review of the thirty-year-old problem of the interactions of Sulphur and Silicon in Cast Iron.

The feature of this section was its discussions with other sections, included among which were the Physical, the Agricultural, the Physiological, the Engineering, and the Educational and Statistical. The subjects discussed were "Respiration"; "The Neglect of Science by Industry"; the "Provident Use of Coal" (Prof. H. E. Armstrong); and the "Chemistry of the Soil." A large proportion of the speakers dealt with the chemistry of iron and steel.

The Agricultural Section, nominally a subsection of the Chemical Section, was addressed by Prof. A. D. Hall, F.R.S., Director of the Rothamsted Experiments. Mr. Hall traced the evolution of theory and of knowledge with regard to the fertility of the soil, from the simple belief of Kenelm Digby on the part played by nitrates to the latest theories of bacterial and protozoic influences. During the closing years of the last century the part played by the nitrifying bacteria of the soil was slowly apprehended and became the object of widespread investigation. More lately it had become evident that the microscopic animal organisms of the soil, the soil protozoa, had in some instances a bactericidal effect. The problem of the future was to discover the

relative parts played by bacteria and protozoa in the fertilisation of the soil.

A joint paper was read by Drs. E. J. Russell and H. B. Hutchinson on the part played by organisms other than bacteria in soil fertility. Mr. Sigmund Stein and Mr. E. W. Courthope, M.P., reviewed the question of sugar-beet growing in England.

In the Geological Section, the President, Dr. A. P. Coleman, F.R.S., described the Archæan or primitive rocks which cover a large part of Canada, and are known collectively as the Canadian Shield.

Prof. J. Milne, F.R.S., announced the progress of the new historic Catalogue of World Earthquakes.

Dr. Tempest Anderson dealt with volcanic phenomena in New Zealand; and the effect of radium on rock temperatures was discussed in various forms by Prof. J. Joly, F.R.S., and Dr. C. H. Lees.

In the Zoological Section, the President, Prof. E. C. Bourne, F.R.S., dealt with the importance of morphology. The question of the colouration of moths and caterpillars was dealt with by Prof. Garstang, who ascribed colouration in some instances to food; by Mr. Doncaster of Cambridge, who thought that reflected light had a share in it. Dr. Gadov lectured on coral snakes and peacocks; and Dr. Jenkinson on anthropometry at Oxford.

In the Geographical Section, Prof. A. J. Herbertson described the new importance to geography of the science of earth measurement and of what he called "earth morphology," or the shape and character of land masses.

In the Engineering Section, Prof. W. E. Dalby spoke of the scientific presentation of the problems which confront the railway engineer; and of the aid which a scientific examination of them is to their solution. Mr. Philip Dawson described the electrification of the Brighton Railway.

In the Physiological Section, Prof. A. B. Macallum chose for his subject the chemistry and physics of the living cell, and showed, by detailing the results of the investigations in which he is interested, the reason for believing that the "secret of life" is not transcendental, but is to be arrived at by a fuller comprehension of the effect of such things as "surface tension" and "deposition of salts" on the physical and chemical activities of the cell.

Papers were also read on the "Composition of the Blood" (Dr. H. M. Vernon) and "Colour Perception" (Dr. Edridge Green); on "Caisson Disease" (Dr. Leonard Hill); and on the "Effect of X-rays on the Skull" (Dr. Dawson Turner and Mr. T. E. George).

In the Botanical Section, the Presidential Address of Prof. James Trail, F.R.S., advocated the claims of field botany and the desirability of compiling a new and complete survey of the British flora.

Prof. F. W. Oliver described the progress of research in fossil seeds; and papers were read by Prof. J. B. Farmer, on aspects of cell-growths, and by Dr. Lloyd Williams on alternation of generations.

In the Educational Science Section, Principal H. A. Miers, F.R.S., spoke of Universities and Education, and of the first needs of primary education; and many papers were read on the "Intelligence of Children."

In the Anthropological Section, Mr. W. Crooke described anthropology in India, and advocated the desirability of an Indian Anthropological Bureau.

In the Economic Science and Statistics Section, Sir. H. Llewellyn Smith reviewed a possible scheme of National Insurance against Accidents; and outlined the main provisions and safeguards of such a scheme.

A valuable report was presented by Prof. Cannon on the number and amount of incomes below the income tax limit.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Some important anthropological problems were discussed from a geologist's point of view by Prof. J. W. Sollas in his presidential address on *The Evolution of Man*, delivered to the Geological Society at its anniversary meeting. With regard to the cranial capacity of the human skull at various stages of man's existence, it is notable that such data as we possess tend to show that, instead of diminishing as we go back in time, the capacity seems actually to increase. Palæolithic skulls, like those of the Cro Magnon type, suggest that Europe must have been occupied in the Magdalenian period by races which had larger brains than the average of any civilised nation at the present time. Moreover, no discoverable relation seems to exist at the present day between magnitude of brain and intellectual power. In some cases, it is true, a great man has a large brain; Bismarck's, for instance, weighed 1867 grams. On the other hand, the brain of Liebig weighed only 1353, and that of Leibnitz 1257 grams, while the brain of a man who was a robber and a murderer reached the weight of 1510 grams. Among existing races the largest average is found in the Eskimo. Prof. Sollas, while insisting on the close relationship in physical structure between man and the gorilla and the chimpanzee, pointed out that Cope's suggestion of a direct descent of man from extinct lemurs

has not received any confirmation. It is held that man's progress in evolution was connected with his freedom from the life of the forest, the assumption of an erect attitude, the universal use of the hand, the development of the social instinct, and, above all else, the acquisition of the power of speech.

A palæolithic skeleton of great interest has been discovered in a cave at Combe Capelle, in the department of Dordogne, France, and studied by Prof. Klaatsch, of Breslau, who considers that it represents a distinct human type which he describes as *Homo auriignacensis*. The specific name refers to the stratigraphical position of the skeleton; the auriignacian stage of the palæolithic period is placed above the Mousterian and below the Solutrian age. According to Dr. Klaatsch, the Neandertal man belongs to the Mousterian period, and is supposed to show remote relationship with the gorilla, whilst the later Aurignac type is rather allied to the orang-utan. In order to examine Huxley's suggestion that the Neandertal man presented similarity to the Australian native, Dr. Klaatsch carried out anthropological research in Australia for three years, with the result that he regards the black-fellow as a man of much higher psychological endowment than is generally supposed. Probably the Neandertal man was far more elevated than certain popular

attempts at restoration suggest.—Prof. Gustav Retzius, of Stockholm, in his Huxley Memorial Lecture on the so-called **North European Race**, expressed the opinion that this race has probably descended in direct line from the Cro Magnon men, and may have existed contemporaneously with Neandertal man. The North European is dolichocephalic, tall, blue-eyed and blond. Against the term *Homo europæus* sometimes applied to this type Prof. Retzius strongly protests, on the ground that it violates the recognised rules of nomenclature by giving a specific name to what he regards as a mere variety of *Homo sapiens*. Comparing the North European dolichocephalic race with the brachycephalic Central European, he considers the former less fitted to cope with the demands of industrialism, and may therefore not be able to hold its position in time to come. In order to determine what changes the people of any country undergo, the professor urges every State to have a systematic anthropological investigation of the population every 25 or 30 years.

Dr. Sinclair Holden, of Ipswich, has announced the discovery of certain rude flint implements beneath boulder clay in Suffolk. They occurred in gravel covered by more than 100 ft. of chalky and blue boulder clays, and if these deposits are in undisturbed position, the discovery evidently tends to prove the existence of preglacial man in East Anglia.—The discovery of yet earlier relics has been announced by Mr. J. Reid Moir, who reported in *The Times* the occurrence in East Anglia of worked flints, which he attributes to **Pre-Crag Man**.—A paper on the classification of the **British Stone Age** was communicated to the Royal Anthropological Institute by Mr. J. Lewis Abbott, of Hastings. Believing the classification adopted by continental anthropologists to be generally inapplicable in this country, he insists on the value of groups of implements of definite type, representing certain stages of culture; and these he uses as basal units in his system. The characters of a large deposit of implements recently found at Northfleet are described. One type of stone implement, of very large size, the writer distinguishes as a "Prestwich," and another as an "Evans," the names having been taken from the distinguished authorities, the late Sir Joseph Prestwich and Sir John Evans.—Examples of Mr. Abbott's types were exhibited in the fine Anthropological Collection at the **Japan-British Exhibition**. This collection included many valuable implements of the Bronze Age of Britain, from Dr. Frank Corner, who also sent the skull of the famous Galley Hill skeleton, from near Northfleet. The Royal College of Surgeons exhibited, through Dr. A. Keith, some extremely interesting objects, including the celebrated female skull found as far back as 1843 in a cave at Gibraltar.

Mr. E. Bidwell showed a remarkable collection of fire-producing appliances of all ages; while Mr. John Gray displayed a large series of anthropometric instruments, which were in daily use in the examination of visitors to the Exhibition.—The Trustees of the British Museum have issued a **Handbook to the Ethnographical Collections**, with an excellent introduction to Ethnography. In recent years this department of the Museum has been very greatly developed under Dr. C. H. Read and Mr. T. A. Joyce, but it still needs additional accommodation. The arrangement of the guide-book is local, dealing with the ethnography of Asia, Australia, Oceania, Africa, and America.

Mr. Joyce has described in *Man* some interesting objects illustrating **African native art**, brought from the Congo by Mr. Torday. They include some curious carved blocks of red pigment and some wooden statues of chiefs, from the Bushongo people of the Kasai district.—The tribe known as the **Babinza of the Congo** has been described by Mr. G. S. Ishmael. They inhabit the country stretching from Likati on the Likati River to the Mandunga on the River Itimbiri.—The origin of the **Hausas** has been discussed by Capt. A. J. N. Tremearne in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, whilst in *Man* he has described the process of pot-making in N. Nigeria.—Mr. N. W. Thomas, who resided for some time in Nigeria, has given, likewise in *Man*, a full account of the methods of pottery making in S. Nigeria, and has also described the art of the Edo-speaking peoples of Nigeria, as applied to the decoration of buildings.—An important work on the **Melanesians of British New Guinea** has been published by Dr. C. G. Seligmann, who has also contributed papers on these natives to the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*.

Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant has announced the discovery of a **pygmy race in New Guinea**. A dwarfish people are known in German New Guinea, and the present discovery relates to a similar folk in Netherlands New Guinea. Both appear to be Negritos. The **Origin of Pigmy Races** was discussed by Prof. A. Keith in his Hunterian lectures at the Royal College of Surgeons this year. They are probably derived from the larger negroes by local modification. It is known to pathologists that disturbances in the secretion of certain glands, such as the pituitary and thyroid bodies, will give rise to dwarfish characters in some individuals.—Mr. W. E. Hardenburg has described the **Huitoto Indians of the Amazon**. They are a tribe inhabiting an area traversed by the River Putumayo, one of the chief tributaries of the Upper Amazon. Though a small people they are stout and strong, but are now so severely worked in the extraction of rubber that they will probably soon become extinct.

ASTRONOMY.

The revival of activity in sun-spots which took place in Sept. 1909 fell off in October. The group which gave rise to the magnetic storm of Sept. 25th returned in October reduced to one-sixth its former dimensions, and a mild magnetic storm occurred. This group appeared again on the east limb on Nov. 12th. In December there was a decided dying down of activity, which continued through Jan. 1910 and up to Feb. 10th. On Feb. 11th a fine stream was visible, and on Feb. 18th another which by

Feb. 23rd had grown to 1350 millionths of the sun's visible hemisphere. April proved to have the smallest monthly record of spots since Sept. 1903, and on 10 days the sun's surface was free from spots. A slight revival took place in May, when a long stream of spots appeared in south latitude 12°, which, although stretching over 25° of longitude, only covered 600 millionths of the sun's visible surface. A fine spot appeared on Sept. 26th, but there is no doubt that the general activity for the year

shows a decided falling off as compared with 1909. Mr. Evershed, Kodaikáhal, who has made a study of the motion of sun-spots, finds that the rotation of sun-spots corresponds in direction to cyclonic motion in the earth's atmosphere, and that the velocity of rotation is comparable to the equatorial velocity of the sun's surface.

Prof. Hale in the *Astrophysical Journal*, xxx. 3, gives an account of his success in photographing the "flash spectrum" (bright line spectrum of the lower chromosphere) without the aid of an eclipse. Mr. Frank McClean, who fitted out an expedition to observe the eclipse of 1910, May 9th (Tasmania), was unfortunate in having dense cloud and steady rain all day; but Mr. Driffell had clear weather. The corona was concentric with sun and very regular except for two streamers in the S.E.; the colour was orange to pale green. A new determination of the solar apex by Boss gives $270^{\circ}5$ R.A. and $+34^{\circ}3$ Dec.

During the recent opposition of Mars the planet was well placed for observation in the northern hemisphere, the opposition being in fact the most favourable since the memorable one of 1877. And as much more powerful instruments were available it was expected that the question of "canals" would be cleared up. Drawings made by Antoniadi with the aid of the 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch refractor at Mendon show what may be termed canals, but no trace of a fine geometrical net-work of straight lines. The photographs taken at Pic du Midi and at Mount Wilson mark great advance in photography of Mars. There is a wealth of detail but no trace of a geometrical net-work. The Pic-du-Midi telescope consists of a reflector 20 inches, and 10-inch refractor. A. Stanley Williams (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch reflector) saw about a dozen canals, not one of which could be described as a geometrical, narrow, straight line of uniform width. All were obviously irregular and complex. The general consensus of observers is that while there is no doubt of the existence of many long, irregular, and broad patches or markings, there is no clear evidence for the existence of a geometrical network of fine canals, such as advocated by Prof. Lowell (24 inch). Prof. Campbell, observing on Mount Whitney (14,500 feet), does not deny the existence of water vapour on Mars, but says that the whole depth of the atmosphere of Mars cannot contain more vapour than that part of the earth's atmosphere above Mount Whitney, which would be impossible to detect with our present instruments. He makes the suggestion that the yellowish colour of the clouds may indicate not H₂O but some other compound.

The investigations of Messrs. Cowell and Crommelin on the motion of Halley's Comet made it possible to concentrate attention on that small spot in the sky where the comet would appear. Dr Max Wölff suspected its appearance on a plate exposed on Aug. 28th, but hesitated to make it public before obtaining further photographs. This he was able to do on Sept. 11th. It was also found on plates taken at Greenwich on Sept. 9th. By the middle of November it had brightened up to 10th mag. Messrs. Cowell and Crommelin's elements required a slight alteration of about 3 days in the date of perihelion passage. They have also traced its history for the last 2000 years. In England its appearance was most disappointing, but in more southern latitudes

it proved a splendid object. Mr. Evershed describes it as a magnificent object to the naked eye after the middle of May. On May 12th the tail was 66° long, and over 100° on May 18th. He failed to obtain any trace of the transit across the sun on the morning of the 19th, either by direct photographs or by those taken with cyanogen light. The earth probably did not pass through the tail proper, as this was seen conspicuous in the eastern sky for three days after transit, and was presumably detached. The spectrum of the comet was in no way remarkable; the discontinuous nature of the spectrum indicated that most of the light came from the comet itself, very little being due to reflected sunlight. The cyanogen radiation at $\lambda 3883$ was the most conspicuous. The spectrum was very similar to that of comet Daniel 1907. Prof. Fowler has shown that the bands especially characteristic of the tails of comets 1907 d and Moorhouse were found in the spectra of carbon compounds at very low pressure. The tail spectrum is produced by an oxygen compound of carbon, probably carbon monoxide. At a sufficient density this gas yields the swan spectrum, the most usual feature of a comet's head, while at very low pressures it reproduces the spectra of the tails.

The daylight comet 1910 a was first seen by railwaymen in the Orange River Colony on Jan. 16th. The first observation was by Innes at Johannesburg on Jan. 17th. It proved to be the brightest comet since that of 1882 and was a splendid spectacle in the evening sky. The sudden and brief visit is explained by reason that it came up to perihelion from behind the sun, swept round swiftly at a distance of about 10,000,000 miles, and then returned behind the sun in almost a straight line. It was brightest on Jan. 27th, when its tail was 27° ; by March 12th it was reduced to 9th mag. and to 12th mag. on April 15th. No rapid changes like comet Moorhouse. The sodium line was very strong. Orbit parabolic.

A small comet, 1910 b, of 10th mag. discovered by Metcalf on Aug. 8th. Comet 1910 c, discovered on August 26th, is a return of d'Arrest's periodic comet (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ years), first found by d'Arrest in 1851. This comet was not seen 1864, 1884, 1903.

A meeting of the International Solar Union was held at Mount Wilson from Aug. 29th to Sept. 6th. The gold medal of the R.A.S. was presented to Prof. Küstner, of Bonn.

Sir William Christie, K.C.B., resigned the office of Astronomer Royal on Sept. 30th, and was succeeded by Prof. F. W. Dyson, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal for Scotland.

Obituary.—Schiaparelli (75), July 4th. Galle (68), March 11th. Sir William Huggins (86), May 12th. Sir Charles Todd (83).

Future events.—Total solar eclipse, 1911, April 28th, invisible at Greenwich. Central S.E. Australia, travelling N.E., crossing equator about 154° W. to Central America. Total at Melbourne, passes islands Tofua, Vavau, Nassau and Danger. Penumbral lunar eclipse, May 12th, partly visible at Greenwich just before sunset. Annular solar eclipse, Oct. 21st, 1911, invisible at Greenwich, commences near Caspian Sea, passes Formosa and S. of New Guinea. Comet Spitaler, discovered 1890, period 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ years, not seen 1903, is due end of 1910. Wolf's periodic comet, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ years, is due in autumn 1911.

BIOLOGY.

The study of the *trypanosomes*, the flagellate organisms of which one form produces sleeping sickness, was one of the chief preoccupations of biologists; and progress is being made, in England by Prof. E. A. Minchin, in Central Africa, and in Brazil.

M. C. Chagas published during the year his researches on a new species of trypanosome, named by him *Trypanosome cruzi*, in human blood in Brazil. The effects of the parasite are most marked in children, among whom it appears to cause severe mortality, especially in the province of Minas Geraes. The chief symptoms are anæmia, œdema, and disturbances of the nervous system, leading to imbecility. The parasite is conveyed by a species of bug (*Conorhinus megistus*), a voracious blood-sucker of large size and nocturnal habits. Prof. Minchin, in reviewing the work of Chagas, observes that there are variations in the virulence of the parasite, as the result of passage through different vertebrate hosts.

Reports of the biological investigations conducted by the Shackleton Antarctic Expedition

("Reports on the Scientific Investigations," vol. i. Biology: Heinemann), and on the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, were published during the year. Mr. Murray, the biologist of the Shackleton Expedition, distinguished some sixteen different species of rotifers, though mostly bdelloids. This is the first definite record of rotifers within the Antarctic circle, and five of the bdelloids are new species. The most interesting facts are those regarding the toughness of the rotifer's constitution. One species (*Philodina gregaria*) is annually frozen in the ice of the lakes for the greater part of the year, and revives at any time the ice is thawed. It was frozen and thawed and dried experimentally for many months, and flourished in England.

The *Proceedings* of the Malaria Conference in Simla were published; and it reported a general progress both in prophylactic and preventive measures.

Among the deaths to be reported since the last publication of the ANNUAL is that of Dr. W. H. Dallinger, F.R.S.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

Madame Curie and M. Debierne presented a joint memoir to the Paris Académie des Sciences in September, announcing that they had succeeded in isolating pure radium. The metallic radium obtained was reported to be of a brilliant white colour, which blackens when exposed to air. It burns paper, rapidly decomposes water, and adheres to iron.

Earlier in the year it was reported that Madame Curie and M. Debierne had isolated polonium. Prof. Rutherford pointed out that polonium was one of the transition elements produced during the transformation of uranium into radium and of radium into other substances whose properties are under investigation. The chief interest of the discovery lies in ascertaining whether polonium changes into lead.

Sir William Ramsay announced (see BRITISH ASSOCIATION) that one of these transition elements was a definite gas (radium emanation).

The Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts was presented to Madame Curie for her researches.

Prof. S. Young announced to the Royal Dublin Society on Jan. 25th the results of his work, begun in 1888, on the vapour-pressures, specific volumes, heats of vaporisation, and critical constants of thirty pure substances.

Sir Edward Thorpe and A. G. Francis announced to the Royal Society on Feb. 24th their researches on the atomic weight of strontium, for which they adopted the definite value of 87.65.

At the seventy-eighth annual meeting of the British Medical Association, held in London in July, Drs. Dominici and Wickham came from Paris to discuss the subject of radium treatment. They made it clear that cancer in accessible regions can be reduced in size. Early detection of the cancer and early application of radium are two important points.

A Congress on Radiology and Electricity was held at Brussels on September 13th to 15th. Among the important matters discussed were the questions of terminology and methods of

measurement in radioactivity and subjects connected with ionisation; the effect of radiations on living organisms; and the radioactivity of the atmosphere.

Prof. Bone and Dr. H. F. Coward conducted a number of important experiments in their work on the production of methane by the direct union of hydrogen with carbon.

A memoir was contributed by M. Jean Perrin to *Le Radium* giving an account of his measurements of the Brownian movements in emulsions of gamboge and of mastic; and of the calculations of a number of molecular constants he has based on these observations.

An important series of papers was published by Dr. J. P. van der Stok on the *Theory of the Tides*, together with data of the tides of the Dutch East Indies ("Elementaire Theorie der Getijden—Getij-Constanten in den Indische Archipel" (K. Nederlandsch Meteorologisch Instituut, No. 102, 1910). The memoir was reviewed by Sir G. H. Darwin in *Nature*, Aug. 4th.

Prince Galitzin, of the Imperial Academy, St. Petersburg, has devised a new form of *seismograph*, which records not merely the occurrence of an earthquake on a large scale of magnification, but also gives an exact reproduction of the horizontal movement of the earth at the observing-station. Prince Galitzin personally superintended the setting up of a pair presented by Dr. Schuster to the Eskdale-Muir Observatory.

Mr. Priestley's work on the influence of electrical discharges, induced by Sir Oliver Lodge's high-tension valves, has received the attention of the Board of Agriculture.

Among the important discourses delivered at the Royal Institution during the year was one by Lord Rayleigh on "*The Colours of Sea and Sky*," in which he reiterated his theory of the causation of blueness in the sky as due to the scattering of light by microscopic particles smaller than the wave-length of light, and added that the colour of water was partly due to the scattering of the light which it received

by the small particles suspended in it. He left it to be inferred that pure water had no colour. The chief chemist of the Barrow works of Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim announced the discovery of a new aluminium alloy which is to be known as "duraluminium." It is slightly heavier than pure aluminium, but is only one-third the weight of brass; and for it are claimed many of the properties of steel. It can be rolled, drawn, stamped, or fused at suitable temperatures.

A new process for producing protective metallic coatings of one metal for another was invented and described by M. J. Schoop, of Zurich (*Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering*, vol. viii. p. 404). The chief point of the new process is that the metal in the liquid condition is sprayed upon the surface to be coated. The subdivision or atomising of the

sprayed metal is brought about by the use of compressed gases.

Among the losses sustained by chemistry during the year were those caused by the deaths of Prof. Stanislas Canizzaro and of Dr. Ludwig Mond. Prof. Canizzaro belonged to a past generation of chemists; but it was his clear thinking which half a century ago re-established the atomic theory and rendered our conceptions of atoms and molecules, gaseous volumes and valency, and all that is connected with these conceptions, logical and consistent. Dr. Mond, though a patient and brilliant investigator (his last paper on "Some Metallic Carbonyls" was published after his death), was chiefly known as an industrial chemist who was of great service to his adopted country, endowing its research and establishing a profitable industry.

GEOGRAPHY.

Polar Exploration.—The conquest of the North Pole having been achieved by Commander Peary, as described in the last ANNUAL, and the short-lived claim of his would-be rival being already half forgotten, interest in Polar matters is now focussed chiefly on the South. Following the splendid work accomplished in recent years in the expeditions led by Captain Scott and Lieutenant (now Sir) Ernest Shackleton, a new British Antarctic Expedition has been organised by the former to continue the work and, if possible, to win the Pole. The *Terra Nova*, under Lieut. Evans, R.N., second in command, well-equipped and provisioned, sailed in June *via* the Cape of Good Hope, Melbourne, and Sydney, for Lyttleton, New Zealand, where additional provisions and stores, motor sledges, and animals were embarked, the animals including twenty ponies and thirty dogs which Mr. Meares, a member of the party, had collected in Siberia. The expedition, towards which the Government has made a grant of £20,000, includes a strong staff of scientific men, of whom Dr. Wilson, formerly associated with Captain Scott, is the chief. Captain Scott, who left England on July 16th to join the ship, hoped to reach McMurdo Sound at the end of December. Here it is intended to land a large party, to establish the western base and winter station, from which sledge parties will be sent southwards to form depôts, in anticipation of the great polar advance in the summer of 1911-12. The western party having been settled, the ship will proceed to King Edward Land, where the eastern party will be landed at a point about 400 miles from McMurdo Sound. It is proposed that the ship, after returning to the western base, shall make a short cruise for coast-surveying and biological research before proceeding to New Zealand. During the winter preparations will be made for the main southward expedition. Led by Captain Scott, it will be accompanied by a large supporting party, most of whom will be sent back from time to time. It is considered doubtful if either animals or sledges can be used beyond the Great Barrier, the mountain gorges and passes which have to be ascended in order to reach the interior plateau presenting formidable, if not insuperable, obstacles to their advance.

Other expeditions are being organised to attack the Antarctic problem from different points, all being expected to start during 1911. Dr. Bruce,

leader of the Scottish Antarctic expedition, proposes sailing to the Weddell Sea, where he has already done good work, and starting from Coats' Land to attempt the crossing of the Antarctic continent. A German expedition, commanded by Lieut. Filchner, also includes in its scheme a traverse of the continent between the Weddell and Ross Seas, one of the objects being to ascertain whether East and West Antarctica are united or separate. An American expedition in the *Roosevelt*, commanded by Captain Bartlett of Arctic fame, intends to start from a point directly opposite Captain Scott's base, and about 2,000 miles from it. Dr. Charcot, in the *Pourquoi Pas?* returned during the summer after an absence of two years. Adelaide Island was found to have a length of seventy miles, and a portion previously unknown was named Queen Alexandra Land. In the vicinity of Graham Land the continental plateau has a very irregular surface, and Peter I. Land rises abruptly from the ocean depths.

Arctic Regions.—The Mikkelsen expedition, which went out last year in search of papers left by Mylius Erichsen, lost their vessel on the East Greenland coast; search was, however, continued, and the body of Brolund, one of Erichsen's companions, was found and buried. Mr. Mikkelsen himself, accompanied by Iversen, started for Denmark fiord, where he hoped to find the papers, intending then to cross to Cape York. The other members of the party returned home in August. Captain Amundsen in the *Fram* has been engaged in oceanographical investigations in the North Atlantic in co-operation with Dr. Nansen in the *Friithjof*. Captain Amundsen intends to continue observations in the South Atlantic and Pacific on his way to San Francisco, from which he hopes to start next year for Bering Sea on the Arctic voyage, for which he takes seven years' provision. His plan is to get his ship fast in the ice and then allow it to be carried by the drift across the Polar Sea. He hopes to emerge between Greenland and Spitzbergen in 1915 or 1916. Captain Bernier sailed in July on another Arctic voyage. An Arctic Zeppelin expedition has been organised in Germany to explore the unknown parts of Franz Joseph Land and Spitzbergen, by means of airship, with two steamers in support. Mr. Knud Rasmussen proposes next year to conduct a Danish expedition to investigate the original migrations of the central Eskimo.

Africa.—Lieut. Alexander Boyd, so well known for his explorations in West Africa, especially in the Lake Chad region, was killed by natives at Nyere, seventy miles north of Abesher, on April 2nd. After leaving the Kamerun (see ANNUAL, 1910), he proceeded eastward with the design of reaching Egypt by way of Wadai and Darfur, but met his death in the former country. It may be recalled that Captain Claud Alexander, his youngest brother, who with him was associated in the Alexander-Gosling expedition, died of fever near Lake Chad in 1904.

An account by Captain J. Tilho of his investigations on Lake Chad, when engaged in frontier delimitation in 1907-8, has been published this year. The results are of peculiar interest, as Captain Tilho was able to compare the conditions with those which had been observed by himself and Lieut. Audouin in 1904. The observations throw light on the transformations of this remarkable lake whose features have been so variously described by travellers. The northern portion, which in 1904 had been navigated by the explorers, was in 1908 converted into a dried-up plain crossed by caravans. So rapidly had desiccation progressed that fish had been unable to escape, and large numbers, taking refuge in shallow pools, died, the poisoned stagnant waters in turn causing the death of hundreds of cattle. Succeeding the dry belt were marsh grass and reeds, with miniature forests of ambach, a rapidly growing tree or shrub. Farther south was a stretch of open water surrounded by forests of ambach through which channels led to the open water around the mouth of the Shari. The average depth is about 6 to 8 feet. Mr. E. Torday, a Hungarian who, accompanied by Mr. Hilton Simpson, spent about two years in investigation in the Kasai basin, collected much valuable information, especially as to the region lying between the Loange and the Kasai. Dr. Karl Kumm, in traversing the Sudan, found the source of the Kotto (tributary of the Ubangi) much farther north than was previously supposed. Captain Cortier has astronomically fixed the position of several important points in the Sahara between Adrar and the Niger bend. The continued surveys of M. Villatte in the central and northern Sahara and the geological researches of M. Gentil in Morocco have contributed to a better knowledge of these regions. A new African expedition has been undertaken by the Duke of Mecklenberg.

The Dunebelt of German S.W. Africa has been studied by Lieut. Trenk, who crossed it twice, in the westerly route, south of the 25th parallel, and on the return journey south of the 24th. In the east the dunes were generally grass-grown, forming ridges lying N.N.W. and S.S.E., but more to the west they consisted of loose sand drifted into irregular complex masses, very difficult to traverse. Near the sea the dunes presented a steep descent of nearly 200 feet, in several places close to the water. Dr. Rudolf Pösch describes similar ridges of dunes in the southern Kalahari. Survey-work is progressing in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, to which the Lado Enclave has been handed over since the death of King Leopold. In Italian Somaliland a survey has been begun under Captain Egide; and Captain Citerni is engaged in the delimitation of the Abyssinian frontier. The gap between the north and south sections of the Cape to Cairo

railway is being lessened, the northern line having been carried 200 miles beyond Khartum and the southern across the border of N.W. Rhodesia.

Asia.—The expedition of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society led by Colonel P. Kozloff has continued its operations. The Amdo highland region south of the Koko-nor was found to be crossed east and west by lofty ranges, and inhabited by warlike Tanguts. Excavations were made among the ruins of Khara-Khoto (11th to 14th century) discovered by Kozloff near the old channel of the Etsingol, and a rich collection obtained, including books, manuscripts, Buddhist paintings, statuettes, and miscellaneous objects. M. Bacot, exploring on the China-Tibet frontier, reached Likiang in February, after passing a glacier in which the Kiu-kiang or Irawadi takes its rise. Major d'Ollone during his expedition in the region of the upper Hwang-ho found the true position of the great bend to be nearly one degree east of that usually shown on the map. News has been received from Mr. Douglas Carruthers, who early in the year set out for exploration in the upper Ycnesci basin and other parts of Mongolia. The expedition reached Chakul in July. The main range of the Saian Mountains as shown on maps was found to be represented only by isolated rugged groups. Many glacial lakes were seen, not marked on the maps. The characteristics of the region are said to be Siberian rather than Mongolian. An American expedition to N.W. China, led by Captain Robert Clark, has determined the position of several towns. Prof. Saposhnikoff, exploring in the Altai region in 1909, discovered an important group of snowy peaks and glaciers at the source of the Kanas, a tributary of the Black Irtysh. Dr. Paul Eröber, formerly associated with Dr. Merzbacher, has devoted some time to the examination of the ranges S. and W. of Ush Turfan, which are separated from the main T'ian-shan by the Kok-shal valley. M. Obrucheff has been investigating the mountains of Dzungaria, especially those forming the eastern continuation of the Alatau. Like other mountains in the region, the summits form partly grass-covered plateaus, 3,500 to 6,500 ft. in height. A Japanese expedition to Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia led by M. Zuicho Tachibana proposes as one special object to ascertain the relation between the Lop, Edsina, and Ansi depressions. M. Henry Maitre explored on the borders of Cambodia, Annam, and Cochinchina, a plateau 2,500 to 3,000 ft., bordered on its eastern side by a mountain range, rising to over 4,500 ft. From the plateau several streams descend by magnificent falls. Valuable information with regard to some almost unknown parts of Northern Arabia has been collected by Prof. Alois Musil, who was accompanied by Serjeant-Major Thomasberger, of the Military Geographical Institute of Vienna.

The British expedition to Dutch New Guinea, led by Capt. Rawling, sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. Stalker, who perished in the jungle. Progress towards the mountains dominated by the snow-capped Carstenz Top, supposed to be higher than Wilhelmina Peak (15,580), was extremely difficult owing to the dense and tangled undergrowth. Two rivers were discovered, the Tuaba and Kamuru, and pygmies were met, supposed to be Negritos.

A Dutch expedition, led by Mr. A. H. Lorentz, ascended a portion of the range on which are glaciers. The snow-line was reached at 14,635 ft. Dr. Schultze has been engaged on the boundary survey of German and Dutch New Guinea.

North America.—A report was published during the year of an expedition led by Prof. Tarr, under the auspices of the National Geographic Society, for the study of Alaskan glaciers. Instances of remarkable "spasmodic advance" were recorded, supposed by Prof. Tarr to be due to severe earthquake shocks in the Yakutat Bay region. In one case a glacier which in 1905 and 1906 appeared to be stationary at a distance of 2 miles from the sea, had in 1909 advanced close to the sea, to which it presented a high and steep face, while the surface had become deeply crevassed. The results of important exploratory work by Mr. Joseph Keele of the Canadian Geological Survey were also published this year. The region investigated is a highland tract lying between the Mackenzie and Yukon basins, with groups of mountains, some rising to 7000 ft., forming part of the backbone of North America, and to which the general name of Mackenzie Mountains has been given. A report on the exploration of Saskatchewan, made with a view to its suitability for settlement, is of great interest from the economic standpoint. It states that of an area of about 22,000,000 acres lying between the Churchill River and Prince Albert, about 5,000,000 acres are ready for immediate settlement, while the remainder, comprising great tracts of swamp and muskeg, is reclaimable, and that practically the whole area, which is traversed by numerous waterways, is capable of producing cereals in abundance. Prof. Coleman, of Toronto University, gives an account of the ascent of Mount Robson, Alberta (13,700 ft.), the highest point of the Canadian Rockies, with 7,500 ft. of *nevé* and glaciers on its north side. A glacial stream feeds two small lakes—Adolph belonging to the Smoky River,

and Berg to the Grand Forks. As the watershed forms the boundary between British Columbia and Alberta, a curious geographical problem is presented. It had previously been supposed that the whole group was in British Columbia.

South America.—An expedition to Colombia, sent out by the Swiss Federal Government under the leadership of Drs. Fuhrmann and Mayar, of Neuchâtel University, is expected to spend a year in the study of the fauna and flora. Baron Erland Nordenskiöld has returned from Bolivia, where he was engaged in studying the tribes of the eastern part. Major Fawcett explored in the vicinity of the Heath and Madidi Rivers. An expedition to the Andean region, under Dr. Farabee, returned to the United States in the autumn of last year. In Central Brazil Miss Snethlage crossed a hitherto unmapped district between the Xingu and Tapajos. The forest Indians of the Araguaya basin in Brazil have been the object of investigation by Dr. Kissenbarth. An expedition, led by Dr. Fritz Reichert, left Buenos Aires at the end of 1909 for the purpose of surveying the Juncal *massif* south of Aconcagua.

Oceanographical work has been carried on during the year by several expeditions. The Michael Sars expedition, organised by Sir John Murray, under the leadership of Dr. Hjört, has completed a cruise in the Atlantic in which valuable information has been obtained. Observations were made in the eastern and western, or upper and lower, currents of the Strait of Gibraltar, the limit between which was found to be from 50 to 100 fathoms, varying with the tide. A velocity of one or two knots was common in both currents. Observations were also made in the Gulf Stream, and marked indications found of a counter-current on its southern border. The Oceanographical Museum at Monaco was opened in March last by the Prince of Monaco.

The tenth International Geological Congress is arranged to be held at Rome in October 1911.

GEOLOGY.

To geologists the most interesting event in the year was the triennial meeting of the International Geological Congress, which held its eleventh session at Stockholm. Each meeting is held in a different country, the last having been in Mexico. The geology of the Polar regions was a prominent subject for discussion at Stockholm, and in connection with the Congress an excursion to Spitzbergen was organised, under Dr. de Geer. The workings for tertiary coal at Green Bay were visited. Another subject to which the Congress specially gave attention was that of the iron ore resources of the world, and in view of this discussion a magnificent work had been prepared, giving the results of an exhaustive inquiry in all civilised lands containing iron. So far as the United Kingdom was concerned, the total ore-reserves were estimated at 39,500,000,000 tons of ore, equivalent to 13,000,000,000 tons of metallic iron. That part of the work which relates to this country was prepared by Prof. H. Louis, of Newcastle. When the Geologists' Association celebrated its jubilee in 1908, it was resolved to mark the occasion by the publication of a work descriptive of the geology of Great Britain as studied during the excursions

which form so marked a feature in the work of the association. The preparation of the volume was forthwith commenced, but as it progressed it increased in bulk beyond expectation, and has only recently been completed. It is now published in four thick parts under the title of "Geology in the Field," edited by Messrs. Monckton and Herries, and forms a very valuable companion to the student of British geology.

The English translation of Prof. Suess's monumental work, "The Face of the Earth," by Dr. Hertha Sollas, was completed by the publication of the fourth volume. It is a work which takes an exceptionally comprehensive view of the superficial features of the globe and brings them by remarkable synthesis into natural relationship. The work marks an epoch in geological literature.—Under the title of "Causal Geology," a work of much originality has been published by Prof. Schwarz, a well-known geologist in South Africa. He holds that the earth must be a solid mass, without a heated interior. Volcanic phenomena are explained as resulting mostly from the heat developed by friction, consequent on internal movement of the rocks.

The serious eruption of Mount Etna, which commenced last March, was described in *Nature* by Prof. A. Riccò, the Director of the Observatory at Catania. The eruption broke out along a radial fissure on the south side of the mountain, probably a continuation of the rift from which several outbursts have occurred in recent years, the successive eruptions proceeding from points higher and higher up the mountain. Contrary to what has often been asserted with regard to vulcanicity, Prof. Riccò does not believe that the activity of Etna is increased by wet weather.—Dr. Tempest Anderson, of York, has described to the Geological Society the volcano of *Matavanu* in Savaii, one of the German Samoan Islands, which he visited during a voyage round the world for the purpose of photographing volcanic phenomena. The volcano was formed in 1905, when enormous volumes of lava were extruded, and ran down to the sea, forming huge slaggy and cindery masses. In many respects it resembles the well-known volcano of Kilauea in the island of Hawaii.

The evidence in favour of land communication between Europe and America in pre-glacial times has been fully discussed by Dr. R. F. Scharff, of Dublin. Such a hypothesis seems needed to explain the distribution of certain existing plants and animals, which are common to this country and parts of North America. It has been sometimes assumed that migration occurred across Asia and over Bering Strait by way of a bridge of land; but a more satisfactory explanation seems to be that of postulating the existence in Pliocene times of communication across the North Atlantic, probably by land connecting Scotland, Ireland, Greenland, and Labrador.

Many hypotheses have been suggested to explain the remarkable sculpturing of the Chalk Downs in the south-east of England, the origin of the numerous dry valleys being especially difficult of explanation. On this subject Mr. G. Clinch has published an interesting paper in the *Geological Magazine*. He believes that the

main agent of erosion was not rain or stream or sea, neither was subterranean drainage the cause, but he holds that the chief instrument in hollowing the valleys was frost acting on the chalk when heavily charged with water, or perhaps even saturated. Mr. Clement Reid many years ago suggested the action of floods on the frozen chalk at the close of the glacial period as a possible means of scooping out the valleys.

Nearly fifty years ago the fossil plants from the well-known deposits of lignite at Bovey Tracey, in Devonshire, were critically studied by Oswald Heer, the palæobotanist of Zurich, who was led to regard them as Lower Miocene, or equivalent to what is now termed Oligocene. This attribution was afterwards called in question, and the age of the beds referred to the Middle Eocene. Mr. C. Reid and Mrs. Reid have recently subjected the plants to re-examination, with application of new methods, with the result that they confirm Heer's determination.

Prof. H. Potonié, of Berlin, has published a work giving full exposition of his views on the origin of coal. He regards a coal-bed as representing a fossil peat-bog or swamp, so that the coal is now found where the plants originally grew: it is therefore autoclitonous, and not formed of drifted vegetation, or alloclitonus. Bright coal is formed of humus derived from land-plants or bog-plants, whilst dull coal, like cannel, is formed from the organic slime called sapropel, which results from the decay of aquatic organisms. An excellent work on the "Geology of Water Supply" has been written by Mr. H. B. Woodward, who writes with the experience of an old officer of the Geological Survey. The trustees of the British Museum have published the first volume of a descriptive catalogue of the *Marine Reptiles* in the Leeds Collection, by Dr. C. W. Andrews. This remarkable collection consists of fossils obtained from the Oxford clay near Peterborough, including unrivalled specimens of certain types of saurians.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The progress in medicine and surgery during 1910 has been mainly in the direction of consolidating recent scientific advances, in ascertaining their limitations, and placing these discoveries on a sound practical basis. The use of carbon dioxide snow as a therapeutic agent is full of promise. The value of internal secretions produced by the ductless glands has been very carefully and critically investigated. The results are very encouraging, demonstrating the class of cases which will derive benefit from the employment of the extract of these glands. The cause of cancer is still undetermined. That it is possible to cure cancer has been proved. The cases must be diagnosed early, and the operation necessary must be complete and far-reaching. The discovery of the cause of syphilis has resulted in many advances in our knowledge of this disease. Radium has not yet justified the expectations of its most enthusiastic supporters. Its use has very wide limitations. The use of vaccine therapy has been extended with very encouraging results. The question of the effects of oral sepsis has been carefully studied, and it has been proved that many cases of ill-health,

chronic dyspepsia, anæmia, and even appendicitis are traceable to this condition.

Much time has been expended in determining the functions of the ductless glands, and many hitherto insoluble problems have been solved. At the base of the brain is the pituitary body, which was regarded as a useless and disappearing organ. Recent researches have proved the importance of its internal secretion. This gland consists of an anterior and a posterior lobe. The posterior lobe produces a secretion which contains two bodies, one producing a rise, and the other a fall in blood-pressure. Gigantism and acromegaly are also associated with disease of the pituitary body, and therefore there must be a secretion which plays an important part in regulating the normal growth of bone. Probably this secretion belongs to the anterior lobe of the gland. Adrenalin, the internal secretion of the medullary portion of the suprarenal glands produces a rise in the blood-pressure, partly owing to its tonic action upon the heart, and partly to stimulation of the vaso-constrictor fibres in the walls of the peripheral vessels. It also inhibits the movements of the stomach and intestines. Again, if we

take the action of the thyroid secretion upon the circulation: intravenous injection of colloid material produces a temporary but marked fall in blood-pressure; but if after removal of the thyroid when the blood-pressure falls very low we inject the colloid material, the blood-pressure rises. About the function of the coccygeal and carotid glands we know nothing. Whether the coccygeal gland has any developmental relationship with the uropygeal gland of birds, which is merely a lubricating gland, we are not as yet certain.

The Therapeutic Value of Carbon Dioxide Snow.—The value of cold as a local therapeutic agent has been long recognised, but until recently its field of utility has been practically confined to its employment as a local anæsthetic. With the discovery of liquid air and the intense cold (250° C.) associated with it, new possibilities presented themselves. The late Dr. Radcliffe Crocker at the July meeting of the Dermatological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine showed several cases of nævi and lupus successfully treated by liquid air. There were certain disadvantages associated with its employment—its costliness, the difficulty of obtaining it, and of definitely restricting the area of its action. Dr. J. M. H. Macleod reported in the *British Medical Journal*, Jan. 20th, 1910, a series of cases successfully treated by the application of carbon dioxide snow. He reports three cases of raised nævi, all of which were cured; pigmented and hairy moles he has also successfully treated. Lupus vulgaris, if superficial, is cured by this treatment. Superficial rodent ulcers have been also cured.

Electrical anæsthesia has been successfully used for the amputation of 4 toes, the operation lasting 45 minutes. The patient felt no pain. The current was obtained from the storage batteries of an automobile stationed outside, a wire being laid through a window to the operating-room. A rheostat voltmeter, ammeter, switch, and Robinovitch interrupter were in circuit. The negative rheophore, a zinc electrode, 12×25 cms., was placed over the patient's sacral vertebrae, having been covered with cotton wool. Another rubber band cathode, 2×2 cms., was placed over the anterior crural nerve in Scarpa's triangle. One anode, 4×8 cms., was bound to the leg over the posterior tibial nerve behind the internal malleolus, and a similar one to the anterior tibial nerve just below the knee. Immediately the current was turned on complete anæsthesia was obtained below the electrodes, and the incision was made without delay. The patient conversed freely, expressing himself utterly unconscious of any sensation in the limb operated upon, even when bone forceps were used. The current used was a direct current from storage batteries interrupted 6,000 to 7,000 times a minute, the period of passage of the current being one-tenth of the entire time. The current passed from the periphery centrally. The meters registered 54 volts and 4 milliamperes.

Removing Medicine Stains.—Stains of iodine are easily removed from the hands and linen by moistening them with ammonia or a solution of hyposulphite of soda. Nitrate of silver stains are rapidly effaced by a solution of cyanide of potassium or of iodide of potassium. The yellow stains resulting disappear completely with hyposulphite. Chrysarobin stains

may be treated with chloroform or proof spirit, while those of resorcin are removed by a solution of citric acid. Picric acid is amenable to a solution of sulphite of potassium applied for a minute followed by washing the parts with soap and water. The stains of pyrogallie acid seem to be refractory to all chemicals.

A Disappearing Disease.—Mr. Rupert Boyce, of the Thompson Yates Laboratories, who has returned from a visit to Jamaica, confirms the fact that yellow fever, the old-time scourge of this and other West Indian Islands, has practically disappeared. Yellow fever is carried from man to man by the stegomyia, a mosquito which is still present in the Antilles. About the year 1850, however, its numbers were reduced by the introduction of pipe-borne water to nearly all the principal towns of the West Indies. From that time the breeding-places of the insects were materially reduced. If by chance a case of yellow fever be imported from some distant centre in Central America, then a smaller or larger outbreak will occur strictly limited in extent by the number of stegomyia still to be found in the particular district. These outbreaks, despite increasing commercial relations, are every year becoming less frequent and smaller in size.

The Treatment of Cancer by Cancer.—I.e. Bertrand reports the history of a recurrent mammary cancer in a woman aged forty-three which he treated by subcutaneous injections of cancer-cells and glycolytic ferment. Treatment was begun in January 1909, when the patient had a small fungating growth in the scar of a previous operation for removal of the breast. Drop doses of the emulsion were employed, and alternate injections of this and the glycolytic ferment were given every four days. They were continued for six weeks, but the growth increased steadily in size. The patient then gave up treatment for two months. The growth rapidly increased. Treatment was recommenced, and continued till November with one month's intermission. The dosage was increased to 2 c.cm. The growth now rapidly retrogressed. When treatment was discontinued, no growth could be found.

Cancer Research in America.—The annual report of the Cancer Laboratory of the State Department of Health, Buffalo, by Dr. Harvey R. Gaylord, was submitted to the New York State Legislature on Feb. 14th, 1910. The report shows that in animals immunity to the Jensen tumour may be secured by the use of a specific serum. It appears that when the resistance of the animal is not awakened by one inoculation of the tumour, this resistance can be heightened by repeated doses, and in a considerable proportion of cases immunity can be raised to a point which will bring about a cure. The report goes on to say: "As we strongly urged upon the Legislature in our eighth and ninth reports, the time has come when we should begin experiments with human beings. The only basis on which work of this kind can be done is where the patient submits himself for experimentation, and it is necessary under such conditions that the State should pay the maintenance of the patient. It is impossible to undertake systematic work of this kind unless a sufficient number of patients can be found who are willing to place themselves under observation. Funds to support ten cases is the least amount that can be of value if this work is to be undertaken."

The Cause of Pellagra.—The late Prof. Lombroso traced the etiology of this malady to the consumption of diseased maize. The recent opinion of Dr. Sambon, that the cause of pellagra is due to a parasitic infection, has been confirmed by the Italian Field Commission. The Commission support the view that the infection has probably an intermediate host, the Simulian reptans, a form of sand-fly. This view is also supported by Prof. Alessandrini, of Rome.

Scarlet Fever and Milk.—In the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Westminster (Dr. Francis J. Allan) is ample proof of the necessity for a central authority acquiring control over London's milk-supply. Suspecting the milk supplied by a dealer as being the probable source of infection of two families, he made inquiries, and traced the origin of the infection to a farm in the west country where five persons were suffering from scarlet fever. He mentions the case of another farm which, according to the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council, was responsible for the occurrence of over 400 cases of scarlet fever in London and Surrey.

Oxygen and Whooping-Cough.—Inhalations of oxygen constitute at present, according to experiments made by Dr. Weil, of Lyons, one of the best methods of treatment of whooping-cough. The inhalations are of special value in cases threatened with broncho-pneumonia. From 10 to 20 litres of oxygen are given by means of an ordinary apparatus, of which the mouthpiece is replaced by an ordinary funnel to allow the oxygen to be inhaled during coughing and during sleep. The gas may be inhaled every hour.

Burns and Tincture of Iodine.—In the treatment of burns it is necessary to render aseptic not only the burn itself, but also the immediate region around the burn. After cleansing the part, tincture of iodine is applied to the surface and finally to the burn, when a dry dressing is applied and left for three or four days, when the iodine may be renewed. The method is easy of application, rapid, readily tolerated, and remarkably effectual.

The Treatment of Bedsores.—Dr. Beauchant has discovered that a piece of chamois-leather is of surprising efficacy. He places it between the part of the body affected and the sheet, the soft side turned towards the skin. In more than one instance he was able to avert a sore, although the parts were already much inflamed.

The Lyon Médicale gives a résumé of the uses of adrenalin in various diseases. Prof. Bossi proved by experiment that the suprarenal capsules exercise an important influence on the ossification of the skeleton. By removing the glands from animals a condition of osteomalacia is provoked. Therefore he inaugurated, with perfect success, the treatment of the malady by adrenalin. Since that time several works have been published in France, and especially in Germany and Italy. Tanturi reports a case in which an injection of 10 drops of a solution of 1 in 1000 adrenalin produced immediate relief from pain, and in a few days there was an improvement in all the symptoms. After a week of the treatment the patient, who had been bedridden for seven months, was able to get up and walk short distances, and at the end of a few weeks the malady had disappeared. Marletti and Angeli report a similar case, in which fifteen injections

produced marked improvement. After an interval of ten days, twenty more injections were given, which effected a cure. Prof. Stolzner made researches in cases of rickets, and came to the conclusion that this condition was due to suprarenal insufficiency. He administered to rickety children 1 drop of 1 in 1000 adrenalin solution daily in a warm infusion. He treated twenty-two cases, all of which showed characteristic symptoms. After fifteen days' treatment, or a month in the more severe cases, not only did the symptoms disappear, but the patients increased rapidly in weight. The ages of the patients varied from five months to two years.

Dr. Jagie, of Vienna, employed adrenalin in several cases of true asthma with speedy relief. He injects 10 drops of 1 in 1000 solution hypodermically.

Adrenalin has been used in the treatment of shock, but the disadvantage of its employment is that its tonic effect upon the circulation passes off in an hour or two, and its dose has to be repeated. Dr. Wray describes three cases in which an extract of the posterior lobe of the pituitary body was successfully employed in post-operative shock. He used 1 c.cm. of a 20 per cent. solution. Two of these cases were abdominal operations which were followed by severe shock, and the third was a case of trephining for Jacksonian epilepsy. In all these cases improvement rapidly followed the injections, and all the patients recovered. No ill-effects followed the injections. The only disadvantage noticed was that there was a tendency to reaction after the effect of the injection had passed off, but this was only transitory. We can speak from personal experience of the great value of this preparation in cases of shock.

Vaccine Treatment of Cases of Staphylococcal Infection.—Dr. Clarke Bergg has reported a series of cases of staphylococcal infections treated by vaccines. Fifteen cases so treated are reported by him. These include cases of boils, pustular eruptions, abscesses, and cellulitis of leg. All these cases responded rapidly to the vaccine treatment. The cases have been under observation for periods varying from three to eighteen months, and no recurrence of the trouble for which the vaccine was employed has taken place.

The Notification of Phthisis.—The Local Government Board of Scotland has approved the order of the Corporation of Glasgow as local authorities of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, dated Dec. 2nd, 1909, to make tuberculosis of the lungs or tuberculous phthisis a notifiable disease. The order will be in force for a period of three years from Jan. 1st, 1910. At a meeting of the Deeside District Committee a motion was passed including pulmonary phthisis among the notifiable diseases, the order to be permanent.

Nitro-Glycerine in Epilepsy.—After the attack has been established and when the sufferer lies where he has fallen, with rigid limbs and unconscious of all surroundings, a hypodermic injection of 1-100th grain of nitro-glycerine is given, and before the needle can be withdrawn total relaxation may take place. The use of the drug is followed by a speedy return to consciousness. Sometimes a second dose is required. The after-effects of the attack are markedly lessened, the patients recover without fatigue and general demoralisation and the

sudden transition from an object of terror to a rational being is remarkable. It is not claimed for this method that it is curative. It shortens the attack, saves fatigue, and has some influence in reducing the number of the attacks. The after-treatment consists in the use of bromides and small doses of nitro-glycerine.

The annual meeting of the British Medical Association was held in London on July 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th. Mr. Henry T. Butlin, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, presided, and his presidential address dealt with the evolution of the Association and its work.

The Women's Imperial Health Association of Great Britain is adopting caravan teaching as a method of spreading health propaganda. The first van travelled along the Thames valley from London to Bath. The particular object of the journey was to give instruction to mothers and girls in the care of children, but lectures are given on other points of hygiene.

The Intensifying Screen in Radiography.—One of the most noteworthy features of recent radiological development has been the introduction of new re-enforcing screens for shortening the duration of X-ray exposures. They reduce the exposure by nine-tenths or more, and the resulting negatives are free from grain.

Fourth of July Injuries.—The *Journal* of the American Medical Association has published statistics of the injuries received during the national celebrations in the United States on July 4th. There is a gratifying decrease in

the number of cases of tetanus. This year 72 cases were recorded, as against 150 last year. Of the 72, 67 proved fatal. The great majority of the cases of tetanus resulted from mishaps with blank cartridges. Sixty-four persons were killed by various forms of fireworks, making a total of 131 lives lost in the celebration. There were 2792 non-fatal serious injuries this year. Seven persons were totally blinded; 33 persons lost one eye each, and 26 lost legs, arms, or hands.

Sugar as a Food.—Delmas (*La Clinique*, July 1st, 1910) discusses the feeding properties of sugar. He points out that hydrocarbons produce energy, and sugar is the one most easily and quickly assimilated. It is converted into fat or into reserve materials, and is capable of saving the albumins. Sugar is of value in debilitated cases who are losing weight, such as the tuberculous or those suffering from fevers. When, owing to gastric disturbance, the diet is restricted to milk only, sugar is of great value. Added to the milk, it is well tolerated and improves the nutrition rapidly. The treatment can be continued for months, varying the amount as the weight increases. The test for glycosuria should be made every few days; any trace of it necessitates suspension of the treatment.

International Congress on Diseases of Occupation.—The second International Congress on Diseases of Occupation was held this year at Brussels. The opening ceremony took place on Sept. 10th. There was a large attendance from practically all European countries, including about thirty British representatives.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The continued spread of amateur photography has been a feature of the past year and its importance as a universal hobby is steadily increasing. The position of the camera as a recorder of passing events, apart from its value to the pictorial worker, has never been more firmly established than at the present time, and the insatiable appetite of the general public for "news" photographs has brought into existence a new genus of press photographer to whom—unfortunately—few things are sacred. Nevertheless, good work is being done in other directions that give photography a dignified place as a reliable illustrator, while its applications in photo-mechanical processes for purposes of reproduction render it practically indispensable in modern progress.

The universal acceptance of the camera and the simplification of photographic processes and procedure have tended somewhat to lessen the utility of the photographic societies throughout the country. The interest in these bodies, of which there are upwards of 400, depends largely on the infusion of new blood at frequent intervals. The depressing effects of two wet summers in succession must therefore be taken as a contributory factor when accounting for the slump that has been evident in many clubs. Beginners should realise, however, that joining a live photographic society will do more for their rapid acquiring of knowledge in photography than any amount of book instruction.

Contingent on the spread of amateur photography the popularity of the hand camera has continued undiminished. The number and

variety of small pocket cameras has greatly increased, but it is notable that higher class cameras and lenses are in greater demand than heretofore, and the makers have devoted themselves to the perfection of a superior type of apparatus consistent with moderate prices. In construction the tendency has been towards simplification, and this quality—coupled with lenses of better quality and greater speed—appears to be having the effect of ousting the stand-camera and its attendant tripod from all but special work requiring prolonged exposures.

Many new patterns of reflex cameras have also been put on the market for the benefit of the hand-camera worker, and these indicate several advances in construction. A new Folding Reflex camera has also been introduced, and several large-aperture lenses with "diffusing" adjustments for pictorial work have been added to the serious photographer's outfit.

Dry plates appear to have almost reached their maximum of perfection, both in speed and quality. Roll and cut films have also maintained a high standard of excellence, and early faults that appeared inherent to films are now absent. Several makers have added high-speed orthochromatic plates to their output, thus putting an added power in the hands of the photographer who desires colour-correct rendering of nature's tones.

In pictorial photography the progress of the oil and bromoil processes as means of personal expression has tended to bring about a revolution of feeling towards "straight" photo-

graphy. This has been caused, not by any defect in the processes named, but by their misapplication in the hands of workers not qualified to make the most of their mobility. Except in the hands of a few leading workers who fully understand the limitations and possibilities of the medium, the bromoil process in particular has proved a double-edged tool that has tended to destroy the original quality of the photographic image without giving a satisfactory substitute. The flooding of the photographic exhibitions with oil and bromoil prints that have indicated a complete lack of appreciation of the use of the method has done much to harm two beautiful processes, and has been responsible for the cry for a return to straight photography. In the hands of qualified workers with artistic instincts, however, both oil and bromoil show every indication of continuing to be used with advantage.

The camera has continued its triumphant progress in the realms of nature photography. The secrets of animal, bird, and insect life are being revealed in a manner undreamed of by the natural history illustrator of half a generation ago. Wild animals in their native jungle have been photographed at night by flashlight. The lives and actions of every type of bird have been analysed by the cinematograph; while both the camera and cinematograph have combined to show the workings of the smallest insects, and with the addition of the microscope have gone still lower in the scale of animated nature, and put before the spectator the movements and evolutions of living bacteria. This coupling of the camera and science opens up great possibilities for educational purposes, and has in a measure been taken advantage of by a few teaching establishments already.

The enormous popularity of the cinematograph, as evidenced in the multiplicity of "animated picture" theatres in every town in the kingdom, has been a distinctive feature of the past year, and there appears to be no immediate likelihood of a waning in interest in this direction for some time to come. The presentation of the week's news in animated pictures marks a novel development of illustrated journalism, while the showing of a complete drama or or comedy in many scenes places the cinematograph theatre in the line of competition with the ordinary theatre. Cinematography in natural colours has also progressed; the Smith-Urban method, however, still keeps its pioneer position.

Colour photography is in much the same position as it was a year ago, and photography on paper in natural colours is still in the hands of the experimentalists. Several new screen-plates, similar in type to Lumière's autochrome plates have been introduced. Of these the most promising has been the Dufay "Dioptichrome" plate. The treatment and manipulation in each case is somewhat similar to the autochrome, and the results are viewed in the same way, i.e. as coloured transparencies on glass. A new and simplified method of three-plate colour photography, obtainable in a special camera with one exposure, invented by Mr. F. E. Ives, will probably appear on the market very shortly.

Instantaneous autochrome photography and flashlight portraiture on autochromes has occupied the attention of several investigators with satisfactory results. Special colour screens

and flash powders have been prepared for the purpose, and are marketed by MM. Lumière.

In radiography the developments have been largely towards rapidity in exposure. With the Snook apparatus and similar machines it is now possible so to adjust the X-ray tube as to make instantaneous exposures easy, even in the radiography of the thicker parts of the body. Improvements in the emulsions of plates, specially prepared for X-ray work have been of material assistance to the radiographer. A development of considerable importance in radiography has been the advent of intensifying screens, composed of tungstate of calcium, which, placed over the plate during exposure, reduce the time of exposure in some cases as much as 95 per cent. Useful work is being done by the Röntgen Society, which is composed largely of medical men, physicists, and electricians. Dr. George H. Rodman is the president for the current year.

The telegraphy of photographs or photo-telegraphy has advanced steadily, and the application of "wireless" to the methods already well known marks an important step forward. The adaptation of long-distance photo-telegraphy has not, however, made much progress for newspaper illustration purposes, for which it seems peculiarly adapted; but the perfection of the process in minor details gives promise of future completeness on a large and general scale. Mr. T. Thorne Baker has devised a portable instrument which the press photographer can carry with him to any point where an interesting event may be taking place, and, having prepared his photographs, can telegraph them to London or elsewhere by merely attaching his instrument to the telephone wires.

Aerial photography is bound to occupy an increasingly important place as the means of aerial locomotion become developed. Photo-surveying from balloons has occupied the attention of many workers, especially in Germany and Austria. A method published in *Engineering* by an Austrian officer includes the use of a central camera pointing downwards with a horizontal plate, and seven inclined lateral cameras surrounding it. The cameras are rigidly connected with one another, and the shutters released simultaneously, so that a very large field is secured. The diameter of the panoramic view represented in this manner is about five times the height at which the balloon or flying-machine is situated, so that a camera 500 metres above the ground will take in nearly 2 square miles of country.

The multiplication and improvements in large-aperture anastigmatic lenses have been helpful in furthering the progress of tele-photography. Several makers have placed tele-photo lenses on the market recently, while the firm of Dallmeyer, in the "Grandac" lens, combines a portrait objective working at $f/4$ and a focal length of 10 in. with a 4-in. tele-negative, thus giving 25 in. focal length at $f/10$ or 40 in. at $f/16$. Both the firms of Zeiss and Busch have introduced special tele-photo lenses of high intensity.

The application of photography to exploration has been well exemplified in the important preparations for making a complete pictorial record of Captain R. F. Scott's Antarctic Expedition, which is expected to remain in the south polar region for the next two years at least. The photographic equipment, under the

control of Mr. Herbert G. Ponting, includes many cameras and two cinematograph outfits. In addition, a complete dark-room with every facility for the development of plates and prints is fitted on the *Terra Nova*, and the records obtained under such conditions should prove invaluable.

Record and survey work is receiving increased attention on all sides, and this is one of the applications of photography that justifies itself thoroughly. The numerous record and survey societies in all parts of the kingdom have become linked up in a Federation of Photographic Record Societies. This federation, which was formed in June last, has as its president Sir Benjamin Stone, and takes the place of the old National Photographic Record Association. The new combination will do more towards broadening the work, and will encourage and assist the formation of local record and survey societies wherever possible. A complete photographic survey of the British Isles may become possible under the ægis of this organisation.

The photographic societies also show a continued tendency to form themselves into unions or federations. The latest of these is the East Anglian Federation, including most of the photographic societies in the eastern counties of England.

The Society of Night Photographers has become firmly established, and its monthly meetings have attracted exponents of night photography from all parts. It is a phase of work becoming increasingly popular.

The re-establishment of the Camera Club in London has been one of the prominent events of the year. The old Camera Club ceased to exist five years ago. The new club, with handsome quarters at 17, John Street, Adelphi, bids fair to become the rendezvous of all the photographic notabilities in London, and is attracting a great number of provincial members. The club is replete with every convenience in the shape of lecture-room, reading-rooms, dark-rooms, studio, enlarging-rooms, daylight work-rooms, with attendants, and billiard- and card-rooms. Lectures and demonstrations are given every week, and house exhibitions are held. The President is the Earl of Crawford, and the Vice-Presidents include Sir William Abney, Prof. H. E. Armstrong, Sir Benjamin Stone, and Sir H. Truman Wood. Considering the advantages offered by the Camera Club, its subscriptions are very moderate.

The exhibitions of pictorial photography have continued to attract much good work. The London Salon of Photography, held at the galleries of the Fine Art Society, New Bond Street, London, contained a notable display of the best pictorial work seen in London for some time. Pictures by leading workers from all parts of the world were exhibited.

The Royal Photographic Society held its annual exhibition at the gallery of the Royal Water-Colour Society, 5a, Pall Mall East. The New Gallery in Regent Street, at which the R.P.S. exhibitions had been held for many years previously, has been turned into a restaurant.

At the Royal Photographic Society's house, 35, Russell Square, W.C., several house exhibitions of pictorial work were held during the year. These included a display of pictures by affiliated societies, and "one-man shows" by

Alex. Keighley, E. O. Hoppé, R. Demachy, and J. M. Whitehead.

The 13th Traill-Taylor Memorial Lecture was also given at the R.P.S. house by Prof. R. W. Wood, of John Hopkins University, the subject being "Photography by Invisible Rays."

The Scottish National Salon, held at the Victoria Art Galleries, Dundee, in January and February, again included a good array of pictorial work by Scottish photographers. The invitation section included the work of Charles Job of Hove, and T. and O. Hofmeister of Hamburg.

An exhibition of the work of Baron de Meyer and Alvin L. Coburn was held early in the year at the Goupil Gallery, Regent Street, W.C.

The Brussels International Exhibition included a Photographic Section, and this was well supported by the British photographic trade. The exhibitors figured highly in the award list. An International Congress of Photography was held in Brussels during the time the exhibition was open. This attracted photographic technical experts from all parts of Europe, and many papers of importance were read.

A Congress of Professional Photographers—members of the Professional Photographers' Association—was held in April at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster. Papers on practical subjects for professional photographers were read. The Congress was held during the time the "Photographic Arts and Crafts Exhibition" was open. This exhibition, consisting almost entirely of exhibits by the leading manufacturers of apparatus and materials, was a great success, and will be repeated in 1911. It was opened by Lord Redesdale, President of the R.P.S.

A series of exhibitions at the house of the "Amateur Photographer and Photographic News," 52, Long Acre, W.C.—"The 'A.P.' Little Gallery"—included a display of modern folding pocket cameras; a pictorial exhibition by Hungarian workers; an exhibition of developing tanks and daylight developing devices; the Second Colonial Exhibition—pictorial work by colonial readers of the "Amateur Photographer"; and an exhibition of portraiture by Rudolph Dührkoop of Hamburg.

Another notable exhibition of pictorial work—probably the best collection of British work yet brought together in the country—was to be seen at the Japan-British Exhibition at the White City, Shepherd's Bush. A strong section representing the photographic trade was also an interesting feature.

An exhibition of the Society of Colour Photographers was held at the house of the *British Journal of Photography*, 24, Wellington Street, Strand.

The Photographic Convention of the United Kingdom held its 25th annual meeting in July at Scarborough, under the presidency of Mr. Godfrey Bingley. The 1911 meeting was fixed for Exeter, and Mr. J. B. B. Wellington was chosen as president.

Among new books of importance may be mentioned: "Photography of Moving Objects," by Adolphe Abrahams, F.R.P.S.; "The Artistic Side of Photography," by A. J. Anderson; "Nature Photography for Beginners," by Edward J. Bedford; "A Photographic Primer," by Owen Wheeler; "The Modern Bioscope Operator," and "Kearton's Nature Pictures."

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

There was a distinct improvement during 1910 in the position of the electrical manufacturing industry. Fewer complaints were heard as to the scarcity of orders, and most firms seemed busy, more particularly those engaged in the supply of installation materials. There was but a small demand for new generating plant, but signs were not wanting that makers of engines, boilers, dynamos, switchgear, and other central station equipment would share in an early revival of prosperity.

Most electric supply undertakings have "touched bottom" so far as the effect of the metal filament lamp is concerned, and the ground temporarily lost has been nearly if not quite recovered. We now may expect the normal rate of expansion to be resumed, and stations in which the plant has during the last year or so been more than sufficient to deal with the maximum demand made upon it, will before long be needing additional resources. Although nothing in the nature of an electrical "boom" is to be expected, the outlook is altogether more hopeful than when the article appearing under this heading last year was written.

The Board of Trade report shows an increase in the number of Provisional Orders applied for, as compared with the previous year. Whereas only 13 were dealt with in 1909, applications to the number of 25 were received in 1910. These represented a proposed capital outlay of £190,622, and were promoted by 14 local authorities and 11 companies. Of these 25, 6 failed to receive sanction, the remaining 19 being duly confirmed. Since the Act of 1888, 1077 Provisional Orders have been confirmed by Parliament, of which 291 have since been revoked or have expired, leaving 786 actually in operation.

The activity in wiring work referred to in this article last year has been well maintained during 1910, the metal filament lamp being responsible for many thousands of new installations. These additional connections will more than make up for the reduced consumption of energy for lighting purposes which has been the most striking feature of electric supply for the last year or two.

Great activity is being displayed by electric supply undertakings to encourage still further the demand for energy for heating, cooking, and other purposes apart from light. Specially low rates are being offered in this connection, and the result has already shown that a wide field is open for electrical development in the home.

A striking feature of the past year has been the increase in the number of exhibitions, showrooms, and model homes which have been promoted to develop the demand for domestic electrical appliances. These practical demonstrations are doing good work in educating the public as to the possibilities of electricity in the modern home. Prices of cooking and heating apparatus have been further reduced and many new designs have been introduced.

The recent introduction of a practicable electric water heater to give an ample and instantaneous supply of warm, hot, or even boiling water for the bath or other domestic purposes marks a distinct advance, and removes one of the few objections which could be urged against the exclusive use of electricity in the home.

Steady improvements have been effected in

the tantalum and tungsten metal filament or wire lamps. The lamp of to-day is a very different thing from what it was a couple of years ago, and few complaints are now heard as to its fragility. It is quite a usual thing for wire lamps to have a useful life of 2000 to 3000 hours, neither the candle-power nor the efficiency falling off appreciably during that period. The bulbs are now smaller than at first, the lamps can safely be used at any angle, and the methods of supporting the filament and welding it to the leading-in wires have been much improved. There are now upwards of 20 different makes of tungsten lamp on the market, several of which are of British manufacture throughout, and compare favourably with anything produced on the Continent or in America. This competition has resulted in a general lowering of prices, the reduction amounting to about 25 per cent. as compared with the rates ruling eighteen months ago.

It is now possible to obtain a tungsten lamp giving only 16 candle-power on 200 volts, and favourable reports have been received as to its life and mechanical strength. Such a development renders unnecessary the use of a house transformer to reduce the supply pressure, which was the usual thing when only lamps of high candle-power could be obtained for pressures exceeding 100 volts.

Clusters of wire lamps of high candle-power are rapidly coming into favour for street lighting and shop window and interior illumination, in competition with enclosed arc lamps, and they are proving a serious rival to the latter. Tungsten lamps to give 400, 600, and even 1000 candle-power are listed by several makers, their cost being low, with long life and satisfactory mechanical characteristics.

The most noteworthy development of the year in metal filament lamp manufacture has been the introduction of types having filaments of drawn tungsten wire. Two makers are offering such lamps, for which many advantages are claimed, the filament being in one continuous length, and being, it is said, as strong as steel wire of equal section.

Progress in the adoption of electric motors for driving machinery still continues on a rapid scale to the mutual advantage of manufacturers and supply undertakings. The cheap tariffs now in force in most districts where there is a demand for motive power have assisted materially to encourage the use of electric motors, the terms offered providing for the cheapest supply at those times when the load on the station for other purposes is at the minimum.

From the subjoined table showing the aggregate records of electricity supply undertakings, it will be seen that while the total net profit shows an increase at about the same rate as that of 1907-8 over the previous year, the amount for £100 of capital still exhibits a falling off, due to the fact that a higher proportion, 2'34 as compared with 2'30, has been set aside to meet depreciation and sinking fund charges. The number of Board of Trade units sold again shows a substantial increase, although not at so high a rate as before, while the average price charged has been still further reduced. It is gratifying again to record an upward tendency in the load factor, which for 1908-9 stands at 18'85 per cent.

Aggregate Records of Electric Supply and Electric Traction.

An abridged Summary of the Returns Analysed in the *Electrical Times* Tables.

(1) Electric Supply Undertakings.

	1908-9.	1907-8.
Number of undertakings	202	284
Financial Results:	£	£
Capital expenditure . . .	58,078,019	56,178,823
Revenue . . .	7,169,396	7,092,663
„ meter rents, etc.	268,662	247,628
Total revenue . . .	7,438,058	7,340,291
Working expenses . . .	3,580,810	3,572,177
Gross profit . . .	3,857,248	3,768,114
Depreciation and reserve (Cos.) * . . .	1,362,450	1,288,169
Net profit . . .	2,494,798	2,479,945
Gross profit per £100 of capital . . .	6'64	6'71
Depreciation and sinking fund per £100 of capital . . .	2'34	2'30
Net profit per £100 of capital . . .	4'30	4'42
Technical Records:		
Board of Trade units sold . . .	829,291,431	785,970,251
Average price per unit	2'07d.	2'16d.
Working expenses per unit . . .	1'04d.	1'09d.
Plant capacity in kws. . .	811,306	756,368
Maximum load in kws. . .	502,254	482,711
Load factor . . .	18'85%	18'58%

(2) Electric Tramway Undertakings.

	1908-9.	1907-8.
Number of undertakings	99	94
Financial Results:	£	£
Capital expenditure . . .	44,531,515	41,429,009
Traffic revenue . . .	9,487,718	8,997,406
Other revenue . . .	182,435	163,429
Total revenue . . .	9,670,153	9,160,925
Operating costs . . .	5,974,592	5,544,775
Gross profit . . .	3,695,561	3,616,150
Depreciation and reserve (Cos.) * . . .	1,011,551	915,352
Net profit . . .	2,684,010	2,700,798
Gross profit per £100 of capital . . .	8'30	8'72
Depreciation and sinking fund per £100 of capital . . .	2'27	2'21
Net profit per £100 of capital . . .	6'03	6'52

* And sinking fund or loan repayments (Local Authorities).

	1908-9.	1907-8.
Technical Records:		
Miles of track . . .	2,815'32	2,633'27
Car miles run . . .	220,835,141	206,982,041
Passengers carried . . .	2,108,920,429	2,013,165,658
Passengers per car mile	9'55	9'73
Revenue per car mile	10'31d.	10'43d.
Average fare per passenger . . .	1'08d.	1'07d.
Operating costs per passenger . . .	'68d.	'66d.
Operating costs per car mile . . .	6'49d.	6'43d.

The following figures from "Garcke's Manual" show the total capital expenditure on electricity supply undertakings both for traction and general supply purposes for the years 1909 and 1910.

	1909.	1910.
	£	£
Municipal supply . . .	41,799,604	42,617,969
„ traction . . .	42,063,875	42,800,372
Companies' supply . . .	45,743,744	47,047,847
„ traction . . .	143,128,421	149,206,226
	272,732,644	281,672,414

This shows a total increase of £8,939,770 as compared with £16,438,259 the previous year. The Companies have been responsible for an expenditure during the year of £7,381,908, and local authorities of £1,557,862. The number of undertakings to which these figures refer is as follows:—

	1909.	1910.
Municipal supply . . .	353	316
„ traction . . .	178	171
Companies' supply . . .	232	239
„ traction . . .	204	205
	987	931

Electric Traction.

There has been very little new construction work during 1909 throughout the country generally, although in London the County Council is steadily converting existing horse lines to electricity and is extending its system—mostly conduit, but with overhead construction for several short stretches—to the outer suburbs, as well as linking up existing routes. There are now 135½ street miles of electric tramway actually open for traffic under the control of the London County Council, and a further 22 miles are projected or in course of construction.

Tramway managers are faced with two main difficulties in the way of future developments. Revenue for passenger traffic seems to have reached the maximum limit, and since it is impossible to raise fares, the net revenue can only be increased by effecting economies in running, management, and generating costs. The provision of meters on cars by which the individual consumption of energy per driver can be checked and compared has in some instances resulted in a very substantial saving in current, and it is probable that the practice will be extended widely. The defects of our present coinage system are severely felt in the tramway world, and if the farthing could be more generally used, or, better still, a new coin introduced of the value of one-fifth of a penny, it would prove of material assistance in improving tramway revenue returns.

Attention is still being directed to the possibilities of trackless trolley systems for use in the less thickly populated districts in the vicinity of large towns. For example, the Keighley Council has decided to promote a Bill for a railless trolley system between the borough and certain suburbs; while the Tramways Committee of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Corporation has recommended a service between Scotswood and Newburn, and another to Blaydon. The Metropolitan Tramways Company proposes to run a railless system between Hendon and Golder's Green; while Leeds and Bradford are among the towns where its adoption is being considered. The Watford Council had a trackless system in contemplation, but has decided not to proceed with the scheme.

ENGINEERING SCHEMES.

Aberdeen Water Supply.—The object of this scheme is to bring a new supply of water from the River Avon at a point two miles from the Inchory shooting-lodge of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. It is proposed to construct an impounding reservoir at this point, and to convey the water by a pipe aqueduct to a reservoir at Wardhead, 3 miles west of Aberdeen. From here the water will be conveyed to the existing reservoirs at Pit-fodols, Slopefield, and Mannofield. The supply is to be 10,000,000 gallons a day, and the aqueduct will be 52 miles long. The work will take about 10 years to complete, and will cost £1,068,000.

Alberta Irrigation.—The Southern Alberta Land Company are carrying out a large scheme of irrigation in Alberta covering a considerable area of land. The work involves the construction of 200 miles of canal, and will cost £400,000. The canal starts on the Low River some miles west of the Blackfoot Indian reserve and 25 miles south-west of Gleichen at an elevation of 2965 ft. At Snake Lake there is to be a reservoir known as Lake McGregor, which will be 20 miles long and at its greatest breadth 2½ miles wide. The crossing of the Low River presents considerable engineering difficulties. An inverted siphon is to be constructed 2 miles long, with a maximum head of 200 ft. The banks of the river at the crossing are 180 ft. high. A concrete bridge is to be built to carry the siphon over the river, and its design provides room for two pipe lines of 800 second-foot capacity.

Antwerp Port Improvements (see previous editions).—It was reported in August that the scheme for suppressing the windings of the Scheldt to convert it into practically a vast canal by means of a "grande coupe," which had been under the consideration of an extra-Parliamentary Committee for about two years, might be regarded as dropped. The alternative is the construction of docks capable of accommodating the largest vessels afloat. These would probably cost about 30,000,000 fr.

Arica—La Paz Railway.—Previously to the war between Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, Arica was a port of Peru, and one of the chief outlets to the sea for Bolivia. By the terms of peace the Chilians undertook to construct a new railway from Arica to La Paz. The work was commenced under the supervision of an engineer appointed by the Government, but in the early part of 1909 a contract was let to Sir John Jackson (Limited) to complete the whole of the railway for £3,000,000. The contract stipulates for the supply of the rolling stock and for the working of the line till it is taken over by the Government. The railway commences at Arica, 1500 miles north of Valparaiso, and crosses the Andes to La Paz by a line 460 kilometres in length. The line is more or less level at the start, but it rises to nearly 14,000 ft. above sea-level near Laguna Blanca, and for a great part of its distance it is at an altitude of more than 12,000 ft. For more than half the way from Arica the country is barren desert. The railway is of metre gauge. From Arica it proceeds in a northerly direction till the River Lluta is reached. It crosses the river here by a lattice girder bridge of 30 metres span. The railway then continues along the north bank of the river till at kilometre 17 it re-

crosses to the south side. At kilometre 42 the line for the third time is carried across the river by a lattice girder bridge of three 60-metre spans. At Viacha the railway joins the existing railway from Guaqui, on Lake Titicaca, to Antofagasta, and connection is also made with the Mollendo-Arequipa railway by steamers plying between Guaqui and Puno. About 6000 men are at work, and it is a condition of the contract that at least 75 per cent. of the number employed must be natives.

Birkenhead Water Supply.—In August it was reported that the Birkenhead Town Council had decided to proceed with their scheme for a new supply of water from the River Alwen. On its completion three large centres of population will draw their water from the Mid-Wales watersheds. The scheme provides for three large reservoirs to be created by damming the river. The three reservoirs will not all be built contemporaneously, but will be constructed when required. The first will have a capacity of 3,500,000,000 gallons, and 7,000,000 gallons a day will be taken for the supply of the borough. It will have a top water area of 375 acres, will be 1200 ft. above sea-level, and will be 3 miles long. The dam will be 458 ft. long and 92½ ft. high. The second reservoir will hold 1,700,000,000 gallons and yield 5,900,000 gallons a day, with a possible surplus of 1,000,000 gallons a day from the first reservoir. It is not anticipated that the third reservoir will be necessary till a very distant date. The area of 6313 acres from which the water supply will be drawn includes two mountain watersheds. The water main will cross the Vale of Clwyd to Mold, Flintshire, on into Cheshire by Burton, and will discharge into a large elevated reservoir a few miles outside Birkenhead.

Calcutta Water Supply.—The supply of water to the population of Calcutta has been an ever-present problem to the Corporation, and the history of the present scheme covers a period of 10 years. The scheme consists of the erection of an elevated steel storage reservoir for filtered water. The tank will be 320 ft. square, 16 ft. deep, and 90 ft. from ground level, and when full will weigh 70,000 tons with foundations. The scheme is probably unique in the annals of engineering. Calcutta is built on the alluvial soil of the delta of the Ganges. The upper crust of hard earth is from 15 ft. to 20 ft. thick, while beneath is the watery Gangetic silt. The tank is divided into four sections, connected in such a way that any one section can be cut off from any other section. The sections are each 160 ft. sq., and rest in the form of a square upon a series of steel columns 90 ft. high. The tank when full will hold about 9,000,000 gallons of water. The steel work with the supporting pillars and ferro-concrete roof weigh 10,000 tons. The sides of the tank are constructed of ¾ in. steel riveted plates, while at intervals along the sides expansion joints are fitted in the form of a "U." The legs of the "U" are riveted to the tank sides, and an incision is made in these to allow the sides to expand or contract. The sides of the tank are strengthened every 2 ft. by angle irons, which are themselves stayed across the angle by ties 3 deep. The ties under normal conditions with a full tank have a safety factor of 8, allowing a strength of 28

tons for the steel. The bases and the tops of the 90-ft. supporting pillars are constructed of plate and angle iron in such a way that the load is distributed evenly over the ferro-concrete foundation. The tank rests on a series of mild steel beams which in turn rest on the tops of the columns. The foundation is surrounded by a curtain wall to prevent any spreading action and to increase its stability generally. It is computed that no cyclone that ever blew could affect the stability of the tank. To avoid the possibility of damage from occasional earthquake tremors the tank is not fixed but merely rests on the pillars, while the pillars themselves simply rest on the concrete foundations, and the arrangement of the tank in sections tends to minimise the result of shock. The contract is for £120,000.

Cape to Cairo Railway.—Full details of this line, with its growing network of feeders, have been given in previous editions. With the opening, in Nov. 1910, of the section southward from Wad Medani to Sennar, the total length of the northern portion of the line reaches 1501 miles. The line north from Capetown has reached Star of Congo, in the Congo Free State, a distance of 2312 miles, and the gap between the two ends has now been reduced to 2060 miles, assuming that the original route, estimated as 5873 miles from Capetown to Cairo, is adhered to.

Cape Cod Canal.—This canal is to be 12 miles long, and will extend from Barnstable Bay to Buzzard's Bay. It will have a width of 250 ft. to 300 ft. at the surface, a width of 160 ft. at the bottom, a minimum depth at low water of 25 ft., and a mean depth at high water of 30 ft. It will be a sea-level canal. The excavation should not present any great difficulties as the materials through which it is to be cut are chiefly sand and gravel. It is computed that the amount to be removed will probably be about 29,000,000 cubic yards. At the north end of the canal a breakwater of rubble masonry 3000 ft. in length and extending to a depth of 30 ft. at low water is being constructed to protect the entrance against gales and the littoral drift. It is proposed to relocate that branch of the Old Colony Railroad which now recrosses the line of the canal at several points so that there may be only one crossing at the Buzzard's Bay end of the canal.

Cardiff Sewer.—On May 26th the Cardiff Western district main sewer was formally opened by the Mayor of Cardiff. It was commenced in the winter of 1905, and completed after 4½ years work at a cost of £200,000. Since 1881 the population of the district has increased by about 140 per cent., but the old main outfall sewer has not been altered since its construction 55 years ago. Provision has now been made for a population of 200,000, and the route has been planned with a view to taking ultimately the sewage of the outlying districts at present inadequately served. After a series of experiments Lavernock Point was selected as the best place for the discharge. The main sewer has a total length of 7 miles and varies in depth from 16 ft. to 172 ft. It intercepts the old main sewer at 3 points, from whence the new intercepting sewers converge to a junction in Penarth Road. Here a circular sewer conveys the dry weather and storm waters to the pumping station. The whole of the sewage is pumped to a height of 56½ ft. above ordnance datum, whence it gravitates to the outfall.

The storm waters in excess of this are discharged into the Ely free till mean-tide level, when resort is made to pumping. The maximum head of tide pumped against is 32 ft. The screens of the screening chambers are constructed of taper-bars ¾ in. apart, and are automatically cleaned by a steam raking apparatus. The gauge chamber is built of cement concrete into the side of a hill. It is 19½ ft. by 18½ ft. by 50 ft. long, and has a gauging capacity of 25,000 gallons. The gravitation sewer is 4¼ miles in length, and for a distance of over a mile from its termination at Lavernock it is a reservoir sewer 13 ft. in diameter, with a storage capacity of 4,500,000 gallons.

Charleroi Canal.—In March the contract for widening this canal between locks 33 and 40 was let at 3,030,000 fr. The widening of Charleroi Canal has been going on for about 30 years. The work has been carried out in instalments by the State since 1879, and it is hoped that the 40th lock will be reached by 1913. This will then leave fifteen locks to be dealt with before the widening is extended to Brussels. The canal is 73 kilometres in length, and the summit level is 22 metres above the low-water level of the Lambre, and 108 metres above the level of the Willebroeck canal. The new locks will be 40·80 metres long, and 5·20 metres wide, and will provide for the passage of vessels up to 400 tons. The fall of the locks will be as high as 4·50 metres in the Sonne basin, and will attain the unusual height of 5·50 metres at Clabecq. To avoid sudden variations in the volume of water from reach to reach the supply has, as far as possible, been equalised in each reach. If the length does not permit of this the width is increased, and thus it happens that the reach at Telyn-Arquennes will practically be a lake 90 metres wide. At Louvrière, where the canal joins the Canal du Centre, there is an hydraulic lift. The difference of level between the Neuse and the Scheldt basins is considerable where the canal traverses the watershed, and water is naturally scarce. Instead of following the usual course of building a flight of locks, the plan was adopted of raising the boats vertically by mechanical means. Each lift raises or lowers a large tank containing the boat, and one lift will answer the same purpose as 6 to 7 ordinary locks. The four lifts overcome a total difference in level of 66 metres.

Chicago Union Passenger Station.—A scheme for a new station to unite the passenger facilities of the 26 railways entering Chicago appeared in March. The idea is to abandon the existing passenger stations, and to have only the La Salle Station as a suburban station. The new station will be constructed so as to accommodate the incoming trains in one part, and the outgoing trains in the second part. The site of the station will be near Sixteenth Street, and between Halstead Street and the Lake. Each portion of the new station will be 1200 ft. by 666 ft., with fifteen stories above the waiting-rooms for offices, and with upper and lower train floors accommodating 60 tracks in each section. The capacity of the station will be 360 trains an hour—that is, a train either in or out every 5 seconds.

Chicago Surface Railways.—As the result of an Ordinance passed in February 1907 by the Chicago City Council an important part of the surface railways of this city has

been completely renewed at a cost of £8,572,000. It has thereby transformed the reputation of being one of the worst systems of the larger cities of the country into that of being one of the best. The rehabilitation required 70,370 tons of new steel rails, 542,000 ties, 620,000 cubic yards of crushed stone, and 589,000 barrels of cement. The scheme also includes provision for 1350 new cars, and 22 new buildings for carsheds or machine shops. The average number of men employed during the season in which it was possible to carry on the work was 6,000, and the number rose to as high as 10,000.

Chilian Longitudinal Railway.—This railway is of considerable economic importance to Chile, for it provides the country with a line of communication running directly north and south. It will ultimately form part of the Pan-American system, which extends from New York to Valparaiso. The southern section of the line is between Cabildo and Toledo, a distance of 620 km. It will be divided into 4 parts. From Cabildo to Limahuida, from Illapel to San Marcos, from Serena to Vallenar, and from Vallenar to Toledo. The mountainous country involves a considerable amount of tunnelling and bridge construction. In the first section there will be 3000 metres of tunnels, in the second 2000 metres, and 250 metres in the third. The longest tunnel is 2100 metres. In the first three sections there will be 4460 metres of bridges and viaducts. Fourteen km. from Cabildo one of the bridges to cross the River Petorca will be 250 metres long. The highest point of the line is near Illapel, at an elevation of 4,585 ft. The contract is for £4,000,000, and in addition to the work of construction it provides for 40 locomotives, 50 passenger coaches, 300 goods trucks, and the power to work the railway for 36 years. This section is to be completed within 5 years.

Derwent Valley Water Scheme.—This project (referred to in previous editions), which formed one of the features of the Private Bill legislation in 1899, brought into existence the Derwent Valley Water Board. The supply of water to each authority concerned will be approximately as follows:—Leicester, 98 million gallons per day, Derby 6'8, Sheffield 6'8, Nottingham 3'9, Derby County 5'0, Notts County—until 1930—1'0: total, 33'3 million gallons per day. The cost of the whole undertaking is estimated at £7,000,000, and the chief features are the Howden dam, 1070 ft. long and 118 ft. in height, and the Derwent dam, 1110 ft. long and 114 ft. high, and a tunnel 4 miles in length. The Howden reservoir has a water area of 157 acres, and a capacity of 1,940,000,000 gallons. The level of the water is 870 ft. above Ordnance datum, and the reservoir is 1½ miles in length. The watershed of the Howden reservoir is 9321 acres. For the Derwent reservoir the figures are: watershed 3899 acres, water area 183 acres, capacity 2,000,000,000 gallons, 776 ft. above Ordnance datum, and 1½ miles long. The other reservoirs provided for by the scheme are: Hagglee, with 2,160,000,000 gallons capacity, Ashopton with 1,472,000,000, and Lamford with 2,495,000,000 gallons capacity.

Duddon Waterworks.—These works, which are to supply water to Barrow and the surrounding district, were opened by Lord Richard Cavendish on July 21st. Parliamentary

powers for the undertaking were obtained in 1901. The watershed of Duddon was selected in preference to those of Lickle and Torver, because it would supply the finest quality of water in sufficient quantities, and no impounding reservoir would be necessary, as it would be sufficient to raise the level of the Seathwaite Tarn by a dam. The tarn empties into the Duddon, a river about 30 miles in length flowing into the Irish Sea. A large compensation reservoir has been formed by raising the level of the tarn, and from this reservoir the Corporation guarantee a minimum of 3,000,000 gallons a day in the Duddon at the intake before they take any water. This is effected by means of automatic sluices. The area of the watershed is 12,000 acres, and it is calculated that it will yield 47,000,000 gallons a day during the three consecutive dry years. The scheme raises the level of the tarn 20 ft., and its area is thereby increased from 41 to 63 acres, and its capacity from 350,000,000 to 625,000,000 gallons. The greatest depth of the tarn is 68 ft. The work was completed in sections. The pipe track of 17½ miles was started first, and finished in October 1904. The dam at Seathwaite and the intake at Nepha were completed in 1908, and the contract for the high service reservoir was let in November 1904. The scheme has cost £164,000.

Elbe Tunnel, Hamburg.—This tunnel connects the main part of the city of Hamburg with that on the southern bank of the Elbe. The tunnel crosses the river between St. Pauli and Steinwärder. It is intended for both passenger and vehicular traffic. The tubes forming the tunnel are 6 metres in diameter. They are 8 metres apart, and are 20 metres below the average water-level of the river. The tubes are constructed of rolled iron rings riveted together and lined with concrete. The boring of the tunnel was carried out by means of compressed air. The tunnel ends at either side of the river with a vertical shaft 22 metres in diameter. The Steinwärder shaft was sunk as a caisson, and the St. Pauli shaft, being through solid clay, was built by the open construction method. Each shaft has six elevators. Two are intended for very heavy traffic, two for vehicles of medium size and weight, and two for passengers. The tunnel was pierced on March 29th, and it is to be inaugurated in the spring of 1911. The cost is 10,000,000 marks.

Gladstone Dock, Liverpool.—It was reported in the *Times* "Engineering Supplement" of August 31st that the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board are to push forward the construction of this new dock. It is to be 1020 ft. long, with an entrance 120 ft. wide, and a sill at a level of 25 ft. below the old dock sill. It is to be built so that when required it will be available as a graving dock. To effect this the floor will be laid on concrete at a level of 29 ft. below the old dock sill. There will be erected on the north quay a single story shed 900 ft. in length and 100 ft. in width, with roadway and railway sidings. There will be an entrance channel to the dock 400 ft. wide at its mouth, while the channel is to be dredged to a depth of 27 ft. below the old dock sill. The cost of the undertaking is computed at £500,000, and it will take at least 3 years to carry out. This dock is only a part of the larger scheme for which powers

were obtained in 1906. That scheme provided for a new sea wall $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, the enclosing of the Seaforth foreshore, and for two new docks, similar to the Gladstone Dock, to be constructed upon that portion of the Dock Estate still unused, with a half-tide dock as entrance. The scheme would involve an expenditure of at least £3,500,000.

Glasgow Harbour.—It was reported in October that the Clyde Navigation Trustees had decided to construct a large graving dock a little to the east of the harbour workshops at Renfrew. The proposed dock will be 1020 ft. in length, and have an entrance width of 100 ft. It will have a depth of 36 ft. at high water of average spring tides. The dock will be constructed in two divisions. The one nearest the entrance will be 600 ft., and the other 420 ft. long. The large canting basin by which the dock will be entered will have a wharf 1150 ft. in length at right angles to the river to be available for all the harbour traffic. It is thought that this dock will meet all naval and mercantile necessities for several years to come. There is a proposal that powers should be sought to construct a large commercial tidal dock from Renfrew to Shieldhall. The construction of the graving dock will probably cover a period of 5 to 6 years, while the tidal basin would be built according to the requirements of the port, and the different sections of the quays utilised as they were erected.

Glasgow Main Drainage.—In 1887 the Town Council entered into an agreement with the Caledonian Railway Company to withdraw their opposition to the railway company constructing tunnels under the principal streets of the city on condition that the company bore the whole expense of a new system of drains for the eastern and north-eastern districts of the city to convey sewage to Dalmarnock where works were erected for its treatment and disposal. The success of this scheme led the Corporation to proceed with other works authorised in 1896 and 1898. The undertaking was extensive, and the benefits that will accrue in the river purification are immense. The liquid and soil impurities which were previously discharged into the Clyde will no longer contaminate the river. The area dealt with has a superficial measurement of about 39 square miles, and it extends along both banks of the river for 15 miles. When the whole of the territory is ultimately developed, it is estimated that the volume of sewage and of rain-water to be dealt with will be about 250,000,000 gallons a day. There are 3 purification works—at Dalmarnock, Dalmuir, and Shieldhall. The Dalmarnock works deal with one-fourth of the city's sewage. The area served by these works is on the north side of the river, its extent is 3796 acres, and the population is 300,000. Dalmuir serves the western district, which has an area of 14 square miles. The Shieldhall works deal with the sewage of the southern district, which includes the municipal area of Glasgow on the south side of the river, the burghs of Rutherglen, Pollokshaws, and Govan, and parts of the counties of Renfrew and Lanark. The outfall sewer at Dalmuir is 6.83 miles in length, the Clydebank intercepting sewer is 2.29 miles long. The Partick intercepting sewer is 2.06 miles, and the Glasgow intercepting sewer is 3 miles in length. Of the 14 miles of main sewers, 59 per cent. have been executed in tunnel. Some

of the sewers cost £50 a yard, and one short section cost £250 a yard. It is estimated that the various works have involved a total outlay on behalf of the Corporation of Glasgow of £2,310,000.

Glasgow Water System.—The city of Glasgow obtains its water supply from Loch Katrine, and some very interesting work is involved in the raising of the level of Loch Arklet by 22 ft. and reversing to Loch Katrine the present outflow to Loch Lomond. The length of the loch is extended by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a dam 1100 ft. in length, 34 ft. thick at the centre of the ground level and 12 ft. thick at the top, will close the extended area. The overflow sill will be 200 ft. long. Electric power is used exclusively by the contractors, and it is developed from the Arklet Burn, where it flows into Loch Lomond. The difficulty of transporting the materials to the mountain heights was overcome by the construction of an aerial electric ropeway from Loch Lomond to the works. A pier was built on Loch Lomond, and one terminal of the railway was placed there and the other near the new dam. The ropeway is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and rises to 540 ft. above Loch Lomond before descending into the Arklet valley. It consists of two fixed ropes, which are supported by steel lattice work standards with projecting arms at the top. Underneath is placed an endless rope for hauling. All the materials for the ropeway had to be hauled up the hillside by manual labour.

Hull Docks.—In connection with the scheme for a new joint dock of the North-Eastern and the Hull & Barnsley Railway Companies, an area of about 600 acres is being reclaimed from the river Humber. The embankments range in width from 40 ft. at the base to 8 ft. at the top. The height from foundation level is 50 ft. The complete scheme provides for 4 dock arms 1350 ft. long and 350 ft. wide, but at present only one of these is being constructed. The whole of the excavation for the dock is complete. The depth of the dock wall is 52 ft., the width ranging from 32 ft. at the base to 6 ft. at the cope. The walls are being constructed in concrete, with a facing of blue brick and granite cope. The water area of the dock is 32 acres, and there is a depth of 38 ft. at ordinary spring tides. Access to the dock will be gained by an entrance lock 750 ft. long by 85 ft. wide, which will be divided by 3 sets of gates. Difficulties were experienced with the foundation for the lock by the existence of water-bearing gravels. These were overcome by enclosing the whole of the site in steel piling, forming practically a water-tight steel tank. The steel piling was driven 47 ft. below dock bottom. The soil was so hard in some places that 150 blows per inch from a two-ton monkey falling through 8 ft. were necessary. Three conveyor belts will be installed on the north side of the dock with a maximum capacity of 1200 tons an hour. The sidings behind the conveyors will amount to 30 lineal miles. A quayside of 2700 ft. will be provided by the first arm of the dock. The cost of the work will be £1,500,000.

Investigation in India.—It was reported in August that funds had been allotted for the Tendula scheme which was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in March of last year. This is the first river scheme under

taken in the Provinces. The principal works are located at the confluence of the Tendula and Lukka Rivers. The intention is to store water so that it may be available at all breaks of the monsoon for the autumn crops. The necessary storage is 9,000,000 cubic ft., and the catchment area is 320 square miles. The embankment for containing the water will be nearly 3 miles in length. It will have a maximum height of over 80 ft. and a water area of 18 square miles. The weir will be 1500 ft. in length, and it will permit the passage of over 100,000 cubic ft. a second. The main canal will be 40 miles long. It will have two principal branches, with a total length of 40 miles and a comprehensive system of distributing channels. The area to be served is 673,157 acres, of which 638,000 acres are capable of cultivation.

Lille—Roubaix—Tourcoing Boulevard.—In December 1909 this great boulevard joining the three industrial cities of the Département du Nord was opened. With its system of electric tramways it constitutes a most remarkable and interesting work, both for its conception and for the rapidity with which it was completed. The boulevard has a length of 14.5 km. It includes two branches, one which starts from Roubaix being about 4 km. long and one from Tourcoing 6.7 km. These two branches unite in a common thoroughfare 2.5 km. in length, ending in the heart of Lille. The width of the boulevard is 50 metres, and on each side there is a roadway 5.5 metres wide for heavy traffic with 3.5 metres footways. A central roadway of 9 metres is provided for light vehicles and motor-cars. Between the central and the other roadways there are two raised roads 11.5 metres wide for foot passengers, cyclists, horse riders, and a tramway. The Société Electrique Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing has made a subvention of 2,000,000 fr. towards the cost of the boulevard, and it has an important concession for a system of electric tramways. The construction of the boulevard occupied 3 years.

Liverpool Water Supply.—In March the big water-supply scheme for Liverpool, authorised by Parliament in 1880, was completed. The first stage of the work was the damming of the Vale of Vyrnwy and the construction of 68 miles of aqueduct to the distributing reservoirs at Prescot. This was completed in 1892. At that time the Vyrnwy gathering-ground yielded more than sufficient water for the needs of the city. The Corporation, therefore, did not then proceed with the second part of the scheme sanctioned by Parliament—the impounding of the waters of the Coway and of the Marchnant. The Coway works were commenced in January 1893. The tunnel to convey the water from the valley to the Vyrnwy reservoir is 6453 ft. in length and is 7 ft. in diameter throughout. It was driven through Silurian rock. The tunnel will give a maximum discharge of 120,000,000 gallons a day. The watershed of the Coway above the point of diversion is 3092 acres, and the estimated average yield is 7,000,000 gallons a day. In July 1904 the works for the diversion of the Marchnant river were commenced. This tunnel is 7345 ft. in length and 7 ft. in diameter. Of this length 7290 ft. was through rock uniform and close in character, and interspersed with frequent bands of quartz. The tunnel was driven from both ends without any intermediate shafts. It is constructed for a maximum flood

discharge of 88,000,000 gallons a day. But neither it nor the Coway tunnel is intended to take the whole of very exceptional floods. At the inlet heading the work was begun in January 1902. The length driven from this end was 3700 ft. At the outlet heading the work was started in January 1906, and the two headings met at 6 a.m. on April 16th, 1908. It was found that the centre lines coincided exactly and lay in the same vertical plane, while the levels were practically identical. These extensions complete the whole of the impounding works at Lake Vyrnwy authorised by Parliament, and bring up the total expenditure to £2,936,182. The additional water available for Liverpool is 10,000,000 gallons a day, and the total dry-weather yield of the three watersheds is 60,000,000 gallons a day.

Loetschberg Tunnel.—The Loetschberg Tunnel, which was begun in Aug. 1906, will, it is claimed, eventually be the shortest and, in every probability, the quickest of any routes that can be made through France or through Switzerland between Boulogne or Calais and Brindisi, in conjunction with the Simplon Tunnel and the central artery of the Italian railway system, which it will join at Piacenza. As the result of an accident which occurred in July 1908 owing to the breaking through of the River Kandar, it was decided to divert the centre line of the tunnel between the two sections already completed, so as to avoid the deep moraine. This will extend the length of the tunnel to about 9 miles. In June, 393 metres of the tunnel had been bored, of which 251 metres were on the north side. The advance is more rapid at this end owing to the soft stone, while hard quartz which has been met at the south entrance has retarded the progress of the work. The temperature is also 19 degrees higher at the south than at the north borings. At this rate the tunnel should be pierced considerably in advance of contract time. There are 2,332 workmen employed, of whom 2,100 are working in the tunnel.

Loire Navigation.—The navigation of this river is to be improved by dredging. The steam dredger is 180 ft. long by 32 ft. broad, and has a capacity of 500 cubic metres a day. Between Nantes and St. Nazaire, a distance of 37 miles, there are about 20 islands which will have to be removed. It is intended to create a channel with a minimum depth of 26½ ft., so that vessels which are now compelled to stop at St. Nazaire will be able to proceed to Nantes, where a large basin is to be constructed for their accommodation. The expected cost of the dredging and of the basin is £2,800,000.

London to Bombay in a Week.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed in November that an influential syndicate of Russian banks had been formed to promote the construction of a railway across Persia which will link up the Russian and Indian railway systems; and that representatives of the syndicate had been despatched to London with a view to enlisting British support. The general outline of the scheme seemed to be that from Baku, on the Caspian, a line should be carried southwards along the shores of that sea to the Persian frontier, and thence by way of Resht to Teheran, whence it would be continued via Kerman to the Seistan frontier of Baluchistan and on to Nushki, where it would connect with the Indian railways. The

Persian section of the line would be built and controlled by an international company, whilst Russia, on the one hand, and Great Britain, on the other, would naturally have complete control over the lines running through their own territories. It is estimated that the cost of the Persian section of the line, which would be 1100 miles long, would not exceed £15,000,000 sterling. The total distance between London and Bombay by this route is computed at 5700 miles, and, allowing for a speed of 20 miles an hour on the Persian section of the line, the whole journey, it is estimated, would take less than seven days.

Mizen Head Fog-Signal Station.—A bridge having some remarkable engineering features has been constructed to connect Mizen Head with the mainland. The bridge is of the through-arch type. It is built with 2 arched ribs connected by wind bracing. The ribs are 3 ft. by 1 ft. at the base. Their clear span between the abutments is 156 ft., but as they are embedded in the abutment blocks 8 ft. on each side the total is 172 ft., with a rise of 30 ft. The continuous horizontal girders which carry the pathway are supported on either side of the bridge by a set of three trestles, and are anchored to the rock behind the abutments. The roadway is 4½ ft. wide. It is designed for pedestrian traffic only, and to carry 150 lb. to the square foot. The different parts of the bridge were partially constructed on land, and were placed in position by means of an aerial ropeway. They were secured temporarily by wire ropes fastened to both sides of the channel, and the concrete was completed *in situ* in forms supported by the partially completed structure. When the excavating work for the foundations of the bridge was nearly half finished it was discovered that the rock was less sound than it was thought to be. This necessitated the removal of a large quantity of rock to be replaced with concrete. The position of the bridge had to be moved 5 ft. westwards, requiring a general alteration in the design of the abutments. A road a mile long has been specially constructed to give access to the station from Crookhaven. The severity of the weather rendered it necessary to suspend operations for several days at a time, and during the whole of the winter of 1908-1909.

Mont Blanc Railway.—The funicular railway from Le Fayet to the summit of Mont Blanc is to be extended. The first section to the Col de Voza, 5495 ft., was completed in July 1909. The second section is an extension of 11 km. to the Aiguille du Gouter 12,000 ft. high. Up to a little over 8,000 ft. the railway will be in the open, but from this altitude to 12,000 ft. it will pass through tunnels. For the third section from the Aiguille du Gouter to the summit of Mont Blanc a tunnel under the glaciers will be necessary to protect the line against avalanches. This section of the railway will, however, not be built till the other sections are paying dividends. Every station will be equipped with an air-tight room, and supplied with oxygen for passengers attacked by mountain sickness. The cost of the line as far as the Aiguille du Gouter is estimated at £5,500,000, and that for the third section at £2,000,000.

Moving a Railway Station.—The work of moving the Antwerp Dam Railway Station weighing 3,000 tons for a distance of 35 yards

was successfully accomplished in five months. It involved the use of 550 cubic metres of wooden beams, 30 tons of steel beams, 1½ miles of railway rails, 1,500 sleepers, 1,000 steel rollers, 350 screw-jacks, 700 pairs of oak supports, and 150 cubic metres of scaffolding. The work was so successfully performed that while it was being executed the pictures remained on the walls, and the chandeliers suspended from the ceilings. This method effected a saving of about 45,000 fr. in money, and a year and a half in time over that of demolition and reconstruction. The success of the experiment has led to the proposal for moving the railway stations at Malines and Charleroi, and also the enormous building of the Bourse at Brussels.

New York Water Supply (see previous editions).—It was reported in the spring of 1909 that steps had been taken to bring to the city and to Brooklyn an entirely independent supply mainly from the Catskill Mountains. The ultimate cost of this enterprise was estimated at over £32,000,000, and the chief impounding reservoir, to be known as the Ashokan, will be built in the Esopus Valley. On the estimates the yield of the various watersheds will enable storage reservoirs to be built with a combined capacity of 165,000,000,000 gallons, or an aggregate daily supply of 660,000,000 gallons. The new Kensico dam to be built over the Bronx River valley will be a masonry structure 1830 ft. in length, and 170 ft. above the river bed. The foundations will extend 120 ft. below the surface to solid ledge rock. When completed the dam will create a storage reservoir of 40,000,000,000 gallons capacity. It is stated that the lowest bid for the work was £1,500,600.

The Nile Delta.—This regulator, which forms an integral part of the series of buildings known as the Delta barrage, collapsed in December 1909. As it regulated the supply of water during both summer and flood to the large and important district of the middle delta, it was essential that it should be replaced before the rise of the Nile in August. Messrs. John Aird & Co. have probably established a record for celerity of construction, for the last stone was laid by the end of July. The new regulator is a bridge-like structure, consisting of 9 arches each of 16½-ft. span, with a 23-ft. roadway on top. The piers are 24 ft. high and 6½ ft. thick. There is a lock on the eastern side for the accommodation of the river traffic between Cairo and Alexandria. The floor is constructed of masonry in cement 10 ft. thick and 130 ft. wide. There is beyond this a considerable width of stone pitching to protect the natural bed of the river from erosion. The floor has been encased with cast-iron sheet piling to prevent infiltration. The piles have been driven 13½ ft. below the bottom level. The diversion has been dressed off and faced with stone to protect it against scour. The construction involved 700,000 cubic yards of excavation, 40,000 cubic yards of masonry, 42,000 cubic ft. of ashlar, and 27,000 cubic yards of stone pitching. There were also used 720 tons of cast-iron piling and 400 tons of ironwork for the sluices and lock-gates. The structure is founded on a bed of very fine sand and silt excavated to a depth of 47 ft. The cost of the work was £135,000.

Panama Canal.—In former editions the history of this scheme is traced. The length

of the canal is to be 49 miles, 39 of which will be through hilly country. The reorganisation of the work into three construction divisions was effected on July 1st, 1908. The divisions are: The Atlantic, extending from deep water in the Caribbean Sea, including Gatun locks and dam; the Central, from Gatun dam to Pedro Miguel locks; and the Pacific, extending from Pedro Miguel locks to deep water in the Pacific. The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission for the year ended June 30th, 1909, gives the position then as follows. From the Gatun locks 1,413,496 cubic yards were removed. The stone-crushing plant at Porto Bello had been completed and put into operation. During the year 2,501,372 cubic yards of material were placed in the dam—359,821 of which were taken from the Spillway Hill—and 30,464 cubic yards of concrete were laid. The excavation for the canal through the Mindi Hills had been completed to within 9 ft. of bottom grade. At the close of the year between Mindi and deep water in the Caribbean Sea nearly 3 miles of channel had been cut. On the Pedro Miguel to Gatun section of the canal the total amount excavated during the year was 18,442,624 cubic yards, leaving 43,574,954 cubic yards yet to be removed to complete this portion. A considerable amount of the spoil was used to reclaim 145 acres of ground and to construct a breakwater nearly 2 miles long. From the various slides 884,530 cubic yards had been removed, and it was computed that approximately 1,000,000 cubic yards were still in motion. From the Pedro Miguel locks (Pacific division) 715,726 cubic yards had been excavated, and for the Miraflores locks the amount removed was 1,147,527 cubic yards. To complete the canal between Pedro Miguel and Miraflores 1,279,600 cubic yards had yet to be excavated, and between Miraflores and deep water in the Pacific 14,725,900 cubic yards. It was reported in the *Times Engineering Supplement* of May 25th, 1910, that on the famous Culebra Cut from Gamboa to Pedro Miguel there were over 70 steam shovels, from 45 to 90 tons, continuously at work, and it is becoming increasingly evident that the date of the completion of the canal depends almost entirely on the time necessary to finish this section. There are nearly 200 locomotives continually transporting the excavated rock, and the rather unusual arrangement of having three or four shovels at work on the same track is being adopted. A revised estimate of the cost of the canal, submitted to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of the U.S.A. in February 1909 showed that nearly 50 per cent. more work was necessary to complete the canal. The cost of the engineering and construction work alone was £59,553,200, and adding the purchase price and the estimated cost of sanitation and civil government the total cost amounted to £75,040,200. The total disbursements up to Jan. 1st, 1910 were £37,400,000. It is believed that the canal will be formally opened on or before Jan. 1st, 1915. The United States Government propose to construct fortifications and establish naval stations at both ends of the canal with the object of preserving its neutrality.

Pan-American Railway.—This railway, which is ultimately to enable the traveller to go in a Pullman car from New York or Ottawa to Buenos Ayres or Santiago, has in the

northern continent been so far realised by the completion of the railway through Mexico to Guatemala. To the south there is only the gap in Bolivia of a few hundred kilometres between Potosi and Tupiza to be completed, making connection with the vast system of Argentine railways. Chile is considering the construction of the Longitudinal Railway which would connect the railways of Peru and Bolivia with the Chilean State railways running to the south as far as Concepcion. As regards such part of the Pan-American project as relates to Peru, there are only completed up to the present time the lines from Goyllarisquisca to Huancayo and from Cuzco to Puno. Two short sections are under construction, one from Chimbote to Recuay, and the other from Huancayo to Ayacucho. The Pan-American Railway can now be fairly considered one of the possibilities of the future.

Southampton Docks.—By arrangement with the local authorities, and to meet the increasing demands of the Atlantic traffic, the L. & S.-W. Railway Co. commenced in the summer of 1907 the construction of a new dock at Southampton. It is to be 16 acres in extent, and 40 ft. deep at low water, and is contiguous to the Trafalgar graving dock. The basin is 1700 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and it will accommodate the largest ships, whatever be the tide. The greater part of the basin is being constructed in the dry—the river being dammed by an old enclosing bank. The walls will be in mass concrete, and will be 73 ft. from foundation level. There are also under construction four outside quays from 500 ft. to 700 ft., and one of these is being built in deep water without any enclosing dam—the foundations being prepared in timbered trenches. The Trafalgar graving dock is to be enlarged. As originally constructed it was 875 ft. long and 90 ft. wide; when enlarged it will probably be 1000 ft. long and 100 ft. wide.

Woolwich Footway Tunnel.—This tunnel, the contract for which amounts to £78,860, will be constructed under the Thames almost immediately beneath where the free ferry now plies. It will be 1655 ft. long, and the inside diameter will be 11 ft. 9 in. and the outside diameter 12 ft. 8 in. The headway will be 8½ ft. above the floor, which is to be 8½ ft. wide. The top of the tunnel will be at least 58 ft. below high water. This will permit a channel 500 ft. wide at bottom to be dredged to a depth of 5½ ft. at high water. The gradient at the north entrance will be 1 in 212 for 212 ft. The tunnel will then follow the level for 130 ft. and then ascend to the south entrance by gradients of 1 in 345 for 690 ft., 1 in 41 for 430 ft., and 1 in 173 for 173 ft. There will be constructed under the floor of the tunnel two ducts, for electric conduits, water hydrants, etc. The water used in cleaning the tunnel will be drained to a sump, and from thence it will be lifted to the surface by two electrically driven pumps. Entrance to the tunnel will be by vertical shaft. The one on the north side of the river will be 63 ft. deep, and that on the south side 51 ft. deep. Each shaft will have two steel linings, separated by an intervening 3½-ft. concrete wall. The outside lining will have a diameter of 34 ft. 4 in., and the inside lining a diameter of 27 ft. 4 in. After the shafts have been finished in brickwork they will have a clear diameter of 25 ft. There will be two spiral staircases for each shaft.

AERIAL NAVIGATION IN 1910.

BY CHARLES C. TURNER.

Types of Aerial Vehicles—Flying Machines—Monoplanes—Stability in Flight—Biplanes—Recent Developments in Machines and Motors—Dirigible Balloons—Records—Early Flights—Events of the Year—Obituary—Progress, Government and Private, at Home and Abroad—Aeronautical Societies—Bibliography.

Although during the past twelve months progress in the art of aerial navigation and the increase of its practice have been far greater than any one anticipated, the principles of the science as understood a year ago have undergone no vital change, nor has there been any revolution in their mechanical application in the flying machine. The main divisions and sub-divisions into which aerial craft can be classified are the same; nor has there come to light any discovery likely to effect any fundamental change. The improvements in mechanism have been considerable, and the development of the motor on the lines on which progress has been proceeding for the past two years has been remarkable. Above all, the evolution of the aeroplane has entered upon some deeply interesting phases which could only be foreseen a year ago by a few experts, and even by them not in their full significance.

Of apparatus for ascending into the air there are two divisions, heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air. The former includes all aerial craft whose ascensional power is not derived from the lifting quality of gas or hot air. The latter includes all balloons, both the familiar spherical balloon and the various kinds that are driven by a motor and are called "dirigible" balloons. The word "dirigible" is often used alone, but almost invariably in relation to dirigible balloons. The word "airship" is used to denote all kinds of aerial craft, but of late has been almost restricted to dirigible balloons. An "aerostat" is an ordinary spherical balloon. Between the heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air divisions there is a small intermediary class of composite balloon-aeroplanes. The principal instance is the Malécot airship, usually classed with the dirigible balloons. The term "flying machine" is almost restricted to the heavier-than-air contrivances.

Flying Machines.

Heavier-than-air machines are divided into aeroplanes, helicopters, and ornithopters. Judging from the present position of the science of mechanical flight, it appears that the flying machines of the future will be aeroplanes, machines in which one or more flat or slightly curved planes or "wings" are driven at a small angle of incidence through the air. Although investigations are still proceeding with regard to ornithopters—machines in which flapping wing-flight is attempted—no very appreciable advance is being made. The mechanical difficulties in the way of imitating bird-flight appear to be too great; and, moreover, the action of the bird's wings and feathers in natural flight is by no means thoroughly understood. Experiments with helicopters—machines designed to lift direct into the air by means of propellers revolving horizontally on a vertical axis—appear to be almost equally barren of result. Ultimately, however, we may have machines in which combined vertical and horizontal propulsion is effected by screw propellers. Development at

present is almost restricted to aeroplanes, and these may be monoplanes, biplanes, triplanes, or multiplanes. More and more, however, development is restricted to the monoplane and the biplane.

Before describing particular machines it will be well to bear in mind the principles underlying monoplane and biplane flight respectively. The resemblance of a monoplane to a bird gliding on outstretched wing is obvious, and the flight of the machine depends on the same principles as does the flight of a bird. The only difference is that between mechanical power and the mind of the man on one hand, and on the other the muscles and instinct of a bird. The monoplane also resembles the single-surface kite, flying at a slightly inclined angle, the string holding it against the air current; only, in the monoplane, in place of the string pulling it, there is a screw propeller.

An important consideration in flying machines is lifting power. This depends upon the superficial area of the planes. One object in having more than one plane, one over the other, is to increase the total length of the leading edge without the necessity of having an enormously wide machine. Lifting power is, further, dependent upon speed.

In aerial navigation speed is in relation to the air. The vessel is entirely immersed in the medium in which it is moving and partakes of the motion of that medium. There is no parallel to marine navigation. It is, for instance, impossible for any aerial vessel to perform the operation known as "tacking." Its capacity is that of its own independent speed, added to that of the wind if it be favourable, subtracted from it if it be adverse, affected by it laterally to the precise extent of the progress of the moving air during that particular journey.

Monoplanes.

The Blériot monoplane has been modified in certain details in order to render it capable of sustaining the 50 h.p. Gnome motor with which it is now usually driven, in place of the 25 h.p. Anzani fitted to the earlier type. The frame has been strengthened, and the angle of the planes slightly reduced. The main planes, or wings, are fixed to a central longitudinal body. The framework of the wings and of the body consists of ash and poplar, covered on both sides with fabric, and is braced with piano wire. The span from port to starboard of the wings is 29 ft., the surface 154 sq. ft. At the rear of the body is situated a horizontal tail-plane, the rear portion of which is the adjustable elevator. Lateral stability is obtained by the bending or warping of the rear edges of the main wings (see "Stability"). To the rear of the tail is fixed a vertical rudder operated by a pedal controlled by the driver's foot. The length of the body, fore and aft, and including the rudder, is 22 ft. The weight, including driver and petrol for two hours, is about 700 lb. The motor is placed forward,

and is a 7-cylinder Gnome developing 50 h.p. at about 1,200 revolutions per minute. This engine drives a two-bladed wooden propeller, designed by Chauvière. The screw, being in front of the machine, is called a "tractor screw," and it is fixed to the cylinders of the motor, which, in this type of engine, themselves revolve on a fixed crank-shaft. A Gnome motor of 100 h.p. is sometimes used on the Blériot monoplane.

The Antoinette monoplane (M. Latham's) has two slightly arched wings extending upwards in the form of a shallow V. They are built up of a wooden frame covered on both sides with fabric, and they measure 42 ft. in span, with a total area of 387 sq. ft. The body is formed by a fusiform triangular wooden girder covered with fabric, the driver's seat being situated in this body immediately to the rear of the supporting surface. To the rear of the horizontal tail is hinged the horizontal rudder, or "elevator," and to the rear of the vertical tail the vertical rudder. The length of the machine, fore and aft, is 39 ft. In the later Antoinette monoplanes lateral stability is obtained, as in the Blériot, by the bending of the rear edges of the main wings (see "Stability"). These various steering surfaces are controlled by two steering wheels; the first, on the right, operating the horizontal rudder, the second, in front, working the vertical rudder and the wing-tips. An 8-cylinder 100 h.p. Antoinette motor drives a tractor screw of 7½ ft. diameter at 1,200 revolutions per minute. The Gnome 50 h.p. motor has been mounted in a few Antoinettes. The total weight of the machine (without the driver) is about 600 lb.

The Santos-Dumont monoplane is very small and light, its lifting surface being only 108 sq. ft. The motor is usually a 30-h.p. Darracq, which weighs only 100 lb. The total weight of the machine is only 240 lb. The span of the wings is 18 ft., and the total length is 20 ft. This machine is remarkable for the position, close to the ground, of the driver, who is, indeed, actually able by placing his hands on the landing-wheels to stop the progress of the machine along the ground, an undeniable advantage which has at times enabled pilots to avoid running on to rough ground at the risk of being capsized. The tail consists of a vertical and a horizontal plane intersecting, the whole pivoted on to the fuselage so that it can be moved in any direction. The machine has performed fairly well, and the inventor himself has made some daring cross-country flights on it. There is, no doubt, a great future for a small one-man aeroplane.

The Hanriot monoplane is one of the successful new machines. It is remarkable for its singularly graceful fuselage, which is like a slender skiff, and is beautifully made of wood. The wings are set at a light dihedral angle. The dimensions are: span, 38 ft.; length, 33 ft.; plane-area, 28½ sq. ft. The usual engine is a 40 h.p. Clerget.

The Tellier monoplane was brought prominently into notice by the flight last July by M. Dubonnet over Paris. This machine also has a slight dihedral angle. The span of the wings is 38 ft.; the total length of the machine is 35 ft.; the plane-area is 268 sq. ft. The tail member consists of a fixed horizontal plane, extending from the rear of which is the elevating plane; above are a fixed vertical and an adjustable vertical plane. Lateral stability

is maintained by bending the rear extremities of the wings. The usual motor is a 35 h.p. Panhard.

The Avis monoplane is an English machine which has strong points of resemblance to some of the foregoing. The wings are set at a slight dihedral angle. The pilot is seated high up, practically at the centre of pressure. The tail resembles that of the Santos-Dumont machine. The wing-tips are flexible. The usual engine is a 25 h.p. Anzani. The dimensions are: span, 28 ft.; length 27 ft.; plane-area, 100 sq. ft.

A very interesting new machine is the Roger monoplane, the invention of M. Georges Roger. This machine has planes of variable superficial area for different speeds. Normally its area is 220 sq. ft.; its span is 32 ft., and its length is 29 ft. Stability is obtained by flexible wing-tips. The motor is a Bréton of the rotary type, giving from 10 to 60 h.p. as the driver requires. The variability of the main plane is obtained by means of an aluminium sheathing arrangement affecting the centre of each wing and reducing the length of the leading edge, but not affecting the width of the wing, so that when the area is reduced the aspect-ratio is increased, a feature that is open to criticism. The superficial area can be reduced on the following scale—to 198, 176, 154, 132, and to 110 sq. ft. The advantage of this principle is that a machine capable of very high speed can descend and ascend with a very short run on the ground. The danger to the ordinary high-speed machine is that it requires a very long run.

Note the position of the driver in the various monoplanes. In the Blériot and the Santos-Dumont machines the driver is seated low down below the planes. In the Antoinette he occupies a high position. It is contended by some that the position below the planes assists stability in flight, but it is improbable that in these machines the weight can be placed far enough down to make much difference to the stability.

Many new monoplanes have come into use, but no new principle of aerodynamics is involved in any of them, and the chief interest in their details concerns the materials used and questions of minor mechanical devices.

Stability in Flight.

In still air and with an engine that worked without variation a flying machine would maintain perfect stability. But constant changes are in progress in flight, and the planes, therefore, rise and dip and also cant. To mitigate the rising and dipping tendency, some machines have a small horizontal tail fixed behind the main wings. The pressure of air on this tail checks the tendency of the main wings to rise or fall. The driver's task is to elevate or depress a movable horizontal plane or planes. This is called the "elevator," and by manipulating it he alters his altitude in flight. Many machines have also fixed vertical planes which check the tendency to move to right or left.

When wheeling, a flying machine behaves in the opposite way to a road vehicle. The side of a flying machine on the outside of the turn cants up, and in taking a sudden turn this canting is dangerous. There are various methods of preventing this. In the Wright, the Blériot, and many other machines the

rear corners of the main planes are flexible, and can be alternately depressed or elevated. When wheeling to the right, the driver elevates the left extremity of the wings, and the right extremity is bent downwards in unison. The effect is to raise the right side of the aeroplane and to depress the left side. The machine then keeps on an almost even keel. In some types "ailerons," or small auxiliary planes, serve the purpose.

Quite another method of preserving stability is that of the variable lifting surface, as in the Bréguet biplane described on p. 481.

The early Voisin type possessed no movable surfaces, but had rigid vertical planes which helped to preserve equilibrium. Turning movements had to be made in wide circles. The later Voisins have, however, followed the example of the Farman type in many respects. The original Wright biplane differed from all others in possessing no tail or equilibrator. The Wrights contended that automatic stability can only exist in a minor degree, and that, in the end, stability must depend on the skill of the aviator. Last year, however, the Wright Brothers themselves designed a tail plane for their machine; and they have lately designed it as an adjustable rear plane, and have removed the forward elevating planes.

Biplanes.

The year has been one of change in biplane design, for not only have a number of new machines of great merit, as proved by their performances, been introduced, but all the older types, which a year ago held the field, have been greatly modified. Some of the most startling changes have been made in the Wright biplane.

The Wright biplane originally had no tail. It started from a special contrivance by which speed was given to it, outside its own motive power, down rails on which it ran by means of skids in place of the usual wheeled carriage. Projecting in front of the main planes was an elevator consisting of two superposed planes. In the latest Wright machine a wheeled carriage is substituted for the older type, and the front elevator has been abandoned in favour of a single adjustable tail at the back of the rear rudder planes. In another design the front elevators remain, and there is a fixed horizontal plane at the rear. The Wright biplane is driven by the Wright Brothers' own motor of about 25 h.p. driving two wooden propellers. Guidance is by means of a double vertical plane astern for steering to right or left, and by an elevator which in different machines varies as already explained. The dimensions are: span, 42 ft. 3 in.; plane-area, 538 sq. ft. The machine has a framework of hickory, and its planes are covered with sailcloth. With regard to the starting apparatus, this has been almost entirely abandoned, even the older machines, if they use the rails to obtain a run, dispensing with the starting machinery.

The Cody biplane belongs to the tailless order. This inventor produced a new machine last year somewhat smaller than his previous designs, and possessing the novelty that it is driven by two motors but has only one propeller. The span of the new Cody machine is 46 ft. It is remarkable for the great gap between the upper and lower planes. It is easily taken to pieces for transport by road.

It has two elevating planes in front, one on each side. These move either together, or in opposition for stability purposes. There is a single vertical rudder plane at the rear, and in combination with it there is a small horizontal tail.

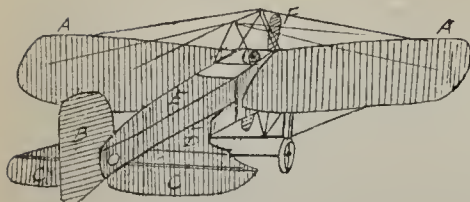
Belonging to the same school of biplanes is the machine of Mr. Glenn Curtiss, in designing which the inventor had the assistance of Mr. A. M. Herring, who was formerly associated with the famous aviator, Chanute. This machine has two main planes, each 32 ft. in span and 5 ft. wide. The plane-area is about 320 sq. ft. The planes are considerably curved from front to rear. At the extremities the rear edges of the main wings have their corners cut away, and the centre rear edge is cut in order to accommodate the propeller. Extending fore and aft to a distance of 10 ft. 6 in. from the edges of the main planes are two triangular frames, carrying the elevator and the vertical rudder. The elevator consists of a pivoted biplane of 6 ft. span, and having an area of 24 sq. ft. Between the plane of the elevator and extending a little above the top is a fixed triangular stabiliser. In addition to these supplementary surfaces there are two others situated between the port and starboard extremities of the main planes, where they serve the same purpose as is performed by "warping" on the Wright and Blériot machines. These balancing planes, as they may be called, are 2 ft. by 6 ft., and they extend some little distance beyond the extremities of the planes. The machine is mounted upon a three-wheeled chassis, of which the framework is of wood. Two of the wheels are placed immediately beneath the main planes, while the third is mounted on an outrigger in front. The engine is the 8-cylinder Curtiss aero-motor of 50 h.p., driving a single propeller. In flying order this aeroplane weighs 1200 lb.

The Voisin biplane, like the Wright, has been greatly modified. In the later machines the upright rigid planes between the main planes and at the side of the rudder have been abandoned, and the machine, generally, has been made more like the Farman, which, during 1909, was Mr. H. Farman's improvement on the original Voisin. The new racing Voisin has a span of 29 ft. and a total sustaining area of 370 sq. ft.; the total length is 29 ft. The usual engine is a 60 h.p. E.N.V. In some designs there are ailerons between the ends of the main planes, which are controllable for the purposes of maintaining stability, serving the same purpose as the flexible wing-tips in most other machines of the present day. In others the ailerons are in the form of hinged flaps attached to the rear extremities of the upper main plane. The tail is a single horizontal plane, in connection with which is a vertical rudder. The elevator is in front and consists of two planes side by side. The machine is remarkable for the forward projection of the fuselage.

Another biplane that has been modified is the H. Farman biplane. In this machine the side panels in the tail have been removed, while instead of the single vertical rudder plane there are now two small planes at the extremity of the tail, and in some machines there is also an adjustable horizontal plane which assists the work of the front elevator. Lateral stability is controlled by means of ailerons hinged to the main planes. In the

TYPICAL AEROPLANES.

The Blériot Monoplane.



A, Main planes. B, Rudder. C, Elevator. D, Fixed tail-plane. E, Fuselage. F, Tractor screw.

The Antoinette Monoplane.



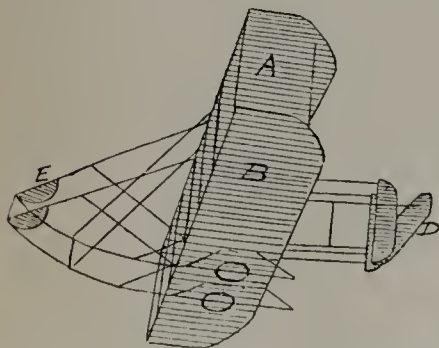
A, Main planes. B, Elevator. C, Rudder. D, Fuselage.

The Santos-Dumont Monoplane.



A, Main planes. B, Intersected movable tail-planes. C, Landing skid.

The Wright Biplane.



A, Upper plane. B, Lower plane. C, Rudder. D, Tail. E, Vertical stabilisers.

The Racing H. Farman Biplane.



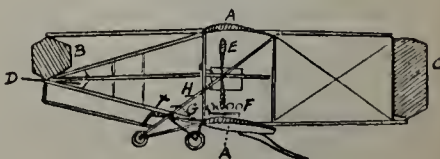
A, Upper plane. B, Adjustable ailerons. C, Elevator. D, Tail. E, Rudder.

The Sommer Biplane.



A, Main planes. B, Elevator. C, Tail plane. D, Vertical stabiliser (not used in all machines). E, Rudder. F, Landing skate.

The Cody Biplane (side section).



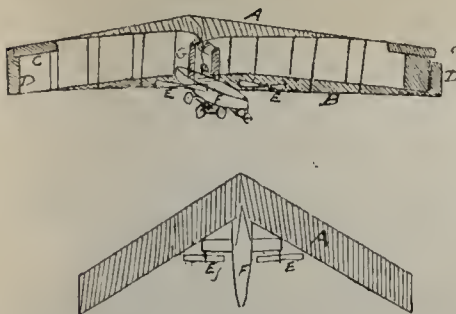
A, Main planes. B, Front rudder. C, Rear rudder. D, Elevator. (Horizontal plane in two divisions which can be moved in unison, or the right and left ones depressed and elevated separately.) E, Propeller. F, Engine. G, Seat for pilot. H, Seat for passenger. (This is a unique disposition of the load, ensuring no upsetting of the lateral balance. In the Wright machine the pilot is always seated to the left of the centre. To balance his weight on the other side either a passenger or a corresponding weight is carried.)

The Curtiss Biplane.



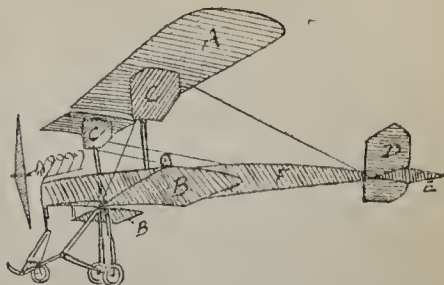
A, Main planes. B, Ailerons. C, Elevator. D Tail. E, Motor and driver's seat.

The Dunne Biplane.



A, Upper plane. B, Lower plane. C, Ailerons. D, Fixed vertical planes. E, Propellers. F, Fuselage. G, Motor. The lower diagram is the plan aspect of this machine.

The Bréguet Biplane.



A, Upper plane. B, Lower (variable) plane. C, Vertical fixed planes. D, Rudder. E, Elevator. F, Fuselage.

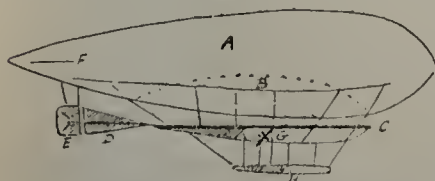
TYPICAL DIRIGIBLES.

Zeppelin.



A, Rigid envelope. B, Gas-containers. C, Cars. D, Front propeller. E, Rear propeller. F, Vertical stabiliser. G, Rudder. H, Horizontal stabiliser. J, Elevator planes.

Gross.



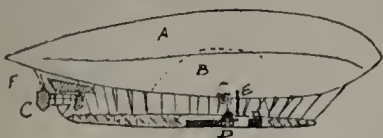
A, Gas-container. B, Ballonnet. C, Rigid keel. D, Rudder. E, Vertical stabiliser. F, Horizontal stabiliser. G, Propeller. H, Car.

Lebardy.



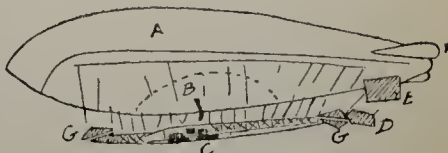
A, Gas-container. B, Ballonnets. C, Rigid keel. D, Rudder. E, Car. F, Propellers.

Clément-Bayard II.



A, Gas-container. B, Ballonnet. C, Stabiliser. D, Motor. E, Air-pipe for ballonnet. F, Rudder.

Beta.



A, Gas-container. B, Ballonnet. C, Engine. D, Rudder. E, Vertical stabiliser. F, Horizontal stabilisers. G, Elevating planes.

On the racing Farman machine various small modifications are made, including the cutting away of a part of each side of the lower main plane, leaving only a few feet on either side of the engine and pilot's seat. This is a method adopted in a number of the latest biplanes. The dimensions of the ordinary Farman biplane are: plane-area, 550 sq. ft.; span, 34 ft.; length, 42 ft. The weight, all on, is about 1,100 lb. The usual motor is a 50 h.p. Gnome.

The Maurice Farman biplane, the design of Mr. Henry Farman's brother, bears more resemblance to the Voisin type, and has fixed vertical planes at the extremities of the main planes. The dimensions are: plane-area, 550 ft.; span, 35 ft.; length, 39 ft.

The Sommer biplane is chiefly remarkable for the design of the landing members, and for its high lifting efficiency. The dimensions are: plane-area, 400 sq. ft.; span, 32 ft.; length, 39 ft. The usual motor is the 50 h.p. Gnome.

The Short biplane is similar to the Sommer. The dimensions are: span, 32 ft.; plane-area, about 350 sq. ft.

The Bréguet biplane is another machine which exemplifies the increased lifting efficiency of the later aeroplanes. In this case this quality is largely due to the reduction of air-friction, there being a great degree of freedom from the usual complicated system of wire stays. Steel tubing is employed to knit the parts of this machine together. But the most remarkable feature of the Bréguet is that it is the first practical flyer in which has been embodied the highly important principle of variable plane-area. In this case,

it is true, the object is not to attain the quality of variable speed—which is nearly certainly what is to be involved in the design of the machine of the future. In the Bréguet it is only the two wings of the lower main plane that are variable as to area, and it is by this means that lateral stability is maintained, the alteration taking place automatically. In executing turns the outer wing of the lower main plane canting upwards on account of its greater speed automatically decreases in area and, therefore, loses lifting efficiency and tends to keep in its normal position; but correspondingly the inner wing increases in area, thus making the movement perfect. In some Bréguet machines there are also ailerons. The dimensions are: span, 39 ft. 6 in; width of main planes, 5 ft. 10 in. (note the large aspect-ratio); plane-area, 450 sq. ft.; length, 28 ft. 6 in; weight, all on, 1,300 lb. The usual engine is a 80 h.p. Renault.

The Paulhan biplane is a machine that contains new structural features. The main beams constituting the leading edge of the wings each consists of two transverse spars united by a continuous series of "V"-planes made of wood. This method secures great strength, and, it is claimed, adds also to the lifting efficiency; whilst the small "V"-shaped planes may also assist stability in flight. These elaborately made main spars are the only transverse members in the wings, the trailing edges being quite flexible. The canvas covering is merely hooked on, and is, therefore, easily dismounted. The machine has a monoplane forward elevator, and a monoplane tail and vertical rudder. The dimensions are: Area of lifting surface, 330 sq. ft.; span, 40 ft.; length, 28 ft.; weight, without pilot, about 850 lb. The motor is a 50-h.p. Gnome. The British War Office has bought one of these machines, which have performed well in trials.

The Dunne biplane offers greater divergence from normal design than any other machine. It is designed to be automatically stable. The two wings present in their plan aspect, i.e. as seen by an observer standing over them, the form of a V with the apex in front. At the centre, near the apex, the planes are inclined at an angle to the line of flight, but towards the right and left extremities this angle is lessened and, indeed, it is reversed, so that the trailing edges of the extremities are higher than the leading edges. There are aileron flaps for guiding the machine attached to the right and left ends of the upper plane, but the machine has neither rudder, elevator, nor tail, alterations in the height being obtained entirely by accelerating or retarding the speed. The total span of the Dunne biplane is 46 ft. It is driven by two propellers and a Green motor.

Speed and Duration of Flight.

Not the least remarkable feature of the year's records has been the great speed attained by monoplanes and, in a lesser degree, by biplanes. It is, therefore, assumed by many that speed will rapidly continue to be increased, the only problem being that of driving with more powerful motors. But it is not likely that any considerable increase in speed will take place in the immediate future. The obstacle is the principle of aerodynamics that air-resistance increases as the square of the speed. There is, further, a limit to the efficiency of the propeller, only a certain

proportion of the power of the motor being realisable, no matter how much the power is increased beyond a certain point.

There is, no doubt, a strict limit to the duration of voyage of existing aeroplanes on account of the limit to their fuel-carrying capacity. But whereas at the beginning of last year it was common to hear it asserted that 6 hours was the maximum, it is quite clear that this length could even now be exceeded by one or two designs. It is not, however, likely that it will be exceeded until we have a machine capable of being driven by two pilots, one resting while the other takes control.

The Ascent.

The ease with which ascents from the ground can be obtained varies with different machines. Most of the leading types have ascended on occasion after a run of 20 or 25 yards. The record is $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards, but this was against the wind.

Dirigible Balloons.

Dirigible balloons are divided into three classes—the rigid, the semi-rigid, and the non-rigid. The principal rigid example is the Zeppelin, but other rigid dirigibles are now being made. In the rigid type the gas-container, whether in one compartment, or, as in the case of the Zeppelin, consisting of many, is contained in a rigid case of metal or of wood, the object of which is to retain the shape of the balloon, even should the gas-container become semi-deflated. The object of this is simple. It requires enormous power to drive the huge bulk of a dirigible balloon through the air, and if the monster is flabby it becomes quite impossible to do so. But the disadvantage of the rigid type is that the weight of the case is so great that a balloon of excessive size is necessary in order to provide a sufficient margin of lifting power.

The present "Zeppelin III." is 442 ft. in length and 42 ft. in diameter, and has 17 separate gas-envelopes contained in an aluminium framework, the shape of which is cylindrical with curved ends. The transverse section shows a sixteen-sided tube. The pressure of the air is taken up by this framework instead of by the gas-envelopes. The gas-envelopes are not entirely filled, thus leaving room for expansion. They are separated from each other by partitions. The total volume of the gas-envelopes is 525,000 cubic ft., which gives a margin of lifting power of about 6000 lb. The two cars are rigidly attached directly to the frame of the envelope, and a very short distance below it. The cars are built like boats; they are about 20 ft. long and 6 ft. wide. They are placed about 100 ft. from each end, and are made of aluminium alloy. To alight, the airship is lowered until the cars float on the water. It has occasionally landed on the ground. The power is furnished by two 135 h.p. Daimler-Mercedes motors, and sufficient fuel for a sixty-hours' run could be carried. A pair of three-bladed metal propellers are placed opposite each car. In addition to the long V-shaped keel under the rigid frame, on each side at the rear of the frame are two nearly horizontal planes, while above and below the rear end are vertical fins for stability. A large vertical rudder is attached at the end of the rigid frame, and an additional one is placed between each set of horizontal planes on the sides. For

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The World's Airships.

Country.	Vessel.	Type.	Approximate.			No. of Cars.	Motors.			Speed. Miles per hr.
			Volume. Cub. ft.	Length. Feet.	Diam. Feet.		No.	Type.	H. P.	
Germany	Parseval A (I)	Non-rigid	140,000	195	34	1	1	Daimler	100	29
	Parseval B (II)	"	231,000	220	40	1	2	N.A.G.	2 × 100	31½
	Parseval D (V)	"	42,000	130	25	1	1	"	25	23½
	Parseval E (IV)	"	112,000	195	30	1	1	Daimler	130	27
	Parseval G	"	175,000	220	36	1	2	N.A.G.	2 × 125	36
	Clouth	"	59,500	138	27	1	1	Ballot	42	23
	Gross	Semi-rigid	63,000	138	29	1	1	Gaggenau	30	19½
	M I	"	182,000	252	39	1	2	Korting	2 × 75	28
	M II	"	182,000	252	30	1	2	"	2 × 75	28½
	M III	"	217,500	304	41	1	4	"	4 × 75	36½
	Zeppelin III	Rigid	525,000	442	42	2	2	Daimler	2 × 135	30½
	Zeppelin IV	"	665,000	480	46	2	3	"	2 × 135 1 × 115	36
France	Siemens-Schuckert	Non-rigid	455,000	374	42	2	2	"	3 × 120	..
	Schutte	Rigid	682,500	416	53	1	4	"	4 × 125	..
	Clément-Bayard	Non-rigid	122,500	186	34	1	1	Clément-Bayard	115	29
	Ville de Nancy	"	115,500	178	32	1	1	"	115	29
	Ville de Bordeaux	"	105,000	172	32	1	1	Renault	90	27
	Col. Rénard	"	150,500	210	32	1	1	Panhard	120	31½
	Ville de Paris	"	126,000	248	33	1	1	Chenu	70	28
	Zodiac I	"	24,500	92	21	1	1	Clerget	16	20
	Zodiac II	"	24,500	92	21	1	1	"	16	20
	Zodiac III	"	49,000	150	27	1	1	Ballot	40	27
	Clément-Bayard III	"	49,000	150	27	1	1	Panhard	40	27
	Lebaudy	Semi-rigid	245,000	250	44	1	1	"	2 × 125	..
Britain	Liberté	Non-rigid	115,500	189	33	1	1	Panhard	70	28
	IIa	"	147,000	220	34	1	1	"	135	31½
	* Gamma.	Non-rigid	76,500	148	30	1	1	Green	80	27
	† Delta.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"Morning Post"	Semi-rigid	350,000	337	39	1	2	Panhard-Levassor	2 × 135	..
	Willows	Non-rigid	24,000	82	20	1	1	J.A.P.	30	14
	Clément-Bayard II	"	215,000	250	44	1	1	Clément-Bayard	2 × 125	..
	Ibis	Semi-rigid	120,750	195	34	1	1	Clément-Bayard	100	34
	Leonardo	"	114,500	150	45	1	2	Antoinette	40	29
	Belgique II	"	140,000	208	33	1	2	Vivians	2 × 60	28
	Austria	Non-rigid	80,500	164	28	1	1	Daimler	70	28
	Lebaudy	Semi-rigid	129,500	230	42	1	1	"	100	28
Russia	Lebedj	"	129,500	200	36	1	1	Panhard	79	29
United States	Baldwin	Non-rigid	20,000	98	20	1	1	Curtiss	30	20
Spain	Espana	"	140,000	195	34	1	1	Panhard	100	28

* Being rebuilt.

† Under construction.

vertical steering there are 4 sets of movable planes placed near the ends of the rigid frame, about the height of the propellers. These horizontal rudders serve another very important purpose: when the planes are set at an angle of 15 degrees, and the airship is making a speed of 35 miles per hour, so much upward pressure is exerted that all the gas in one compartment could escape, and yet, by the

manipulation of these planes, the airship could safely return to its starting-point. Destruction of one cell does not necessarily involve the collapse of the airship.

The semi-rigid class, as, for example, the Lebaudy airships, have a non-rigid gas-container resting on a metal frame which assists to keep it in shape, and at the same time serves as an attachment from which to suspend the car.

The Lebaudy airship ordered for this country by the *Morning Post* subscription has a gas-capacity of 353,155 cubic ft. It is 337 ft. in length and 39 ft. in diameter. There are three ballonnets with a capacity of about 27,550 cubic ft., one in the centre and one at each end. The two end ballonnets enable the navigator to direct the ship to some extent in the vertical plane by the simple operation of increasing the quantity of air in one of them and so depressing that end of the vessel. There are horizontal and vertical surfaces for assisting stability, and the usual adjustable vertical and horizontal rudders. The airship is driven by two Panhard-Levassor motors, each of 135 h.p., actuating two propellers. The car can carry 20 persons. This airship is far larger than any previous airships of the Lebaudy type.

The German military airship "*Gross*" officially known as "*M. III.*" is the largest of its class. It has a length of 304 ft., maximum diameter about 40 ft., volume 218,000 cubic ft. The car is boat-shaped. There are four Kortung motors, each of 75 h.p., and two four-bladed propellers placed one on each side, but well up near the gas-envelope. The transmission is by belt. For stability, at the rear of the rigid frame and attached to the gas-envelope are two fixed horizontal planes, one on each side. A fixed vertical plane runs down from between these horizontal planes, and is terminated at the rear by the rudder. In the *Gross* airship the rigid keel is not attached to the gas-envelope closely, like that of the Lebaudy (see diagram).

The non-rigid type adhere to the ordinary envelope, inflated to such an extent as to be almost rigid, or provided with special appliances preventing flabbiness. An effort has been made to secure rigidity by means of the ballonnet, which is also used in the semi-rigid class. This is a small balloon inside the gas-container. As the gas escapes out of the envelope air is pumped into the empty ballonnet, distending it, and thereby filling up the space and keeping the outer envelope distended.

The "*Clément-Bayard II.*" is of the non-rigid type. It has a capacity of about 250,000 cubic ft. Its length is 250 ft. It is driven by two Clément-Bayard motors, each of 125 h.p. driving four two-bladed propellers. It is designed to carry 20 passengers.

The "*Parseval*" (German) is a non-rigid balloon. It has a cubic capacity of 230,000 ft.; it is 220 ft. in length and 40 ft. in diameter; it is rounded at the front and pointed at the rear. There are two ballonnets. Air is pumped into the rear ballonnet before leaving the ground, so that the airship operates with the front end inclined upwards. The air, striking underneath, exerts an upward pressure, as in an aeroplane. The engineers can control both ballonnets, and both gas-envelope and ballonnets are provided with automatic valves opening at a certain pressure. The car can run backwards and forwards on cables. This is called "loose" suspension, its object being to allow the car to take up, automatically, any variation in thrust due to the motor and any variation in the resistance of the air. Thus its effect is to maintain steadiness. The car is 16½ ft. long, and is built of steel tubes and wires. It holds the motor and three men, although four or five men can be carried. There are two N.A.G. motors, each of 100 h.p. The propeller is peculiar; it has four cloth blades, which hang limp when not turning. When the

motor is running, these blades are so constructed that they assume the proper "pitch" and angle due to the varying air-pressure. The diameter of the propeller is 13½ ft.

The British military airship "*Dirigible No. II.*" has a capacity of 75,000 cubic ft. It is 150 ft. in length, and is driven by a Green motor of 80 h.p. It is of the non-rigid type and has a ballonnet of about 13,000 cubic ft.

Records.

Ballooning.

Altitude.—Süßing and Berson, in the *Preussen* balloon, from Berlin on July 31st, 1901. Height, 34,450 ft.—Glaisher and Coxwell, Sept. 5th, 1862, from Wolverhampton. Glaisher gives the height attained as 37,000 ft., but the accuracy of his observations is doubted.

Duration.—Colonel Shaeck (Switzerland), 73 hours.

Distance.—Oct. 1900. Vincennes, France, to Korosticheff, Russia: 1193 miles in 35½ hours (Count de La Vaulx). The world's record for distance.—Nov. 1908. London to Mateki Derevni, Russia: 1117 miles in 31½ hours (A. E. Gaudron, Capt. E. M. Maitland, and Chas. C. Turner). The longest voyage from England.—Oct. 1907. London to Brackan, Sweden: 702 miles in 19 hours (A. E. Gaudron, J. L. Tannar, and Chas. C. Turner). The world's overseas record.—The distance covered by the drifting Wellmann airship last October is not exactly known.

The Gordon-Bennett race in America last year resulted in some long journeys, and the winner, *America II.*, travelled 1171 miles.

Other Notable Voyages.—July 1897. Distance unknown. Andrée's disastrous attempt to reach the Pole.—1897. Leipzig to Wilna: 1032 miles in 24½ hours. This is not an authentic record; the distance is not "as the crow flies." Godard was the captain of the balloon.—1870. Paris to Norway: about 1000 miles. One of the balloons that escaped from Paris during the siege.—1836. London to Germany: 500 miles in 18 hours (Green, Mason, and Holland).

Dirigible Balloons.

Distance and Duration.—Zeppelin, May 29th, 1909, over 870 miles in 37 hours.

Altitude.—Zeppelin, March 13th, 1909, 5200 ft. The Wellmann airship's voyage cannot be counted for dirigible records, since for most of the time the airship simply drifted with the wind.

Aeroplanes.

Altitude.—Drexel, 9970 ft., at Philadelphia, Nov. 23rd, 1910. Blériot. (This "record" is considered doubtful.)

(The altitude record in 1909 was 1473 ft.)

Wynmalen, 9174 ft., at Mourmalon, Oct. 1st, 1910. Farman biplane.

Duration.—Tabuteau at Etampes, Oct. 28th, 1910, 6 hr. 1 min. 35 sec. M. Farman biplane; Renault motor.

(The duration record in 1909 was 4 hr. 17 min. 53 sec.)

Distance.—Tabuteau, at Etampes, Oct. 28th, 1910, 291½ miles.

(The distance record in 1909 was 234½ miles [140 miles]).

Passenger Record (one passenger).—Maillols, 3 hr. 15 min. (127 miles), cross-country, from Etampes to Blois and back, Nov. 27th.

(The record in 1909 was 1 hr. 9 min.)

Passenger Record (three passengers, including

pilot).—Mamet, at Rheims, 1910, 1 hr. 36 min. 4 sec. Blériot; Gnome.

Farman carried four passengers, including himself, in a flight of 64 mins.

Breguet and Farman have both carried five passengers, including pilot.

Cross-country Record.—Leblanc (with stops), Circuit de l'Est (490 miles). During ten days. Total flying time 12 hr. 56 sec.

Without stopping.—Maillols, 127 miles, Nov. 27th, 1910. Etampes to Blois and back with a passenger.

(The record in 1909 was 40 miles.)

British Record.—T. Sopwith at Brooklands, Nov. 26th, 3 hr. 12 min. Howard Wright biplane.

Speed Records in 1910.

Flying Mile.—Radley, at Lanark, Aug. 1910, 47½ sec. Blériot; Gnome.

Kilometre, flying start.—Radley, at Lanark, Aug. 1910, 28½ sec. (77·67 miles per hour). Blériot; Gnome.

5 kilos (3·1 miles).—Morane, at Rheims, Blériot monoplane, 2 min. 51 sec. (average 65·4 miles an hour).

10 kilos (6·2 miles).—Morane, at Rheims, Blériot monoplane, 5 min. 42 sec. (average 65·2 miles an hour).

(The record in 1909 was Blériot, 7 min. 47½ sec.)

20 kilos (12·4 miles).—Morane, at Bordeaux, Blériot monoplane, 12 min. 38½ sec.

25 kilos (15·5 miles).—Morane, at Bordeaux, Blériot monoplane, 16 min.

30 kilos (18·6 miles).—Morane, at Bordeaux, Blériot monoplane, 19 min. 32 sec.

40 kilos (24·8 miles).—Morane, at Bordeaux, Blériot monoplane, 26 min. 12 sec.

50 kilos (31 miles).—Morane, at Bordeaux, Blériot monoplane, 32 min. 48½ sec.

(In 1909 the best time was 43 min. 56 sec.)

60 kilos (37·2 miles).—Morane, at Bordeaux, Blériot monoplane, 39 min. 32½ sec.

70 kilos (43·4 miles).—Morane, at Bordeaux, Blériot monoplane, 46 min. 19½ sec.

80 kilos (49·6 miles).—Morane, at Bordeaux, Blériot monoplane, 53 min. 5 sec.

90 kilos (55·8 miles).—Morane, at Bordeaux, Blériot monoplane, 59 min. 52 sec.

100 kilos (62 miles).—Graham White at Belmont Park, New York, Oct. 29th, Blériot, 1 hr. 1 min. 47 sec.

(In 1909 the best time was 1 hr. 28 min. 17 sec.)

150 kilos (93·2 miles).—Aubrun, at Bordeaux, Blériot monoplane, 1 hr. 43 min. 19½ sec.

200 kilos (124 miles).—Aubrun, at Bordeaux, Blériot monoplane, 2 hr. 18 min. 16½ sec.

(In 1909 the best time was 3 hr. 43 min. 34 sec.)

300 kilos (185 miles).—Aubrun, at Bordeaux, Blériot monoplane, 3 hr. 33 min. 7½ sec.

400 kilos (248 miles).—Tabuteau, at Etampes, M. Farman, 5 hr. 13 min. 8 sec.

Two Hours Record.—167 kilos 500 metres, by Aubrun, at Bordeaux, Blériot monoplane.

Three Hours Record.—252 kilos 500 metres, by Aubrun, at Bordeaux, Blériot monoplane.

Early Flights.

The following table shows the rapid headway made in flying. While not carried out under official observation, there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the records which stand to the credit of the Wright Brothers for 1905. The list of performances, however, is notable for the extraordinary progress which has been made since Santos-Dumont's flight of 230 yards

in Nov. 1906—the first properly vouched-for flight in Europe. And Ader is now generally admitted to have flown on Oct. 14th, 1897.

Date.	Name.	Place.	Distance.	Time
			m. y.	in Air.
				m. s.
1903.				
Dec. 19.	Wright Brs.	Dayton	— 284	— —
1905.				
Sep. 28.	"	"	11 125	18 5
" 29.	"	"	12 0	19 35
Oct. 3.	"	"	13 25	25 5
" 4.	"	"	20 75	32 17
" 6.	"	"	24 20	30 13
1906.				
Nov. 12.	S.-Dumont.	Paris	— 230	— 21
1907.				
Oct. 8.	Wels	Trautenu	— 250	— —
Nov. 7.	H. Farman.	Paris	— 1300	— —
1908.				
Jan. 11.	H. Farman.	Paris	1 200	1 55
Mar. 20.	"	"	1 974	2 15
" 22.	"	"	2 1540	— —
Apr. 12.	Delagrange	Milan	2 880	6 30
May 14.	Wright Brs.	Manteo	6 —	7 40
" 30.	Delagrange	Milan	7 1700	15 25
June 23.	"	"	10 1100	18 30
July 6.	H. Farman.	Paris	11 —	20 19
Aug. 8.	Wright Brs.	Le Mans	1 440	1 47
" 10.	"	"	1 440	1 43
" 11.	"	"	2 880	3 41
" 12.	"	"	4 —	6 56
Sep. 5.	"	"	16 440	19 50
" 6.	Delagrange	Paris	15 880	20 53
" 7.	"	"	14 880	28 —
" 9.	O. Wright	Pt. Meyer	37 800	62 13
" 12.	"	"	45 —	74 20
" 21.	W. Wright	Le Mans	56 —	91 25
Oct. 11.	W. Wright	with passenger	50 —	69 45
Dec. 18.	W. Wright	"	74 880	114 22
" 31.	"	"	77 587	140 23

Events of 1910.

Some idea of the great advance in the practice of aerial navigation may be gathered from the fact that whereas up to Dec. 31st, 1909, the total number of flights of an hour's duration on heavier-than-air machines was 64, in the first eleven months of 1910 there were no fewer than 328 flights of over an hour. Of these 70 exceeded two hours, 17 exceeded three hours, 3 exceeded four hours, 2 exceeded five hours, and 1 exceeded six hours. Thirty were with passengers, 7 of the passenger flights exceeding two hours. There were 111 cross-country flights of over an hour's duration, 19 of these being flights of over two hours, and many of them being flights with passengers. During the year there were more than 50 aviation meetings. Of the international meetings two, those at Bournemouth and Lanark, were held in Great Britain.

Cross-country flying from town to town has been the most surprising feature of the year, and it is very striking that none of the fatalities have occurred in the execution of these wonderful feats, although Chavez was fatally injured after crossing the Alps. The London-Manchester flight for the prize of £10,000 offered by the *Daily Mail* was won by Paulhan on April 27th, Graham White, in spite of gallant efforts, failing to get farther than Hademore. The British aviator, however, made an ascent in darkness, being the first aviator to achieve this striking performance. The Circuit de l'Est competition for a flight

from Paris towards the eastern frontier and back evoked some remarkable flying in bad weather. Leblanc and Aubrun, both flying Blériot monoplanes with the Gnome motor, were, respectively, first and second. Other striking achievements were:—Bielovucic's flight from Paris to Bordeaux in September; Weyman's attempt to win the Michelin prize for a flight with a passenger from Paris to the summit of Puy du Dôme, in which he accomplished 250 miles in flights aggregating a little over six hours; Lieutenant Bellanger's cross-country record of 200 miles in a day; and Wynmalen's and Mahieu's flights from Paris to Brussels and back.

Oversea flying has attracted many aviators. The late C. S. Rolls made some remarkable flights at the Nice meeting early in the year, and on June and made the double crossing of the Straits of Dover without landing, which constituted a record. Shortly before, on May 21st, De Lesseps had emulated the feat of Louis Blériot by crossing from Calais to Dover. The longest oversea flight, so far, has been Lorraine's passage of the Irish Channel on Sept. 11th, when, after flying from land to land, the aviator turned in search of a suitable landing-place, but came down in the water close to the shore. Other oversea flights were Svendsen's crossing of the Sound and Outchkin's passage of the Gulf of Odessa. On Sept. 13th Curtiss flew across Lake Erie, a world's over-water record, winning a prize of £2,800. A flight from Paris to London was achieved by Moissant, an American, with a passenger; but, delayed by the weather, he took 21 days for the journey, descending at Beckenham on Sept. 6th.

The Trans-Alpine contest for a flight from Bregio over the Simplon Pass to Milan called forth the extraordinary effort by Chavez on Sept. 23rd, which ended in a fatal accident close to the goal. Tabuteau successfully flew across the Pyrenees a few days after.

British aviators have achieved some striking successes, Dickson winning most of the prize-money at the Rouen meeting and doing well wherever he flew, Grahame White winning £6,400 at Harvard, and Grace and Radley being first and fourth in the prize list at the Lanark international meeting. Grahame White won important events at the New York meeting in October, including the Gordon-Bennett cup. At Bournemouth, however, the Frenchmen won nearly all the prizes. The British Michelin cup, 1910, was won by Moore-Brabazon. On Nov. 4th Cody flew 2 hr. 24 min. in an attempt to win the Michelin cup, 1911.

Flying over towns has been strongly deprecated by the Royal Aero Club, the danger affecting not only the aviator but other people. By maintaining a high altitude, of course, a sufficient radius for descent may be available to secure safety, but it is felt that the aeroplane is not yet highly developed enough to take this risk needlessly. On September 9th, Parisot, carrying a passenger, landed in the early morning in Paris in the Esplanade des Invalides, smashing his machine against a lamp-post. This was the first landing in a street.

The *Daily Mail* offers another £10,000 prize for a flight of about 1000 miles in July 1911 round a great part of England. Another cross-country contest, taking in Paris, Berlin, Brussels, and London, has been arranged by the *Paris Journal*. The prizes amount to £14,000.

For the first time military service on an extensive scale was performed by aerial navigators in France in the autumn manoeuvres. Very important work was done. In Great Britain two aviators were in attendance at the manoeuvres. In Germany dirigible balloons were used in the manoeuvres.

The *Clément-Bayard II*, non-rigid dirigible travelled from Compiegne to London on Oct. 16th. The makers accepted £18,000 for it, and of this sum the Government paid £12,500, and Mr. Harvey du Cros £5500.

The Lebaudy airship, bought by a fund organised by the *Morning Post*, made a good voyage from Moisson to Aldershot on Oct. 26th. The envelope was accidentally ripped open in the shed after the voyage.

The Wellmann airship, equipped for a voyage across the Atlantic under the auspices of the *Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Times*, started on Oct. 15th. She became unmanageable, and was abandoned at sea after a journey of about 70 hours. The crew were rescued.

The Willows airship travelled from Cardiff to London on Aug. 6th. On Nov. 4th Willows started for Paris and reached Douai, a distance of 170 miles, the next morning. Bad weather prevented him from finishing the journey.

Three Zeppelin airships met with disaster, one at Weilburg on April 25th—the *Zeppelin II*—which was wrecked by the wind while moored. The *Zeppelin VI*, which had made no fewer than 34 passenger trips, was burnt on Sept. 14th. The *Zeppelin VII*, known as the *Deutschland*, and used as a passenger airship, was wrecked in a forest on to which it descended in a high wind, owing to the failure of one of the motors, on June 28th.

The death of Nadar (Felix Tournachon) took place on March 20th. He was almost the last link with the aeronauts of the past generation. Nadar is remembered for his balloon service at the time of the Franco-German war, and also in connection with the famous *Géant* balloon.

In September the Aerial Leagues of Great Britain, France, and Belgium arranged a joint conference to consider how to encourage by competition the invention of safety devices for aviators.

The use of the compass on aeroplanes was found to be practicable by Moissant, Mahieu, and others.

A passenger airship service was run from Lucerne during the summer, the charge being £8 per head. Other passenger services have been in operation in Germany.

The Gordon-Bennett aviation cup, which was won in 1909 by Glenn Curtiss (U.S.A.) at Rheims, was won in 1910 by Grahame White, and the contest will be held in Great Britain this year.

There were important aeronautical exhibitions in London (Olympia), Paris, and Brussels.

British Aviators.

At the beginning of 1910 no British aviator held a pilot's certificate. During the year the following qualified: C. S. Rolls, A. Mortimer Singer, Graham White, J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Rawlinson, Cecil Grace, G. B. Cockburn, A. Ogilvie, S. F. Cody, Lieutenant L. Gibbs, M. Egerton, J. Radley, A. Boyle, J. A. Drexel, G. C. Colmore, G. A. Barnes, A. V. Roe, Capt. G. W. Dawes, A. E. George, H. G. Melly, H. J. Harding, E. Archer, R.

Wickham, F. K. McClean, Hammond (New Zealand), Waldemar W. Smith, Keith Davies, C. R. d'Esterre, Capt. C. J. Burke, E. A. Paul, J. D. Weir, Lieut. H. E. Watkins, C. H. Greswell, Capt. I. D. B. Fulton, L. F. Macdonald, Lieut. R. T. Snowdon-Smith, H. Barber, T. Sopwith, J. Hammond, A. Low, Sydney E. Smith.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Successful experiments were made in France, Germany, the United States, and Great Britain in the transmission of wireless telegraphic messages from aeroplane and airship. An apparatus weighing less than 100 lb. will transmit a message from a low altitude to a distance of 20 miles.

Obituary.

Ballooning and aviation have claimed a great many martyrs during the year; but with regard to aviation, the mortality, although heavy, appears to be in a diminishing ratio with regard to the mileage flown. At the beginning of the year there had been four fatalities on flying machines, excluding the deaths of Pilcher and Lilienthal while conducting gliding experiments. Two years ago the average was probably one death to every 200 or 300 miles. A year ago the average was about one death to every 1000 miles. It was estimated during the summer that there were one fatality and two serious accidents to every 3500 miles flown. This improving average is in spite of the fact that a tremendous number of men and women of quite ordinary capacity, and many of them of very different calibre from the early experimenters, have been tempted by the ease with which the art of flying can be acquired to buy machines. We have, too, the fact that the risks taken are very much greater than they were in the days when timid excursions into the air within the limits of the aerodrome was all that was attempted. It is now being realised that the air-strains to which machines are subjected in flight are not thoroughly understood, and that there must be a greater margin of strength. There is, too, a healthy disposition to discourage mere foolhardy exploits. During the year the following aviators have been killed:

Delagrange, Léon, at Bordeaux on Jan. 4th. (Blériot.)

Le Blon, Hubert, at San Sebastian, April 2nd. (Blériot.)

Hauvette-Michelin, at Lyons, May 13th. Killed by a flag-staff falling on his head. (Antoinette.)

Robl, Thaddi, at Stettin, June 18th. (German-made Farman.)

Wachter, Charles, at Rheims, July 3rd. (Antoinette.)

Kinet, Daniel, at Ghent, July 15th. Died subsequently from injuries. (Farman.)

Rolls, Charles Stewart, at Bournemouth, July 12th. (Wright.)

Kinet, Nicholas, at Liège, Aug. 3rd. (Farman.)

Vivaldi, Pasqua, at Rome, Aug. 20th. (M. Farman.)

Van Maasdyk, Cleman, at Arnheim, Aug. 27th. (Sommer.)

Poitlot, at Chartres, Sept. 25th. (Savary biplane.)

Chavez, at Domodossola. Died on Sept. 27th from injuries received in descending after crossing the Alps on Sept. 23rd. (Blériot.)

Haas, Heinrich, at Metz, Oct. 1st. (Wright.)

Plochmann, at Habsheim, Sept. 28th. (Aviatic.)

Matsievitch, at St. Petersburg, Oct. 7th. (Farman.)

Madiot, Capt., at Douai, Oct. 24th. (Bréguet.)

Mente, Lieut., at Madgeburg, Oct. 25th. (Wright.)

Blanchard, at Issy, Oct. 26th. (Blériot.)

Saglietti, G., at Rome, Oct. 27th. (Sommer.)

Johnstone, Ralph, at Denver, U.S.A., Nov. 17th. (Wright.)

In addition to the one British fatality, the following British aviators were seriously injured: Cody, Rawlinson, Maitland, Boyle, Barnes, Mortimer, Siuger, Dickson, and Ferguson.

Many of the published lists of fatalities include aviators who are still living! They also include ballooning fatalities.

Balloon and Airship Fatalities.

The *Pommern* balloon fell into the Baltic on April 2nd. Three killed—Dr. Delbrueck, Herr Benduhn, and Herr Heim.

The *Erbisloh* dirigible balloon was destroyed on July 13th near Cologne. Herr Erbsloh and four companions killed.

Miss Spencer Kavanagh, in England, and Mr. B. Prince, in America, were killed in parachute descents.

Progress in Various Countries.

Great Britain.—The Aeronautical Advisory Committee appointed in 1909 to investigate problems arising out of the practical work being done by the naval and military aeronauts issued its first report in the form of a Blue Book. This consists mainly of a recapitulation of work done by private investigators. The progress of aeronautics is shown by the greatly increased membership of the Aeronautical Society and the Royal Aero Club, the latter body now numbering about 1500. British aviators have done well in competition with other countries except France. The majority of machines and motors in use everywhere are, of course, French, but there is considerable activity among English manufacturers, and one or two British aeroplanes and motors are performing satisfactorily. The Government are about to form a corps of military aviators, and on Salisbury Plain there are six aeroplane sheds, two of which were used by Captain Dickson and Mr. L. Gibbs when in attendance at manoeuvres. The naval airship of the rigid type being made at Barrow was ready for launching in the late autumn. The British Government possesses the following effective aerial craft: the *Beta* airship; the naval airship at Barrow; the *Gamma*, which is being rebuilt; the *Delta*, under construction; a Clément-Bayard non-rigid airship; and the Lebaudy airship bought by the *Morning Post* fund. This spring the Government will possess about a dozen aeroplanes. Major Sir Alexander Bannerman was appointed to the command of the aeronautical division, Colonel Capper's command having expired. A Blériot flying-school was opened at Hendon, Middlesex. There is a school also at Beaulieu, Hampshire. At Shellbeach and at Brooklands many aviators have their headquarters. At Brooklands there are 39 sheds.

France.—The French Government established extra pay for aviator officers in the form of compensation for expenses, special allowance

for time in the air, and a small addition to the regular pay. The aeronautical division was greatly enlarged. In the autumn manoeuvres 14 aeroplanes and 4 dirigible balloons were employed. General Brun, the War Minister, has ascended in an aeroplane. The French army possesses at least 40 aeroplanes—Farmans, Wrights, Blériots, Bréguets, and Antoinettes. At the Aeronautical Exhibition in October 60 machines were entered. It is estimated that at the end of 1910 there were at least 700 aeroplanes in France. French aviators, and especially French machines and motors, were extraordinarily successful throughout the year. The Gnome motor, which is a French production, mounted both on biplanes and monoplanes, won fully 90 per cent. of the prize-money offered in flying competitions throughout the world. There are in France about 11 airships, of which 7 are military. The French Government appointed an Inspector of Aeronautics. French aviators won about £100,000 in prizes.

Germany.—The success of the aeroplane caused the German Government last year to give attention to aviation as well as to dirigible ballooning. German officers have taken up aviation officially, and exhaustive trials have been made. As regards dirigible balloons, the Zeppelin fleet is weaker than at the beginning of the year, three of these vessels having been wrecked. There remain about 20 airships in Germany, of which 9 are military. The army possesses not less than a dozen aeroplanes. The German Government offered £3500 in prizes for the encouragement of aeroplane design. Prince Henry of Prussia learned to fly, and gained a pilot's certificate.

United States.—A school of aviation for officers was established at College Park, Maryland. There was great enthusiasm for aviation and a great deal of cross-country flying. The United States possesses one military airship and several aeroplanes.

Russia.—There was provision for the training of officers in aviation, and several machines were purchased. The Government also allotted £2500 for prizes to be awarded for heavier-than-air machines. The first exclusively Russian aviation meeting was held at St. Petersburg. It is expected that Russia will have at least 25 military aeroplanes and a corps of at least 30 expert pilots by the middle of the present year.

Japan.—Twenty-five officers were instructed in aviation, chiefly in Germany.

In Belgium, Spain, Austria, and Italy many aviation meetings were held, and military officers became expert flyers.

British Aeronautical Bodies.

In a joint conference in 1909 between the principal aeronautical bodies it was decided that the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain should continue to be the leading scientific authority, that the Aero Club should govern in all matters of sports and trials, and that the Aerial League should continue its patriotic and educational campaign.

Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, established 1866. Sec., T. O'B. Hubbard, 53, Victoria Street, Westminster. Tel. 3656 Victoria.

Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom, 166, Piccadilly, W. Awarded its gold medal in 1910 to the Hon. C. S. Rolls. Flying Grounds, Eastchurch, Isle of Sheppey, and Salisbury Plain. Sec., Harold E. Perrin.

Aerial League of the British Empire, Carlton House, Regent Street, S.W.

Birmingham Aero Model Club, 10, Wynn Street, Birmingham.

Blackpool and Fylde District Aero Club, 56, Cookson Street, Blackpool. Hon. Sec., Jack Kemp.

Midland Aero Club, The Grand Hotel, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Coventry Aeronautical Society, 18, Hertford Street, Coventry.

Manchester Aero Club, 22, Booth Street, Manchester.

Lancashire Aero Club, Blackpool.

Northumberland and Durham Aero Club, 4, Rosebery Crescent, Newcastle.

Scottish Aeronautical Society, 185, Hope Street, Glasgow.

Sheffield and District Aero Club, 22, Mount Pleasant Road, Sharrow, Sheffield.

The Kite and Model Aeroplane Association, 27, Victory Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

Foreign Societies.

Aero Club of America, 12, East 42nd Street, New York.

Wiener Aero Club, 1, Annahof, Vienna.

Aero Club de Belgique, 5, Place Royale, Brussels.

Aero Club de France, 63, Champs Elysées, Paris.

Berliner Verein für Luftschiffahrt, Xanknerstrasse 8, Berlin.

Società Aeronautica, Via delle Muratte 70, Rome.

Real Aero Club de España, 70, Rue Alcalá, Madrid.

Svenska Aeronautiska Sällskapet, Stockholm.

Aero Club Suisse, 3, Hirschengraben, Berne.

Bibliography.

Some useful works on the subject are: "Pocket-Book of Aeronautics," by Colonel Hermann W. L. Moedebeck. (London: Whittaker & Co., 1907.) A valuable reference-book, containing much highly technical information.—"Artificial and Natural Flight," by Sir Hiram Maxim. (London: Whittaker & Co., 1908.) Partly technical, but containing many chapters of general interest. A full account of the author's experiments.—"Travels in the Air," by James Glaisher, F.R.S. (London: R. Bentley, 1871).—"Aeronautics," by Griffith Brewer and P. Y. Alexander. (London: Taylor & Francis.) This is a book which refers to patents.—"Aerial Flight," by F. W. Lanchester. 2s. 2s. (London: Constable & Co.) A technical work on aerodynamics and aerodronics.—*Aeronautics*. Monthly, 3d.—*Flight*. Weekly, 1d.—*The Aero*. Weekly, 1d.—*L'Aerophile*. Fortnightly. (Paris.) An excellent technical publication.—"Aerial Navigation of To-day," by Charles C. Turner, 5s. (London: Seeley & Co., 1909).—"Vehicles of the Air," by Victor Loughheed, 12s. 6d. (United States: Reilly & Britton Co.).—The Cantor Lectures on Aeronautics, 1909, by Charles C. Turner, 1s. (Royal Society of Arts).—"The Conquest of the Air," by Alphonse Berget, 12s. 6d. (London: Heinemann).—"How to Build an Aeroplane," by Robert Petit, 2s. 6d. (London: Williams & Norgate).—"The Aeroplane: Elementary Principles of Dynamic Flight," by Hubbard, Ledebor and Turner (London: Longmans, Green & Co.). A text-book for use in schools.—"The Art of Aviation," by R. W. A. Brewer, 10s. 6d. net. (London: Crosby Lockwood.)

MOTORS AND MOTORING.

The year 1910 saw few radical changes from current practice. As foreshadowed in these pages, there has been a steady tendency all along the line towards standardisation; and improvements in 1910 were in detail only. The majority of manufacturers are confining their attention to the production of fewer models than formerly, with the attendant advantages of reduced cost of production, which is always high in the case of a wide range of output.

For the coming year it will be found that by far the most common motor will be a four-cylinder one of about 80 mm. with a stroke varying between 110 mm. and 135 mm. This size seems to be considered large enough for all practical purposes, being, although nominally rated at about 15 h.p., quite powerful enough for the average motorist, and yet of a size small enough to be cheap in upkeep. The horse-power developed by motors of this type is frequently over 25. The motors of 90 mm. and over will of course still be marketed, in most cases for the benefit of those desirous of large and heavy "limousine" bodies who must have speed on hills; nevertheless, their numbers are steadily decreasing. The tendency towards restricted bore is accompanied by a general movement towards the lengthening of stroke. This movement has undoubtedly been hastened by regulations such as those governing the "Coup des Voitures," where the maximum bore allowed was 100 mm. for single-cylinder engines and no restriction was placed on the stroke. To reap the full advantages of this type of engine, the reciprocating parts should be as light as possible; in fact it is quite common to find pistons now made of steel stampings in place of the more usual cast iron.

There seems to be a "boom" in small six-cylinder models, with engines varying from 65 to 85 mm. The Panhard Company are introducing a machine 80 by 120 mm. which is especially interesting in that all the cylinders are cast in one piece. The Delahaye Company are also building a small six-cylinder engine, as are the Renault, the latter being unique in that it is of V type, using a three-throw crank-shaft; this type has the advantage of occupying less bonnet-space than a four-cylinder of equivalent power. Other big models are being introduced by Dalage, Chavron, and Delaunay-Belleville.

The plan of casting four-cylinders *en-bloc* is very popular with some firms. The advantages are considerable, and, if as in a few cases the exhaust and induction piping is cast with the cylinders, a very clean engine is the result. There is, however, much to be said for the practice of making valve-seatings detachable.

In the way of ignition the high-tension magneto reigns supreme, and the provision of an alternative coil and accumulator system is very rare. In many cases the sparking position is fixed; the magneto lending itself admirably to this plan owing to the fact that at higher speeds a somewhat hotter spark is produced, rendering combustion quicker. The control in this case is by a pedal or throttle on the steering-wheel, or a combination of both. The governor is almost dead, being a needless complication. A few ball-bearing crank-shafts have again appeared, after a reversion to plain bearings for nearly three years. Up to 80 mm. the three-

bearing crank-shaft will be almost universal owing to the limited overall length allowable in motors of this type.

The sleeve-valve engine has met with considerable success; the sales of the Daimler Co. showing a very steady increase since they first took up the Knight engine two years ago. They are constructing this year a very wide range of models from 12 to 57 h.p. The Knight engine is also being exploited by the Mercédès, Panhard, and Minerva concerns, and this in spite of unfounded rumours as to difficulty of lubrication.

The improvements in tires, tools, and accessories of all kinds are very numerous and marked. The detachable wire-wheel enjoys increased popularity, while detachable rims are quite the rule. Another feature of the year is the introduction of a number of electric car-lighting outfits, consisting of a dynamo driven off the engine by belt or friction gear, a battery of accumulators, and some form of automatic cut-out which disconnects the accumulators from the dynamo should its speed drop below that at which it generates. The lights are supplied by the accumulators while the car is stationary. The current may also be used for such purposes as cigar lighters, electric horns, etc. In point of cleanliness the system has much to commend it. Such refinements as mechanical tire-pumps, etc., are common, while warning devices range from the song of birds to a siren like that of an Atlantic liner. The epicyclic gear is not much in evidence, one firm hereto identified with it announcing their intention of manufacturing an alternative model with sliding gear. The use of copper water-jackets does not find much favour owing to cost of manufacture. There have been several new engine "self-starting" devices, both of the mechanical and pneumatic varieties which have not, however, found much favour. There are rumours from time to time of experiments in connection with air-cooling, and it is impossible to say what innovations may be forthcoming in that direction in the immediate future. It may be that the aeroplane engine will affect the design of car engines, as it has clearly shown how much may be done in the reduction of weight per horse-power.

The electrically propelled vehicle remains in much the same position, its use being confined to town work, where there are facilities for charging (see also *Commercial Vehicles*).

Of the steam car very much the same may be said, its qualities of flexibility making it a favourite with many. It lacks, however, the facility for rapid starting from the cold, which is sometimes so important.

The motor cycle has undoubtedly had a good year. As a cheap and speedy means of transport it stands in a class by itself. There is a general tendency towards such refinements as "two-speed gears," etc. Magneto ignition is almost invariably employed, while in a few cases a system of automatic lubrication is used. Belt drive is the rule, the chain being found too hard on tires and riders alike. Spring-forks are generally used, while in a few cases the back wheel is also sprung. Foot brakes are popular, being either of the band or belt-rim variety. The twin-cylinder machine, although too fast and powerful for the majority of riders, is in demand for side-car and fore-car

work, and, in conjunction with an efficient clutch and two-speed gear, forms an excellent vehicle for two, while the light-weight machine of about 2½ h.p., weighing not more than 100 lb., is popular for town work.

The tri-car, with the notable exception of the A. C., is extinct, owing to the fact that most people prefer to purchase a small car on account of its greater sociability.

Commercial Vehicles.

This branch of the industry still continues to assume increasing importance. The motor-cab business is established on a sounder basis, for although the average daily savings per cab are not so high, owing to the greater number of vehicles in the streets, the percentage of cabs kept at work is higher. One of the most noticeable features of the movement is the steady and regular running of the original Renault machines. The number of four-cylinder cabs on the streets is, however, steadily increasing. The Provincial Motor Cab Co., formed to develop the movement in the provinces, is rapidly extending its field of operations. The use of the taximeter is, of course, compulsory, and doubtless has much to do with the motor cab's popularity. The success attending the older companies has led to the floating from time to time of concerns of doubtful security, and investors should be extremely wary in the matter of such speculations. The propulsive power invariably employed is the petrol-engine.

The motor bus has become a much more reliable and less noisy affair than formerly. Noise and vibration, the chief objections to this form of locomotion, were partly eliminated by the drastic action of the police, who constantly caused vehicles to be taken off the road, and so repaired or altered as to render them less noisy.

The steam bus promises to be more in evidence than ever. It is the proud boast of one firm building steam buses that this is the only type of bus never ordered off the street for noise.

The electrically propelled bus, in spite of adverse comment, continues to run with conspicuous regularity, a number of accumulator-propelled buses being in successful operation in the provinces. It has been said that such vehicles could only prove satisfactory on level routes; but numbers of electric buses are running regularly on a route in Brighton, which includes a gradient of 1 in 10, on which they have often to stop and restart. This duty they perform quite successfully with a full load of passengers. Of the petrol-electric bus very little has been heard; but the system is becoming popular on the Continent for rail motor coaches, also for petrol locomotives for shunting work.

Motor vans and lorries have shown themselves capable of answering all demands made on their powers. The uses to which this class of vehicle is put are legion, from the conveyance of live fish to the delivery of coal. There are several contractors who are working up an extremely successful jobbing business with this type of vehicle, while all the principal mail routes are now run by motors in place of the horse-drawn coaches used formerly. For vehicles of a carrying capacity of 3 to 4 tons and under, the petrol car is almost invariably

used, although a well-known firm of drapers are using a White steam van. Above 4 tons the steam lorry has practically monopolised the field, there being a great number of excellent types from which the prospective buyer may choose. There are, however, a few petrol lorries of a similar carrying capacity.

The electric van finds little favour, although used to no small extent in America. For ambulance and fire-brigade work, however, it has met with considerable success; in the former case its silent and vibrationless running make it a favourite.

Agricultural and Marine Motors.

The agricultural motor has gained considerable popularity, especially in Canada, there now being many machines on the market capable of performing such operations as ploughing, harrowing, as well as working other agricultural machinery, pumps, etc. In this class of motor this country and the United States practically hold the field.

There has been a marked improvement in the design and construction of motor engines for marine use, especially for industrial purposes, such as fishing-boats, barges, and the like. For these purposes preference is generally given to engines using paraffin or heavier oils. Suction gas (CO) has been tried with some success for the propulsion of canal barges.

The Taxes on Cars.

There has been no further legislation, the Motor Car Act of 1903 still remaining in force. There is, however, in many quarters a strong tendency to advocate the abolition of the 20 miles an hour speed limit, and at the same time to give greater power to local authorities to deal with charges of driving to the common danger. There have been a great number of applications from various local authorities for 30-mile limits, and a large number have been granted.

Much has been done in the way of placing danger notices at hills, corners, and the like, the Motor Union having been active in this direction. The following is the scale of taxation under the Finance Act of 1909:

Under 6½ h.p.	2 guineas.
" 12 "	3 "
" 16 "	4 "
" 26 "	6 "
" 33 "	8 "
" 40 "	10 "
" 60 "	20 "
Above 60 "	40 "

Races and Records, 1909.

The Brooklands track was the scene of many race-meetings, which were, on the whole, better patronised than in the previous season. Motor-cycle races introduced in 1909 have been continued with great success. Mr. S. F. Edge's 24 hours' record of 1581 miles 1310 yards, made in 1907, still stands, no attempts having been made to better it. The main dimensions of the track are: Length of circuit, inner edge, 2 miles; length of circuit, including diagonal kilometre stretch, inner edge, 3¼ miles; mean radius of long bend, 1550 ft.; mean radius of short bend, 1000 ft.; width, 100 ft.; Test Hill, total length, 117 yards 1 ft. 3 in., consisting of 105 ft. 10 in.

of 1 in 8, 91 ft. 9½ in. of 1 in 5, and 154 ft. 7½ in. of 1 in 4.

There has been no big race this year on the Continent.

The International Motor Cycle Tourist Trophy race, held in the Isle of Man in June, resulted in a win for C. R. Collier (5-h.p. Matchless), H. A. Collier (5-h.p. Matchless) being second, and W. Creyton (¾-h.p. Triumph) third.

The Royal Automobile Club has not held any big trials during the year, but there have been a large number of "R.A.C. Certified Trials," as they are called, for which any one may enter, and for which he obtains a certificate of performance. In 1911 will take place the **Prince Henry Trophy Competition**, which is a match between 50 privately owned cars of the Royal Automobile Club and 50 cars of the Imperial Automobile Club of Germany. The cars assemble at Homberg on Tuesday, July 4th, and the tour starts the next day. The match is for a cup given by H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia. The observers on the cars will be drawn from the British and German armies and navies.

Brooklands Standard Class Records.

Short record—half a mile from a flying start. Long record—ten laps (27'669 miles) from a standing start.

16 Rating Short.—L. C. Coatalen, Sunbeam; 25'016 sec., 71'953 m. per hour. Oct. 6th, 1910.

16 Rating Long.—Not yet established.

21 Rating Short.—P. C. Kidner, Vauxhall; 17'983 sec., 100'083 m. per hour. Oct. 26th, 1910.

21 Rating Long.—P. C. Kidner, Vauxhall; 110'403 sec., 90'224 m. per hour. Oct. 22nd, 1910.

26 Rating Short.—A. Baker White, Hutton; 20'457 sec., 87'989 m. per hour. Sept. 22nd, 1909.

26 Rating Long.—J. E. Hutton, Hutton ("Little Dorrit"); 130'08 sec., 76'55 m. per hour. June 17th, 1908.

40 Rating Short.—Sir George W. Abercromby, Bart., Napier; 19'122 sec., 94'132 m. per hour. June 10th, 1909.

49 Rating Long.—S. F. Edge, Napier; 123'065 sec., 80'905 m. per hour. Nov. 6th, 1907.

60 Rating Short.—C. Hobson, Brasier; 16'614 sec., 108'342 m. per hour. Oct. 30th, 1908.

60 Rating Long.—C. Hobson, Brasier; 978'213 sec., 101'778 m. per hour. Oct. 31st, 1908.

90 Rating Short.—V. Hemery, Benz; 14'076 sec., 127'877 m. per hour. Nov. 8th, 1909.

90 Rating Long.—F. Newton, Napier; 974'091 sec., 102'208 m. per hour. Oct. 30th, 1908.

Brooklands Records.

(Irrespective of size of car. Flying starts except where otherwise stated.)

Half-Mile (Standing Start).—H. W. Cullum and J. Niven-Jack, 84'84 Benz; 25'566 sec., 70'406 m. per hour. Nov. 8th, 1909.

Half-Mile.—H. W. Cullum and J. Niven-Jack, 84'84 Benz; 14'076 sec., 127'877 m. per hour. Nov. 8th, 1909.

1 Kilometre (Standing Start).—H. W. Cullum and J. Niven-Jack, 84'84 Benz; 31'326 sec., 71'400 m. per hour. Nov. 8th, 1909.

1 Kilometre.—H. W. Cullum and J. Niven-Jack, 84'84 Benz; 17'761 sec., 125'947 m. per hour. Nov. 8th, 1909.

1 Mile (Standing Start).—H. W. Cullum and J. Niven-Jack, 84'84 Benz; 41'268 sec., 87'233 m. per hour. Nov. 8th, 1909.

1 Mile.—H. W. Cullum and J. Niven-Jack, 84'84 Benz; 31'055 sec., 115'923 m. per hour. Nov. 8th, 1909.

50 Miles.—R. Warriner, 59'85 Thames; 32 min. 50'99 sec., 91'32 m. per hour. Nov. 5th, 1909.

100 Miles.—R. Warriner, 59'85 Thames; 1 hr. 6 min. 53'49 sec., 89'70 m. per hour. Nov. 5th, 1909.

150 Miles.—R. Warriner, 59'85 Thames; 1 hr. 44 min. 30'16 sec., 86'12 m. per hour. Nov. 5th, 1909.

200 Miles.—R. Warriner, 59'85 Thames; 2 hr. 17 min. 56'36 sec., 87'01 m. per hour. Nov. 5th, 1909.

300 Miles.—R. Warriner, 59'85 Thames; 3 hr. 30 min. 17'54 sec., 85'60 m. per hour. Nov. 5th, 1909.

One Hour.—R. Warriner, 59'85 Thames; 89 m. 897 yds., 80'507 m. per hour. Nov. 5th, 1909.

Two Hours.—R. Warriner, 59'85 Thames; 173 m. 810 yds., 86'730 m. per hour. Nov. 5th, 1909.

Three Hours.—R. Warriner, 59'85 Thames; 261 m. 1653 yds., 87'313 m. per hour. Nov. 5th, 1909.

Twelve Hours.—S. F. Edge, 60 Napier; 797 m. 1600 yds., 66'65 m. per hour. Nov. 8th, 1909.

Twenty-four Hours.—S. F. Edge, 60 Napier; 1581 m. 1310 yds., 65'905 m. per hour. June 29th, 1907.

Clubs and Societies.

Auto-Cycle Union, 18, Down Street, Piccadilly (Sec., F. Straight), is an offshoot of the Royal Automobile Club, and in it are vested such powers of government over motor-cycle contests as were held by the R.A.C. under an agreement with the National Cyclists' Union. Subscription, £1 1s. and 10s. 6d.

Automobile Association (Sec., Stenson Cooke; Head Offices, Fanum House, Whitecomb Street, London, W.). Its main objects are the protection of careful motorists and the enforcement of the Highways Act. It organises cyclist patrols over thousands of miles of main road. The membership of the Association exceeds 17,000. The annual subscription is £2 2s.

Commercial Motor Users Association, formerly the Motor Van, Wagon, and Omnibus Users Association, is the organisation for users of and persons interested in commercial motor vehicles of every type. Subscription, £1 1s.; entrance fee, £1 1s. Chairman, Colonel R. E. Compton, C.B.; Secretary, Fred. G. Bristow. Offices, 112, Piccadilly, W.

Incorporated Institution of Automobile Engineers, 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. Subscription: members, £3 3s.; associate members, £2 2s.; associates, £2 2s.; graduates, 10s. 6d.

Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland gives free legal defence to members charged with offences under the Motor Car Act, 1903, legal advice, touring facilities, engineering and technical advice. It is a protective body for motorists, watches all Parliamentary Bills, and proposals of public authorities. Has a separate section devoted to the study and practice of Aviation. Subscription: car members, £1 1s. per annum; motor cyclists, 12s. 6d. per annum. Offices, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

Royal Automobile Club (110, Piccadilly, London; removing Feb. 1911 to new premises in Pall Mall, on the site of the old War Office). Provides for its members a social club, and is a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to automobilism; gives its support in the protection and defence of their rights.

Entrance fee, £26 5s.; Town subscription, £10 10s.; Country subscription, £5 5s. New life members, £100 (payable in four instalments). Secretary, F. W. Orde.

Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (Offices: Maxwell House, Arundel St., Strand), a trade society representing all branches of the motor industry; organises the Motor Shows

held annually at Olympia. The Society's ninth **International Motor Exhibition** was opened at Olympia on Nov. 4th, 1910. Forthcoming shows: Aero and Motor Boat Exhibition, March 10th to 18th, 1911; Commercial Motor Vehicle Exhibition, March 31st to April 8th, 1911; Motor Exhibition, Nov. 1911 (all at Olympia).

MOTOR INDEX MARKS.

The following is a list of Registering Authorities in the United Kingdom, showing the Index Marks:—

County Councils.	
Anglesey . . . E.Y.	London { L.B., L.D.
Bedfordshire . . B.M.	{ L.C., L.N.
Berkshire . . . B.L.	Merionethshire . F.F.
Breconshire . . E.U.	Middlesex . . . H.
Buckinghamshire . B.H.	Monmouthshire . A.X.
Cambridgeshire . C.F.	Montgomeryshire . E.P.
Cardiganshire . E.J.	Norfolk . . . A.H.
Carmarthenshire . B.X.	Northants . . B.D.
Carnarvonshire . C.C.	Northumberland . X.
Cheshire . . . M.	Nottinghamshire . A.L.
Cornwall . . . A.F.	Oxfordshire . . B.W.
Cumberland . . A.O.	Pembrokeshire . D.E.
Denbighshire . C.A.	Peterborough, Soke of . F.L.
Derbyshire . . R.	Radnorshire . . F.O.
Devonshire . . T.	Rutland . . . F.P.
Dorset . . . B.F.	Salop . . . A.W.
Durham . . . J.	Somerset . . . Y.
Ely, Isle of . . C.B.	Southampton . A.A.
Essex . . . F.	Staffordshire . E.
Flintshire . . D.M.	Suffolk, E. . . B.J.
Glamorganshire . L.	Suffolk, W. . . C.F.
Gloucestershire . A.D.	Surrey . . . P.
Herefordshire . C.J.	Sussex, E. . . A.P.
Hertfordshire . A.R.	Sussex, W. . . B.P.
Huntingdonshire . E.W.	Warwickshire . A.C.
Kent . . . D.	Westmoreland . E.C.
Lancashire . . B.	Wight, Isle of . D.L.
Leicestershire . A.Y.	Wiltshire . . . A.M.
Lincolnshire: Holland . . D.O.	Worcestershire . A.R.
Kesteven . . C.T.	Yorkshire (E.R.) . B.T.
Lindsey . . . B.E.	Yorkshire (N.R.) . A.J.
	Yorkshire (W.R.) . C.

Councils of County Boroughs.

Barrow-in-Furness . . . E.O.	Gateshead . . C.N.
Bath . . . F.B.	Gloucester . . F.H.
Birkenhead . C.M.	Great Yarmouth . E.X.
Birmingham . O.	Grimsby . . E.E.
Blackburn . . C.B.	Halifax . . C.P.
Bolton . . . B.N.	Hanley . . . E.H.
Bottle . . . E.M.	Hastings . . D.Y.
Bournemouth . E.L.	Huddersfield . C.X.
Bradford (Yorks) . A.K.	Ipswich . . . D.X.
Brighton . . C.D.	Kingston-upon-Hull . A.T.
Bristol . . . A.E.	Leeds . . . U.
Burnley . . C.W.	Leicester . . B.C.
Burton-on-Trent . F.A.	Lincoln . . F.E.
Bury . . . E.N.	Liverpool . . K.
Canterbury . F.N.	Manchester . N.
Cardiff . . . B.O.	Middlesbrough . D.C.
Chester . . . F.M.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne . B.B.
Coventry . . D.U.	Newport (Mon.) . D.W.
Croydon . . . B.Y.	Northampton . D.F.
Derby . . . C.H.	Norwich . . C.L.
Devonport . . D.R.	Nottingham . A.U.
Dudley . . . F.D.	Oldham . . . B.U.
Exeter . . . E.J.	

Oxford . . . F.C.	Stockport . . D.B.
Plymouth . . C.O.	Sunderland . B.R.
Portsmouth . B.K.	Swansea . . C.Y.
Preston . . . C.K.	Walsall . . D.H.
Reading . . . D.P.	Warrington . E.D.
Rochdale . . D.K.	West Bromwich . E.A.
Rotherham . E.T.	West Ham . . A.N.
St. Helens . . D.J.	West Hartlepool . E.F.
Salford . . . B.A.	Wigan . . . E.K.
Sheffield . . W.	Wolverhampton . D.A.
Southampton . C.R.	Worcester . . F.K.
South Shields . C.U.	York . . . D.N.

Scotland.

County Councils.

Aberdeen . . . S.A.	Kirkcudbright . S.W.
Argyll . . . S.B.	Lanark . . . V.
Ayr . . . S.D.	Linlithgow . . S.X.
Banff . . . S.E.	Midlothian . . S.Y.
Berwick . . . S.H.	Nairn . . . A.S.
Bute . . . S.J.	Orkney . . . B.S.
Caithness . S.K.	Peebles . . . D.S.
Clackmannan . S.L.	Perth . . . E.S.
Dumfries . . S.M.	Renfrew . . . H.S.
Dunbarton . S.N.	Ross & Cromarty . J.S.
Elgin . . . S.O.	Roxburgh . . K.S.
Fife . . . S.P.	Selkirk . . . L.S.
Forfar . . . S.R.	Stirling . . . M.S.
Haddington . S.S.	Sutherland . N.S.
Inverness . S.T.	Wigton . . . O.S.
Kincardine . S.U.	Zetland . . . P.S.
Kinross . . S.V.	

Town Councils.

Aberdeen . . R.S.	Greenock . . V.S.
Dundee . . . T.S.	Leith . . . W.S.
Edinburgh . S.	Paisley . . . X.S.
Glasgow . . G.	Partick . . . Y.S.
Govan . . . U.S.	

Ireland.

County Councils.

Antrim . . . I.A.	Londonderry . I.W.
Armagh . . . I.B.	Longford . . I.X.
Carlow . . . I.C.	Louth . . . I.Y.
Cavan . . . I.D.	Mayo . . . I.Z.
Clare . . . I.E.	Meath . . . A.I.
Cork . . . I.F.	Monaghan . B.I.
Donegal . . I.H.	Queen's Co. . C.I.
Down . . . I.J.	Roscommon . D.I.
Dublin . . . I.K.	Sligo . . . E.I.
Fermanagh . I.L.	Tipperary (N.R.) . F.I.
Galway . . . I.M.	Tipperary (S.R.) . H.I.
Kerry . . . I.N.	Tyrone . . . J.I.
Kildare . . I.O.	Waterford . . K.I.
Kilkenny . . I.P.	Westmeath . L.I.
King's Co. . I.R.	Wexford . . . M.I.
Leitrim . . I.T.	Wicklow . . . N.I.
Limerick . . I.U.	

Councils of County Boroughs.

Belfast . . . O.I.	Limerick . . . T.I.
Cork . . . P.I.	Londonderry . U.I.
Dublin . . . R.I.	Waterford . . W.I.

IMPERIAL RESEARCH.

National Physical Laboratory. Director, R. T. Glazebrook, C.B., D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S. Address, Teddington, Middlesex. Opened in 1902. Under the ultimate control of the Royal Society, the Laboratory is managed by an Executive Committee and a General Board. The Government provides £7000 a year towards the working expenses, and an additional sum of about £1000 a year is received in subscriptions from various institutions and individuals. The Laboratory also derives an income of about £12,000 from standardising fees. In addition a Government grant is received to cover the expenses of the Aeronautics work. The Laboratory is now organised under four Departments, and in each the work consists of research into matters of scientific and commercial importance, maintenance of standards, and the testing of instruments and materials. The results of research work are published in the "Collected Researches of the National Physical Laboratory." (1) **The Observatory Department** at Richmond, Surrey, previously known as **Kew Observatory**, possesses a valuable collection of verifying apparatus and standard instruments, and carries on observational work in terrestrial magnetism, atmospheric electricity and meteorology. It is the central station of the Meteorological Office for self-recording observations; and serves as a school where intending observers can be practically trained. From July 1st, 1910, the Meteorological work at the Observatory Department passed under the control of the Director of the Meteorological Office. A large number of thermometers, barometers, magnetic instruments, and a variety of other forms of apparatus, are tested annually, suitable fees being charged to defray the cost of the examination. Superintendent, Charles Chree, Sc.D., F.R.S. (2) **The Physics Department** comprises Divisions for Thermometry, General Electrical Measurements, Maintenance of Electrical Standards, Electrotechnics and Photometry, Optics, Measurements of Length and Standardisation of Glass Vessels and Weights (Metrology). Tide predictions are also undertaken. Superintendent, The Director. (3) **The Engineering Department** is fully equipped for the investigation of the behaviour of materials under repeated and alternating stresses, repeated impact, etc., as well as for general engineering and mechanical tests. An acronautics section is included in the department. Superintendent, T. E. Stanton, D.Sc. (4) **The Metallurgy Department** carries out researches as to the constitution of metals and alloys, as well as investigations, in conjunction with the Engineering Department, into the causes of failures occurring in engineering practice. Superintendent, W. Rosenhain, B.A., B.C.E., D.Sc. (5) **National Experimental Tank**, for experiments on models of ships. The equipment of this tank is not yet fully completed, but it will be ready for experimental work at an early date, when tests of ship models can be undertaken. Superintendent, G. S. Baker.

The Meteorological Office was established in 1854, and is under the management of a Committee, appointed by the Treasury, constituted as follows:—Director, Mr. W. N. Shaw, LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; Rear-Admiral H. E.

Purey-Cust, R.N., Hydrographer to the Navy; Capt. J. M. Harvey, of the Marine Department, Board of Trade; Mr. T. H. Middleton, M.A., M.Sc., of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; Mr. G. L. Barstow, of the Treasury, and Sir G. H. Darwin, K.C.B., F.R.S., and Prof. A. Schluster, F.R.S., nominated by the Royal Society. The members of the Committee hold office for five years, and are eligible for reappointment. Except the Director, who receives £1000 per annum, the members do not receive remuneration for their services. The office is charged with the duty of collecting meteorological reports by telegraph from stations in the British Isles and their immediate neighbourhood, including wireless messages from ships of H.M. Navy, and from liners, with a view to the issue of storm warnings and forecasts of weather; of collecting for public use statistics about the weather from land stations in the British Isles and elsewhere, as well as from ships of the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine; and of promoting the practical applications of the science of meteorology by special researches. The **Kew Observatory** at Richmond, and the **Observatory at Eskdalemuir**, Dumfries, formerly under the National Physical Laboratory, are now administered by the Meteorological Office. **Daily Weather Reports**, including forecasts of the weather for the next 24 hours, are issued, and can be had on payment of a subscription of £1 per annum, or £2 if delivered to the subscribers by hand. Information by telegraph as to the weather in various parts of the United Kingdom or the Continent, and forecasts for one day in advance, can be supplied by the office. **Harvest Forecasts** are issued daily at 2.30 p.m. from June 1st to Sept. 30th, and can be sent by telegraph on prepayment of the cost of the telegrams. The **Storm Warnings** are notified by the hoisting at the station warned of a black canvas cone, or three lanterns on a triangular frame. There are also issued **Weekly Weather Reports**, published on Thursdays, giving, for the week ended the previous Saturday, a summary of temperature, rainfall, and duration of bright sunshine in the United Kingdom, for agricultural and sanitary purposes; **Monthly Weather Reports**, giving the results from about 210 stations in the British Isles, together with a rainfall map based on data from 500 stations; and other publications. The report for the year ended March 31st, 1910, showed that 58 per cent. of the daily forecasts during the year were a complete success, 33 per cent. a partial success, 6 per cent. a partial failure, and only 3 per cent. a complete failure. The Office is in the Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W., and is open for general inquiries from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays (Saturdays 1 p.m.), and for telegraphic inquiries from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on weekdays, and 6 to 8 p.m. on Sundays.

Imperial College of Science and Technology (comprising the Royal College of Science, the Royal School of Mines, and the City and Guilds College). Established by Royal Charter on July 8th, 1907, to give the highest specialised instruction and to provide the fullest equipment for the most advanced training and research in various branches of science,

especially in its application to industry. The Imperial College is administered by a governing body of forty-one, representative of the highest scientific and technological work of the country. Chairman, the Earl of Crewe; Rector, Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., LL.D.; Secretary, Alexander Gow, M.A., B.Sc. The City and Guilds College is at present administered by a Management Committee of the City and Guilds of London Institute, but negotiations are in progress for the future government of that College by a delegacy. An Order in Council of July 19th last approved the necessary alteration of the Imperial College Charter. While continuing the Associateship courses previously given in the three institutions now forming integral parts of the Imperial College, namely, the Royal College of Science, the Royal School of Mines, and the City and Guilds College, arrangements have been made for the award of an Imperial College Diploma. To qualify for this, two years' study in advanced science or technology must be undertaken, either in the Imperial College or in an associated institution. A large number of special advanced courses of a post-graduate character have been commenced, including more particularly Railway Engineering, Aeronautics, and subjects connected with the economic applications of Botany and Zoology, Chemical Technology, Engineering Geology, etc. Large buildings are in course of erection at South Kensington for the more adequate accommodation of this advanced work. Students satisfactorily completing the approved courses of study may obtain the following additional Diplomas: (a) the Associateship of the Royal College of Science in Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, or Geology (three years' course); (b) the Associateship of the Royal School of Mines in Mining or Metallurgy (four years' course); (c) the Associateship of the City and Guilds of London Institute in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical Engineering, or Chemistry (three years' course). Occasional students in one or more branches of science may be admitted, provided they possess the necessary preliminary knowledge of the proposed course of study, and so far as there is room. The fees of students entering for the Associateship Course approximate to £36 a year. A certain number of Royal Exhibitions and Free Studentships tenable at the College are awarded by competition at the Science Examinations of the Board of Education. Particulars respecting these will be found in the regulations issued by the Board of Education. All communications respecting admission to or the work of the Imperial College should be addressed to the Secretary. Offices, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington. For further particulars concerning the work of the City and Guilds College, which forms the Engineering Department of the Imperial College, see p. 536.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The great increase in British maritime trade in the seventeenth century rendered the determination of longitude at sea a pressing necessity. The subject was brought to the notice of King Charles II., who, on understanding that the first requisite was a more accurate knowledge of the positions of the moon and principal stars, founded the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in 1675. The Observatory is under the official control of the Admiralty, and the Director is styled the Astronomer Royal. The present

Astronomer Royal is Mr. Frank Watson Dyson, F.R.S. The meridian observations of sun, moon, planets and stars, which constitute the fundamental work, are made with a fine transit-circle of 8 inches aperture. An altazimuth on a new principle with telescope of 8 inches aperture has been constructed to supplement the observations with the transit circle. The largest instrument is a 28-inch refractor. Another fine instrument is the astrographic equatorial designed for work in connection with the "Photographic Chart of the Heavens." It consists of two telescope tubes rigidly connected and parallel, one carrying a 10-inch telescope lens, the other a 13-inch photographic lens by which the star images are imprinted on the photographic plate. The Greenwich section of this important work was completed at the end of 1909. The Thompson equatorial, presented to the Observatory by the late Sir Henry Thompson, has on one side of the declination axis a telescope with a lens corrected for photographic rays of 26 inches aperture, and on the other side a telescope with a mirror of 30 inches diameter. A photographic spectroscope is mounted on the reflector. Photographs of comets, minor planets, and the faint satellites of Jupiter, Saturn and Neptune are regularly taken with the reflector. There are several smaller refractors used for observing comets, occultations of stars by the moon, Jupiter's satellites, etc. Photographs of the sun are taken on every available day, and after being measured are carefully stored for reference, giving a daily record of sunspots for the last 35 years. Magnetic and meteorological observations, made continuously, form an important branch of the work. The chronometers used in the Navy are purchased after "trial" at the Observatory. The average number being tested daily is about 600. Hourly and daily time-signals are sent out from the Observatory through the Post Office telegraphs, giving Greenwich time to all parts of the country. Persons desirous of visiting the Observatory must satisfy the Astronomer Royal that they have some definite useful purpose in view, or have some scientific or official claim to the privilege. Secretary, H. Outhwaite. Office hours 9 to 4.30.

Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, was built by an association of scientists who founded in 1811 the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh. In 1834 the Observatory was made over to the Crown, and the first Astronomer Royal for Scotland was appointed in the person of Thomas Henderson. In '89 the whole equipment of Lord Crawford's Observatory at Duncrichton, Aberdeenshire, became the property of the Crown by the gift of the owner, and was added to the existing Royal Observatory, larger buildings and a new site at Blackford Hill being provided by H.M. Government. The new Observatory was formally opened in '96. It consists of a T-shaped building, the principal portion of which, running east and west, is surmounted at each end by a copper dome, the larger of which, at the east end, covers a 15-inch equatorial refractor. The smaller one covers a Newtonian, with a mirror of 24 inches aperture. The meridian house farther west in the same line is provided with a transit circle having a telescope of 8½ inches aperture. To the south of the main buildings of the Observatory is the library, containing the whole of the valuable

collection of astronomical books and manuscripts taken together by Lord Crawford at Dunecht, the library of the late Charles Babbage, the Comst library, which is specially rich, and the collection of old books and manuscripts of historic interest. The optical room, 60 feet long, is provided with a Foucault siderostat, with mirror 16 inches in diameter. Besides the chief instruments already mentioned, the Observatory has a 12-inch Browning reflector, a Zöllner's photometer, three 6-inch refractors, and a fine collection of physical apparatus—the latter including a very powerful electro-magnet. The Observatory is under the official control of the Scottish Office, to the chief of which Department, the Secretary for Scotland, a report on the work of the Observatory is presented annually by the Astronomer Royal for Scotland. The scientific staff of the Observatory consists of the Director, Mr. R. A. Sampson, F.R.S., who is the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, and three assistants.

The British Museum. Founded in the year 1753, when the collection of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian collection of manuscripts were acquired, and an Act of Parliament was passed "for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the additions thereto." The famous collection of MSS. made by Sir Robert Cotton, which was presented to the nation by Sir John Cotton, his descendant, in 1700, was virtually, however, the beginning of the Museum. The above collections were then designated "The British Museum," deposited in Montagu House, Bloomsbury, in 1754, and opened Jan. 15th, 1759. The Museum is open on week days from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; after 4 p.m. in January, February, November, and December, and after 5 p.m. in March, September, and October, only certain of the galleries remain open: viz.,—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, exhibitions of manuscripts, printed books, prints and drawings, porcelain, glass, majolica, prehistoric, British, Anglo-Saxon, mediæval and ethnographical collections; on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman galleries (exclusive of the Vase Rooms and Bronze Room); Gold Ornament Room, American collections, and the Waddesdon Room. On Sunday afternoons the Museum is open from 2 to 4 p.m. in January, February, November, December; from 2 to 5 p.m. in October; from 2 to 5.30 p.m. in March and September; from 2 to 6 p.m. in April, May, June, July, August. The Museum is closed on Good Friday and on Christmas Day. Students are admitted to the several departments under regulations to be obtained from the Director. Admission to the reading-room is by ticket. A reader's ticket is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on a written application, stating object of researches, etc., and accompanied by a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position, and who must certify that the applicant will make proper use of the reading-room. The authorities will not accept the recommendations of hotel and lodging-house keepers in favour of their lodgers. The total number of visitors to the Museum in 1903 was 743,413. The visitors to the reading-room num-

Imperial Cancer Research. Extensive statistical and experimental researches are being carried out, and all reputed remedies are scientifically treated. Four reports on the investigations have been published: viz., "The Zoological Distribution, the Limitations to the Transmissibility, and Comparative Cytological Characters of Malignant New Growths" (1904); "The Statistical Investigation of Cancer" (1905); "The Growth of Cancer under Natural and Experimental Conditions" (1905); and "The Third Scientific Report on the Investigations of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund" (1908), published by Taylor & Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. Numerous other papers of importance have been published in the Royal Society Proceedings and in home and foreign journals. General Superintendent of Cancer Research and Director of the Laboratory, Dr. E. F. Bashford; Treasurer, Henry Morris; Sec., F. G. Hallett. Office, Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment.

bered 231,544, a daily average of 761. Director and Principal Librarian, F. G. Kenyon, Esq., F.B.A., D.Litt. The Natural History Collections were removed from the British Museum at Bloomsbury to South Kensington in 1880, the new Museum in Cromwell Road being opened in 1881. The departments are four in number—Zoology, Geology, Minerals, and Botany. The Exhibition Galleries are open free daily except on Good Friday and Christmas Day. The total number of visitors to the Natural History Museum in 1909 was 535,116, as compared with 517,043 in 1908—an increase of 18,073. The number of visitors on Sundays in 1909 was 61,465, as against 65,986 in 1908. The number of students in the General Library and in the four Departments in 1908 was as follows: General Library, 2101; Zoology, 11,461; Geology, 5057; Minerals, 838; and Botany, 2712, making a general total of 22,169. Director, L. Fletcher, M.A., F.R.S.; Assistant Secretary, C. E. Fagan.

Science Museum, South Kensington. (Director, W. I. Last, A.M.I.C.E.) Entrances in Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road. Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. There are four divisions, containing respectively: (a) Scientific Instruments and Apparatus used in Instruction and Research; (b) Machinery, including models and examples illustrating the development of various branches of Engineering and certain other industries; (c) Naval Models and Marine Engines, together with objects illustrating methods of ship propulsion; (d) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science, and a set of British Patent Specifications. Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day; from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; and till 6 p.m. from March to September inclusive. On Sundays from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; till 6 p.m. in March, April, and September; and till 7 p.m. in May, June, July, and August. Admission free, except to the Library.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Below will be found particulars of the more important Institutions. The list does not pretend to be exhaustive.

Academies, The International Association of, was established in 1899 on the initiative of the Royal Society, and now represents 20 academies and learned societies of Europe and America. The delegates of the constituent bodies meet once in every 3 years. Meetings were held in Paris 1901, London 1904, Vienna 1907. The *International Catalogue of Scientific Literature* is one of the projects with which the Association is concerning itself; others are a complete edition of the works of Leibnitz, an Encyclopædia of Islam, and the question of the interchange of MSS. and books between different countries. In England the Royal Society represents the Science section, and the British Academy the Letters section of the Association.

Academy, The French (Académie Française), was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and is the first of the five academies constituting the "Institut de France," the other four being l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, l'Académie des Sciences, l'Académie des Beaux-Arts, and l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. The Academy consists of forty members, and meets at the Palais de l'Institut every Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m. An annual meeting is held in November. Thirty-four of the members receive 1000 fr. a year, and six members receive 2000 fr. a year. Six members who are appointed as a Dictionary Commission also receive 1000 fr. a year each. Forty-one "prix littéraires" and forty-three "prix de vertu" are awarded by the Academy.

Analysts, Society of Public, and other Analytical Chemists, 8 Duke St., Aldgate, E.C. Hon. Secs., A. Chaston Chapman and P. A. Ellis Richards.

Ancient Buildings, Society for the Protection of, 20, Buckingham Street, W.C. Sec., Thackeray Turner, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures, Committee on. Hon. Sec., A. G. Chater, 41, Porchester Square, London, W.

Ancient Monuments, Royal Commission. On Oct. 27th, 1908, H.M. the King appointed a Royal Commission to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people in England from the earliest times to the year 1700, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation. **Chairman**, Lord Burghclere. **Members**: Earl of Plymouth, C.B.; Viscount Dillon; Lord Balcarras, M.P.; Sir H. H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., President Royal Archaeological Institute; Sir J. F. F. Horner, K.C.V.O.; Mr. E. J. Horniman, M.P.; Dr. F. J. Haverfield, LL.D., M.A., Camden Professor of Ancient History at Oxford; Mr. Leonard Stokes, late President R.I.B.A.; The Hon. Sir Schomberg McDonnell, K.C.B., C.V.O., Sec. Office of Works; Mr. J. G. N. Clift, Hon. Sec. British Archaeological Association. **Secretary**, George H. Duckworth, 35, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.

Antiquaries of London, Society of, Burlington House, W. **Assist. Secretary**, H. S. Kingsford, M.A.

Apocrypha, International Society of the. Founded in 1905 to make more widely known the value of the deuterocanonical books of the Bible and to promote their more general study. The organ of the Society is *The International Journal of Apocrypha*, published quarterly. **Warden**, Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A.; **Office**, 15, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Archaeological Association, The British. Hon. Secs., George Patrick, A.R.I.B.A., and J. G. N. Clift. **Offices**, 32, Sackville Street, W.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, The Royal. Sec., G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, M.A. **Office**: 20, Hanover Square, W.

Architects, Royal Institute of British. Founded in 1834, for the general advancement of architecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith. It was incorporated by royal charter in '37, and obtained new charters in '87 and 1908. **Secretary**, Ian MacAlister, B.A. Oxon. **Offices**, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W.

Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Formed in '86. Elaborate and most valuable reports of its proceedings are published by the Association, 5, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Bibliographical Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. Hon. Sec., A. W. Pollard.

Biologists, Association of Economic, founded to promote and advance the economic side of biological science. Hon. Secs.: W. E. Collinge, M.Sc., F.L.S., Uffington, Berkhamsted; W. G. Freeman, B.Sc., F.L.S., Imperial Institute, London, S.W.

British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies, incorporated by royal charter August 8th, 1902. The Academy aims at the promotion of the study of moral and political sciences, including history, philosophy, law, politics and economics, archaeology, and philology. The maximum number of ordinary Fellows is fixed at 100. At present there are 99, distributed under four main sectional Committees: (1) History and Archaeology—chairman, the Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.; (2) Philology—chairman, Dr. F. G. Kenyon; (3) Philosophy—chairman, Prof. B. Bosanquet; (4) Jurisprudence and Economics—chairman, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P. **President**: Mr. S. H. Butcher, M.P., Litt.D., LL.D. **Secretary**, Prof. I. Gollancz, Litt.D. **Address**: Burlington House, W.

British Astronomical Association, founded Oct. 1890. There are about 1000 members, twelve "Observing Sections," and branches in Glasgow and Sydney, N.S.W. **Subscription** 10s. 6d. per annum; entrance fee 5s. **President**, H. P. Hollis, B.A., F.R.A.S. Secs., Major F. L. Grant, M.A., F.R.A.S., and R. C. Slater, M.A., F.R.A.S. **Assist. Sec.**, T. F. Maunder, F.S.A.A. **Office**, 136, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W.

British Numismatic Society. **President**, Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Bratton, F.S.A. Hon. Sec., W. J. Andrew, F.S.A. Ordinary members limited to 500. **Office**, 43, Bedford Square, W.C.

British Science Guild, formed in 1904, to bring before the Government the scientific

aspects of all matters affecting the national welfare; to promote the application of scientific principles to industrial and general purposes, and to promote scientific education. **President**, Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P., F.R.S.; **Hon. Treasurer**, Lord Avebury; **Hon. Assist. Treasurer**, Lady Lockyer, 16, Penywern Road, S.W.; **Hon. Secs.**, Sir Alexander Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S., and Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin. **Office**, 199, Piccadilly, London, S.W.

Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland, founded Nov. 1907, to explain and defend Buddhism. Membership open to persons of all religious persuasions. **President**, Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids; **Hon. Sec.**, F. J. Payne. **Office**, 46, Great Russell Street, W.C.

Chemical Industry, Society of. Founded 1881; Royal charter 1907. Membership 4500. The London section holds meetings at Burlington House, W. Other sections in Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Birmingham, Canada, New England, New York, Scotland, Sydney, N.S.W., and Yorkshire. Meets in Sheffield in 1911. **President**, Walter F. Reid; **Secretary**, C. G. Cresswell, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W. **President**, Harold B. Dixon, M.A., F.R.S.; **Treasurer**, Dr. Alexander Scott, M.A., F.R.S.; **Hon. Secs.**, Prof. A. W. Crossley, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., and Dr. G. T. Morgan, F.I.C.; **Foreign Sec.**, Dr. Morace T. Brown, F.R.S.; **Assist. Sec.**, Stanley E. Carr, F.C.I.S.; **Librarian**, F. W. Clifford.

Chemistry, Institute of, of Great Britain and Ireland (incorporated by Royal Charter), 10, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. **President**, Dr. George Beilby, F.R.S.; **Resident Registrar and Sec.**, R. B. Pilcher, F.C.I.S.

City Churches Preservation Society, The, founded in 1894, considers that to destroy any of the beautiful City churches would be unnecessary. **Hon. Sec.**, Alfred Moore, C.C., 7, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Civil Engineers, Institution of. Founded Jan. 2nd, 1818, incorporated '28, supplemental charters '37 and '96. Members 2293, associate members 4735, honorary members 18, associates 242, and students 1674: total 8967. It has a library of 42,300 volumes, including 15,200 pamphlets. **President**, Mr. Alexander Siemens; **Sec.**, Dr. J. H. T. Tudsbury. **Offices**, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

Cymmrodorion, The Honourable Society of, 64, Chancery Lane. **President**, Viscount Tredegar; **Sec.**, Sir E. Vincent Evans.

Dante Society, 38, Conduit Street, W. **President**, Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate; **Hon. Sec.**, Chevalier Ricci.

Devon and Cornwall Record Society. **President**, Earl of Mount Edgumbe. **Hon. Sec. and General Editor**, H. Tapley-Soper, Royal Albert Memorial University College, Exeter.

Egypt Exploration Fund. Founded in 1882. After the claims of the National Museum of Egypt have been satisfied, the portable antiquities found are divided between the British Museum and various public collections in Great Britain, America, and the Colonies. The distribution depends mainly on the amount of support contributed by the several districts represented by the museums. Annual illustrated volumes are published, giving the results of each season's work. During the season

1909-10 M. Naville continued his excavation at Abydos, which will be still further advanced in the winter of 1910-11. Thirty memoirs have been issued. In 1897 the Society started a Græco-Roman Branch, for the discovery and publication of the remains of classical antiquity and early Christianity in Egypt. There has since appeared the first volume of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri, including a third-century fragment of St. Matthew's Gospel, a poem by Sappho, considerable portions of known and unknown Greek literature, and a long series of official and private documents. A second volume contains historical documents of the first century A.D.; and a third volume deals with the Fayoum Towns and their papyri. Seven further volumes have been issued—one on the Tebtunis papyri, five more volumes of the Oxyrhynchus papyri, and one on the Ilibeh papyri. In addition to its work of exploration, the Society commenced in '90 an Archaeological Survey of Egypt. The object of this survey is to map, plan, photograph, and copy all the most important sites, sculptures, paintings, and inscriptions in the valley of the Nile between Cairo and Assouan. Up to the present time its work has been devoted to the celebrated Xlith-Dynasty tombs of Beni Hasan and El Bersheh, to the Old Kingdom tombs at Sheikh Said and El Gebrawi, and to the XVIIth-dynasty tombs of El Amarna. During the winter of 1909-10 Mr. F. Ll. Griffith went to Merge, and proposes to issue two volumes on this site to Survey subscribers. Eighteen memoirs—viz. Beni Hasan I., II., III. and IV., El Bersheh I. and II., Hieroglyphs, and the Mastaba of Ptah-hetep I. and II., Sheikh Said, and Deir el Gebrawi I. and II., and El Amarna I., II., III., IV., V., and VI. have been issued to annual subscribers to the Survey. For the last 17 years the Fund has also published, under the editorship of Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, an annual *Archæological Report* on Egypt and Egyptology, containing not only an account of the progress of Egyptology and reports by the Society's explorers, but also papers by experts on Coptic and Græco-Roman research, and full bibliographies. The Report is illustrated. A volume of Coptic Ostraca by Mr. W. E. Crum, and the "Logia Jesou," or Sayings of Christ, "New Sayings," and an "Uncanonical Gospel" have also been issued. The *Offices* of the Fund are at 37, Great Russell Street, W.C. (opposite the British Museum). There is also an office at 527, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. **President**, Lord Cromer, O.M., P.C., G.C.B.; **Sec.**, Miss Emily Paterson.

Engineering Standards Committee. The Committee is supported by the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Naval Architects, and the Iron and Steel Institute. Under the Main Committee are 12 sectional committees, and under these 27 sub-committees. Standard rolled sections for constructional work, a standard specification for steel used in the hulls of ships, a specification for marine boiler steel, a specification for steel used in bridges and in general building construction, a standard specification for Portland cement, standard specifications for locomotive and rolling-stock material, standard designs of locomotives for Indian railways, standard screw threads, standard pipe threads, standard series of limits for running fits, standard pipe flanges, specifications for cast-iron pipes, specifications for wrought iron, standard

rail-sections for railways, tramways, standards for carbon filament glow lamps, electricity supply meters, lamp holders, steel conduits for electrical wiring, standards for electrical pressure and frequency, speeds of generators, etc., have been or are being prepared by the committees. The necessary funds are provided by the sale of the Committee's publications, and the Committee are further supported by the railway companies, the leading engineering firms, and by a grant from H.M. Government. **Chairman**, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S. **Secretary**, Mr. Leslie S. Robertson, M.Inst.C.E. **Offices**, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.

English Association. Formed in 1907 to promote co-operation amongst all interested in English language and literature, to promote the due recognition of English as an essential element in the national education, and to discuss the methods of teaching English. Subscription 5s. per annum. Membership is open to all who are in sympathy with the objects, which the Association seeks to promote by the formation of local branches. There are branches in Birmingham, Bristol, Croydon, Durham, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Westmorland, Cumberland, Yorkshire, and Scotland. **President**, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.; **Hon. Gen. Sec.**, Percy Simpson, M.A., St. Olave's Grammar School, Tower Bridge, S.E.; **Sec.**, Miss E. Lee, 8, Mornington Avenue Mansions, West Kensington.

Entomological Society, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square. **Hon. Secs.**, H. Rowland Brown, M.A., and Commander J. J. Walker, M.A., R.N.

Ethological Society. The object is the study of human nature, in order to arrive at a knowledge of the intellect and character of man and the laws which govern their manifestation, and to apply it to the preservation of the mental health of the individual, to education, moral reform, and the solution of various sociological problems. **President**, Dr. B. Hollander; **Hon. Sec.**, Edgar Gardner, 57, Wimpole Street, W.

Folk-Lore Society. Meets at 22, Albemarle Street, W. **Sec.**, F. A. Milne, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Genealogical and Biographical Society, 38, Conduit Street, London, W. **Sec.**, Chevalier Ricci.

Geological Society of London. Issues a quarterly journal. **Secs.**, Prof. E. J. Garwood and Dr. A. Smith Woodward; **Assist. Sec.**, L. L. Belinfante, M.Sc.; Burlington House.

Geological Survey of Great Britain. This organisation was founded by Sir H. T. De la Beche, who commenced work single-handed in the south-west of England about 1830. The Geological Survey was officially recognised as a branch of the Ordnance Survey in '34. It is now under the Board of Education. The maps and memoirs can be obtained from the agents who sell the maps of the Ordnance Survey (*q.v.*). The Survey, with the associated Museum of Practical Geology, is under a Director—Dr. J. J. H. Teall. **Office**: 28, Jermyn Street, S.W.

Geological Survey of Ireland. This was formerly a branch of the above, but since 1905 has been a distinct organisation under the Irish Department of Agriculture. **Director**, Prof. G. A. J. Cole. **Offices**, 14, Hume Street, Dublin.

Geologists' Association meets at University College, Gower Street. **President**, William Hill, F.G.S.; **Sec.**, G. W. Young, F.G.S., 34, Glenlithorne Road, Hammersmith, W.

Gresham College. Sir Thomas Gresham, the "Royal Merchant" of Queen Elizabeth, by his will, dated July 5th, 1575, bequeathed his residence, called Gresham House, to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Mercers' Company, for the "erecting and maintaining of divers lectures in sundry faculties"—divinity, law, physic, geometry, astronomy, music, and rhetoric. The lectures were organised and commenced in June 1597. In '76 the Gresham Lecturers submitted two schemes for the improvement of the Lectures, and the recommendations under this head were adopted, the principal being that all the Lectures should be delivered in English instead of Latin and English, twelve lectures to be given in each year by each Professor. The names of the present Gresham Lecturers are as follows: **Physic**, F. M. Sandwith, M.D.; **Rhetoric**, J. E. Nixon, M.A.; **Astronomy**, Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S.; **Law**, W. Blake Odgers, M.A., LL.D., K.C.; **Geometry**, W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.; **Music**, Sir J. F. Bridge, M.V.O., Mus. Doc.; **Divinity**, Rev. W. H. Thompson, B.A., LL.D.; **Clerk to the Gresham Committee**, Geo. Holmes Blakesley, Mercers' Hall, E.C.

Hakluyt Society. **Agent**, B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.; **Hon. Sec.**, J. A. J. de Villiers, British Museum, W.C.

Harleian Society, 140, Wardour Street, W. **Hon. Sec. and Treasurer**, W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A.

Harvelian Society, Stafford Rooms, Tichborne Street, W. **Hon. Secs.**, E. Laming Evans, F.R.C.S.; G. A. H. Barton, M.D.

Historical Association, The, 6, South Sq., Gray's Inn, W.C. **Sec.**, Miss M. B. Curran.

Historical Manuscripts Commission. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1869 to examine and report upon the collections of manuscripts in the possession of private families and municipal authorities, who have rendered the commissioners every assistance in the investigation and classification of manuscripts illustrative of history, constitutional law, and general literature. Numerous reports and many appendixes thereto have been issued by the Commission, describing some hundreds of private collections of manuscripts in Great Britain and Ireland. The Commission at present is constituted as follows: The Master of the Rolls (chairman); the Earl of Crawford, K.T.; the Earl of Rosebery, K.G.; the Earl of Dartmouth; Viscount Morley, O.M.; Lord Fitzmaurice; Lord Alverstone; Lord Stanmore, G.C.M.G.; Lord Lindley; Lord Collins; Sir Edward Fry; Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.; and Prof. C. H. Firth, M.A., with Mr. R. A. Roberts as secretary. The reports are prepared by various inspectors acting under the authority of the Commission, many of the historical papers examined being deposited by their owners in the Public Record Office for the purpose. **Office**, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Hygiene, Incorporated Institute of. Examinations in hygiene are held in January and July. **President**, Sir William Bennett, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. **Office**, 34, Devonshire Street, Harley Street, London, W.

Incorporated Institution of Automobile Engineers. Founded to promote the science and practice of engineering as applied to the construction of automobiles, and all forms of self-propelled and mechanically propelled vehicles. Monthly meetings are held Oct. to May. **President,** F. W. Lanchester; **Secretary,** Basil H. Jov, 12, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. Telephone, Westminster, 6076. T.A. "Autinst, London."

Incorporated Society of Authors. established in 1884 to defend the interests of members producing literary, dramatic, and musical property, to maintain their rights, to advise them as to questions of copyright, and in other ways to render them assistance in their agreements and the publication of their works; to help them to recover accounts and moneys due under their agreements, or for work sent to magazines, or for infringement, etc. Also to procure in England the passing of an Act which shall amend and consolidate the law of Copyright, Imperial or International. Monthly organ *The Author*. Membership 2000. **President,** Mr. Thomas Hardy; **Secretary,** G. Herbert Thring. Office, 39, Old Queen Street, S.W.

Institute of Metals. (Incorporated 1910.) Founded 1908 with the view of increasing knowledge in regard to the production, manufacture, and use of the non-ferrous metals and their alloys. It publishes papers on metallurgical subjects in the form of a "Journal," and offers a means of communication between members upon questions relating to the manufacture of metals. **President,** Sir Gerard Muntz, Bart.; **Secretary,** G. Shaw Scott, M.Sc.

Institution of Electrical Engineers, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C. **Secretary,** P. F. Rowell; **Chief Clerk,** R. H. Tree.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Instituted in 1847 to promote the science and practice of mechanical engineering. There are now 5490 members. Monthly meetings are held in London from October to April. A meeting at an engineering centre is also arranged usually for the week preceding the August Bank Holiday. **President,** John A. F. Aspinall; **Secretary,** Edgar Worthington, B.Sc., Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W.

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. Founded 1892 to promote the general advancement of mining and metallurgical science. The constitution embraces members, associates, and students. Ordinary meetings are held monthly, October to May; the annual general meeting in March. The Council awards the Institution gold medal, and other gold medals, premiums, postgraduate scholarships and prizes. **President,** Edgar Taylor; **Secretary,** C. McDermid, Salisbury House, E.C.

International Statistical Institute. Established in 1885 by an assembly of statisticians from all parts of the world which met in London. Meetings have since been held at Rome, Paris, Vienna, Chicago, Bern, St. Petersburg, Christiania, Budapest, Berlin, London, Copenhagen, and other cities. The membership is limited to 200. The object of the Institute is to compare the work and method of statistical inquiry in different States, and to deal with such subjects as emigration and immigration, foreign trade, vital statistics, etc. **President,** Luigi Bodio, Rome;

Gen. Secretary, Prof. Dr. Verrijn Stuart, Groningen (Netherlands); **Treasurer,** Major P. G. Craigie, 9, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London.

Irish Language Society for the Preservation of the, founded 1877. There are Professorships of Irish in Dublin University, National University of Ireland, Queen's University, Belfast, Cork College, Galway College, Catholic Training College (for teachers), Drumcondra, etc. Irish-speaking inspectors are sent to the schools; Irish is used as a medium for instruction in Irish-speaking districts. Of the Society's books 355,256 have been sold in Ireland. **President,** G. N. Count Plunkett, M.R.I.A., F.S.A.; **Secs.,** J. J. MacSweeney, R.I.A., and J. F. Weldrick, F.R.S.A.I. **Offices,** 6, Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Iron and Steel Institute. Founded 1869; incorporated by Royal Charter '99. Meetings held half yearly. The Council awards annually research scholarships founded by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has presented the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose. **President,** The Duke of Devonshire; **Sec.,** George C. Lloyd, 28, Victoria Street, S.W. Tel. 853 Victoria.

Japan Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. **Hon. Secs.,** Y. Komma and Lieut.-Col. R. Holbeche; **Assistant Sec.,** A. E. Brice.

Linnean Society of London, Burlington House, W. **Gen. Sec.,** Dr. B. D. Jackson.

Literature, Royal Society of, 20, Hanover Square, W. **Secretary,** Percy W. Ames, LL.D., F.S.A.

London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C. **Principal Librarian and Sec.,** R. W. Frazer, LL.B., C.E., I.C.S. (retired).

Mining Engineers, Institution of. Founded July 1st, 1889, for the advancement of the sciences of geology, mining, and metallurgy. **Hon. members,** 18; **members,** including associate members, associates, students, and subscribers, 3143; **total,** 3161. **President,** Dr. J. B. Simpson; **Hon. Sec.,** Prof. L. T. O'Shea; **Assist. Sec.,** Percy Strzelecki. **Offices,** 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Museums Association. Founded in 1890 under the auspices of the late Sir W. H. Flower to promote the educational and scientific work of museums and art galleries. Annual congresses are held. **Organ,** *Museums Journal*. **Secretary,** E. E. Lowe, Museum, Leicester; **Editor,** F. R. Rowley, Museum, Exeter.

National Home-Reading Union. This Society was founded 1880. **President,** H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll. **Chairman of Council,** Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford; **Chairman of Executive Committee,** J. W. Mackail, M.A., LL.D. **Hon. Sec.,** Rev. Dr. Paton, of Nottingham. **Secretary,** Miss A. M. Read; **Office,** 12, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.

National Trust (for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty). **Secretary,** Mr. Nigel Bond, M.A. **Office,** 25, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Palaontographical Society, a publishing body established in 1847 for the issue of figures and descriptions of British fossils. **President,** Dr. H. Woodward, F.R.S. **Secretary,** Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S., British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Cromwell Road, S.W. Publishing Agents, Dulau & Co., Ltd., Soho Square.

Palestine Exploration Fund, The, was founded June 22nd, 1865, for the purpose of conducting systematic and scientific research in the Holy Land. Its work is conducted on strictly scientific principles, and aims at the accurate and systematic investigation of the archaeology, topography, geology, physical geography, and the manners and customs of the Holy Land. The Society's organ is the *Quarterly Statement*, and it has a long list of valuable publications. President, The Archbishop of Canterbury; Hon. Secretary, J. D. Crace; Assist. Sec., Archibald C. Dickie. Office, 38, Conduit Street, W.

Pali Text Society. Founded 1882. Two volumes issued annually post-free to subscribers. Subscription, £1 is. per annum. (Extra series of translations; list on application.) Chairman, Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids, Ph.D., LL.D., F.B.A.; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Rhys-Davids, M.A., Harboro Grange, Ashton-on-Mersey.

Percy Sladen Memorial Fund, to assist research in natural science, more especially in zoology, geology, and anthropology, will doubtless materially aid many departments of biology. Clerk, A. W. Kappel. Office, Linnean Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

Photographic Society, Royal, 35, Russell Square, W.C. President, The Rt. Hon. Lord Redesdale, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., F.L.S., F.R.P.S. Secretary, J. McIntosh, F.R.P.S.

Psychical Research, The Society for. Founded 1882, under the presidency of the late Prof. Henry Sidgwick, to investigate telepathy, hypnotism, and such phenomena as apparitions at time of death, etc. On these and allied subjects a large number of reports are to be found in the *Proceedings* of the Society, of which 23 volumes have already been published. The most important early publication was a collection of spontaneous cases in book form entitled "Phantasms of the Living" (86). For a later general review of the Society's work, see Mr. F. W. H. Myers's "Human Personality" (1903). The Society has about 1200 members and associates. Secretary, Miss I. Newton. Offices and Library, 20, Hanover Square, W.

Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. The Institute publishes a half-yearly journal and a monthly entitled *Man*. Hon. Sec., T. A. Joyce, M.A.; Treasurer, J. Gray, B.Sc.; Assistant Sec., E. W. Martindell, M.A. Offices, 50, Great Russell Street, W.C.

Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle St., London, W. Publishes a quarterly journal, (subscription 30s. per annum, or 12s. per part). "Oriental Translation Fund," 19 vols. (New Series) published, and Asiatic Society Monographs, 12 vols. published. President, Lord Reay, G.C.S.I. Secretary, Miss Hughes.

Royal Astronomical Society, Burlington House. President, Sir David Gill, K.C.B.; Secs., A. R. Hinks, M.A., and S. A. Saunder, M.A.; Assist. Sec., W. H. Wesley.

Royal Botanic Society, incorporated 1830. The Gardens, in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park, are about 20 acres in extent. The Society is composed of Fellows and members. A School of Practical Gardening has been established. The public are admitted on Saturdays and Mondays at a charge of 1s. (Bank Holidays, *Ad.*). Musical promenades are held in

the season (admission 2s. 6d.). President, H.S.H. The Duke of Teck; Secretary, J. B. Sowerby, F.L.S.; Library and Office, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.

Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East. It confers the F.R.C.P., M.R.C.P. and L.R.C.P. President, Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Treasurer, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Bart., M.D.; Registrar, J. A. Ormerod, M.D.; Secretary, W. Fleming.

Royal College of Surgeons of England. Incorporated 1800. Confers the F.R.C.S. and M.R.C.S. President, Henry T. Butlin, D.C.L., F.R.C.S. The nucleus of the present Museum (Conservator, Prof. Arthur Keith) was the celebrated Hunterian collection. The Library (Librarian, V. G. Plarr), for the use of Fellows and members, contains about 54,000 volumes. Sec., S. Forrest Cowell, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

Royal Dublin Society. Founded in 1731 for the advancement of Agriculture and other branches of industry, and of Science and Art. The papers read at the Society's meetings are published in the Society's "Scientific Transactions and Proceedings" and "Economic Proceedings." Hon. Secs., R. G. Carden, D.L., and J. McGrath, LL.D.; Registrar and Chemical Analyst, R. J. Moss, F.I.C.; Editor and Librarian, A. H. Foord, Ph.D.; Agricultural Superintendent, R. Bruce. Office, Leinster House, Dublin.

Royal Economic Society, incorporated 1902. Founded, under the name of the British Economic Association, in 1890. Has for its object the general advancement of economic knowledge. A Congress of the Society is held in each year upon two successive days for the discussion of social and economic questions. The *Journal* of the Society, published quarterly, numbers among its contributors the leading economists of all countries. From time to time the Society appoints special committees of investigation to report upon economic questions of current interest. It further undertakes the occasional republication of rare economic works. President, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P., F.R.S. Applications for Fellowship should be addressed to the Secretary, Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. Editorial communications should be addressed to Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth, All Souls College, Oxford.

Royal Geographical Society (1, Savile Row, W.) was founded in 1830. It annually awards three medals and other honours to distinguished workers in the cause of geography, and distributes prizes among University extension students for proficiency in this science. It contributes to the maintenance of Schools of geography in Oxford and Cambridge. It subsidises exploring expeditions. It also gives instruction to and lends instruments to travellers in various parts of the world. There is free admission for the public to the map room. In 1910 the Founder's medal was given to Col. H. H. Godwin Austen, the Patron's medal to Dr. William Speirs Bruce. During the year 336 Fellows and 4 Honorary Corresponding Fellows were elected, and in May 1910 there was a total of 4722 Fellows. The published *Journal* is valuable, as tracing the progress of explorations and discoveries. The annual report presented at the anniversary meeting

(May 23rd) showed that the income of the Society during 1909 had been £13,182, and the expenditure £12,933, while the total assets amounted to £59,952. **President**, Major L. Darwin; **Hon. Secretaries**, Sir Duncan A. Johnston, C.M.G., C.B., R.E., and Colonel C. F. Close, C.M.G., R.E.; **Secretary**, J. Scott Keltie, LL.D.

Royal Historical Society, 6 and 7, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C. **Hon. Sec.**, H. E. Malden, M.A.

Royal Horticultural Society. Incorporated 1809. There are over 12,000 members. **Gardens**, Wisley, Surrey. A new laboratory was opened in July 1907. **President**, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bart.; **Sec.**, Rev. W. Wilks, M.A. **Exhibition Hall and Offices**, Vincent Square, Westminster.

Royal Institute of Public Health. Founded in 1886 to provide a central institution in London for the training of medical practitioners desirous of obtaining the diploma in Public Health; to provide the means whereby municipal and other authorities can obtain reliable bacteriological and chemical analysis, and to aid the theoretical and practical investigation and study of all branches of preventive medicine. Courses of lectures, followed by examination, are regularly arranged to meet the requirements of women health visitors and school nurses. Two courses of lectures are annually given to officers of the Territorial Force and others on "Army Sanitation." Publishes an official *Journal*. **Principal**, Prof. W. R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Edin.; **Hon. Sec.**, James Cantlie, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S. **Office**, 37, Russell Square, W.C.

Royal Institution of Great Britain Founded 1799, incorporated 1800, and enlarged in 1810. **Chief objects**: To prosecute scientific and literary research; to illustrate and diffuse the principles of inductive and experimental science; to promote social intercourse among lovers of science, and to afford to them opportunities for collective and individual study. The Institution includes **Laboratories** for the promotion of chemical and physical science. In the Laboratories the researches of Thomas Young, Humphry Davy, William Thomas Brande, Michael Faraday, John Tyndall, Edward Frankland, William Odling, John Hall Gladstone, James Dewar, Lord Rayleigh, and Joseph John Thomson have been conducted. It gives public lectures, holds weekly meetings (on Friday evenings) of its members, and supports a model-room and a reading-room. The entrance fee is £10 10s., which includes the first year's annual subscription of £5 5s.; or a life composition of 60 guineas may be paid. The **library** contains about 60,000 volumes. **House**, 21, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly; **President**, the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; **Treasurer**, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., V.P.; **Hon. Secretary**, Sir William Crookes, O.M., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., V.P.; **Hon. Professor of Natural Philosophy**, the Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, O.M., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; **Professor of Natural Philosophy**, Sir J. J. Thomson, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; **Fullerian Professor of Chemistry**, Sir James Dewar, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; **Fullerian Professor of Physiology**, F. W. Mott, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.; **Assistant Sec. and Librarian**, Henry Young; **Assistant Librarian**, R. Cory.

Royal Irish Academy. A scientific and literary society, meeting in Dublin, incorporated by royal charter of George III., 1786, and having 400 members. The Academy publishes "Transactions" and "Proceedings," containing papers on Science and Polite Literature and Antiquities. **President**, Francis A. Tarleton, LL.D., Sc.D.; **Secretary**, John A. McClelland, Sc.D., F.R.S.; **Resident Secretary**, R. Macalister, LL.D., 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

Royal Meteorological Society, 70, Victoria Street, London, S.W. **Sec.**, W. Marriott.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. **President**, Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.Z.S.; **Secs.**, R. G. Hebb, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., and F. Shillington Scales, M.A., M.B., B.C.

Royal Numismatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, W. **Secs.**, J. Allan, M.A., M.R.A.S., and F. A. Walters, F.S.A.

Royal Sanitary Institute. Founded in 1876 and incorporated in '88, "to promote the advancement of Sanitary Science in all or any of its branches, and to diffuse knowledge relating thereto." Examinations are held, and certificates of competency in sanitary knowledge granted in London and in provincial centres, in India, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Hong Kong, and the Dominion of Canada, and as at present arranged are adapted for Inspectors of Nuisances, for Meat Inspectors, and for Women Health Visitors and School Nurses. Examinations are also held in Sanitary Science as applied to buildings and public works, and in Hygiene in its bearing on school life. The *Journal* of the Institute is published monthly. The **Parkes Museum**, which is maintained by the Institute, and is open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. and on Mondays to 8 p.m., contains a great variety of the most approved forms of apparatus and appliances relating to health and domestic comfort. There is a large library of sanitary literature. **Secretary**, E. White Wallis, F.S.S. **Offices**, 92, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

Royal Scottish Geographical Society. Founded 1884; 2500 members, including 260 ladies. Meetings are held in Edinburgh and Glasgow, in Dundee and Aberdeen, and the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* is published monthly. **President**, Prof. J. Geikie, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.S.L. & E.; **Editor**, Miss M. I. Newbigin, D.Sc.; **Secretary**, Geo. G. Chisholm, M.A., B.Sc.; **Chief Clerk**, Geo. Walker. **Headquarters**, Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

Royal Society, Burlington House. A society, formed in 1660 for the pursuit of science, now famous throughout the world. Charles II. in 1662 granted the Society a charter of incorporation. This was followed by a second in 1663, giving further privileges. By that the Society was named "The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for Improving Natural Knowledge." Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons at 4.30 p.m. from November to June. The Society awards the Copley, Rumford, two Royal, Davy, Darwin, Buchanan, Sylvester and Hughes medals, each annually, with the exception of the Rumford and Darwin, which are given biennially, the Sylvester, which is given triennially, and the Buchanan, which is given quinquennially. The

Copley is the most highly prized, and may be awarded to Englishmen or foreigners, but only goes to distinguished savants. There are upwards of 450 **Fellows** and 50 **Foreign Members**. Fellows elected, 1910: Joseph Barcroft, G. C. Bourne, A. P. Coleman, F. A. Dixey, L. N. G. Filon, A. A. Fowler, A. E. Garrod, G. H. Hardy, J. A. Harker, J. T. Hewitt, B. Hopkinson, A. Lapworth, Sir W. B. Leishman, H. G. Plimmer, F. Soddy. The rooms of the Society are enriched with busts and paintings, while the library contains 80,000 volumes, and there is a unique collection of relics, many of which relate to Sir Isaac Newton. **President**, Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B., D.C.L., Sc.D.; **Treasurer**, A. B. Kempe, M.A., D.C.L.; **Secs.**, Prof. Sir J. Larmor, D.C.L., D.Sc., and Prof. J. Rose Bradford, M.D., D.Sc.; **Foreign Sec.**, Sir William Crookes, O.M., D.Sc.; **Assistant Sec.**, Robert Harrison, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Society of Medicine, 15, Cavendish Square, W. (temporary address during building). **President**, Sir Henry Morris, Bart., F.R.C.S.; **Sec.**, J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A.

Royal Statistical Society. Founded in 1834, and incorporated by royal charter in '87. It has accumulated an extensive library (amounting at the present time to upwards of 50,000 volumes), bearing on statistical and economic subjects. Throughout the session papers on statistical subjects are read and discussed at its monthly meetings. Two medals, the Guy and the Howard, are usually awarded each year for statistical research. The *Journal* (published monthly from December to July inclusive) contains a valuable record of the progress of statistical science. **President**, The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.; **Hon. Secs.**, R. H. Rew (*and foreign*), G. Udny Yule, and W. H. Clark, C.M.G. **Office**, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden, of the foundation of William Ewart Gladstone. All students, whether clerical or lay, and without restriction of communion or religion, are welcome to the opportunities it offers. The Library includes the whole of Mr. Gladstone's personal collection, and amounts to more than 41,000 volumes. There is a residence with accommodation for 20 students. Board and lodging are here provided at 27s. 6d. a week. **Warden**, Rev. Canon Gilbert C. Joyce, D.D.

Selborne Society. Formed in 1885 to perpetuate the memory of Gilbert White, and promote the study of natural history, etc. **President**, Lord Avebury; **Hon. Sec.**, Wilfred Mark Webb, F.L.S., 42, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Society of Engineers (Incorporated). Formed by the amalgamation of the Society of Engineers (established 1854) and the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society (founded 1859). Meetings are held in Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W., on the first Monday in each month from October to June (except January). **President**, Diogo A. Symons, M.Inst.C.E.; **Sec.**, A. S. E. Ackermann, B.Sc. (Engineering) Lond., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., M.R.S.I. **Offices**, 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Tel. 244, Victoria.

South African Association for the Advancement of Science. Founded 1902. Headquarters Cape Town. Membership about 650. There are 4 sections constituted. **President**, His Excellency Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G. **Hon. Gen. Secs.**, Dr. C. F. Juritz,

M.A., Cape Town; R. T. A. Innes, F.R.A.S., Johannesburg. **Assist. Gen. Sec.**, E. Hope Jones, South African Museum Buildings, Cape Town.

Victoria Institute. Founded in 1865 to associate together men of science and all interested and qualified persons, in investigating "impartially and fully the most important questions of philosophy and science, especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture"; "to examine and discuss all supposed scientific results with reference to final causes, and the more comprehensive and fundamental principles of philosophy proper, based upon faith in the existence of one Eternal God"; and to bring together the results of such labours in the printed transactions of the Society. The number of members and associates is nearly 900, about one-third of whom reside abroad and in the colonies. **President**, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, F.R.S.; **Secretary**, H. Charlewood Turner, Esq., M.A., 1, Adelphi Terrace House, W.C.

Wales, Ancient Monuments of. A Royal Commission was appointed in Aug. 1908 to make an inventory of the ancient and historical monuments and constructions of Wales from the earliest times, and to specify those most worthy of preservation. The members are Sir John Rhys (*chairman*), Prof. Anwyl, M.A., Prof. R. C. Bosanquet, Sir E. Vincent Evans, Messrs. R. Hughes, J.P., the Rev. G. Hartwell Jones, D.D., and Lieut.-Col. W. L. Morgan, R.E. **Secretary**, Edward Owen, F.S.A., barrister-at-law. The offices of the Commission are at Royal Commissions House, S.W.

Wales, National Museum of. Incorporated by Royal Charter, March 19th, 1907, Sir Alfred Thomas, M.P., D.L., being the first President; the Rt. Hon. Lord Mostyn, Vice-President; and Major-Gen. Sir Ivor Herbert, M.P., Treasurer. The Court of Governors consists of persons nominated by the Lord President of the Privy Council, Members of Parliament for Welsh Constituencies, representatives of the University of Wales, and the educational bodies and others co-opted by the Court itself. The Museum is located in Cardiff, and the Cardiff Corporation has given a magnificent site of four acres for the Museum, in close proximity to, and in line with, the new City Hall and new Law Courts, and has promised to hand over the collections of the Municipal Museum, and to contribute annually the proceeds of a half-penny rate towards its maintenance. A new building for the Museum will shortly be erected from plans by Messrs. Smith & Brewer, of London. **Director of the Museum**, William Evans Hoyle, M.A., D.Sc.

Zoological Society of London. Founded 1826. The number of Fellows on Jan. 1st, 1910, was 4214. The Gardens in Regent's Park are open from 9 a.m. till sunset, and the **Offices and Library**, at the Society's new buildings in Regent's Park, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., Saturday, 10 a.m. till 2 p.m. Admission to the Gardens 6d. on Monday, 1s. the rest of the week, children 6d. all days. Reduced prices to parties of 50 and upwards. On Sundays the Gardens are only open to Fellows and their friends. **President**, The Duke of Bedford, K.G.; **Secretary**, P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Superintendent of Gardens and Curator of Mammals. R. I. Pocock. **Curator of Birds**, D. Seth-Smith.

CABLES OF THE WORLD.

In 1897 there were 1300 submarine cables, with a total length of 162,000 nautical miles; and in 1909 the numbers had increased to 2880 cables, with a total length of 255,570 nautical miles. Of these, 2420 cables with a length of 41,088 nautical miles belonged to Governments; and 460 cables with a length of 213,582 nautical miles belonged to private Companies. Great Britain initiated the system of submarine telegraphy, and still owns far the greater part of it; in fact, the globe is now encircled by British cables. The following details of the more important cables of the world have mostly been selected from the full account given in the last edition of *The Electrician Directory*:—

Principal Government Cables.

	No. of Cables.	Length in miles.
British India	157	1,998
France and Algeria	49*	2,596
France (Internat. and Colonial)	14	8,368
Germany	93*	3,059
Great Britain	194*	2,296
Inter-Colonial System (Pacific Cable)	5	7,838
Japan	113	3,800
Spain	17	1,944

* Including half of the cables owned jointly by other Governments.

Principal Companies' Cables.

	No. of Cables.	Length in miles.
Anglo-American	18	9,530
Central and South American	21	11,963
Commercial	12	15,446
Commercial Pacific	6	10,008
Compagnie Française	24	11,429
Deutsch Atlantische	5	9,660
Eastern	140	41,036
Eastern Extension	33	24,797
Eastern and South African	18	10,519
Western (and associated lines).	33	18,842

Great Britain is connected with Europe by numerous cables worked jointly with the various foreign Governments; and also by the Eastern Co.'s route to Vigo and Gibraltar, and thence to Malta; while Scandinavia and Russia are reached by the cables of the Great Northern Co., except as regards Norway, which is now served by the two Government systems.

There are 16 cables across the North Atlantic, most of them belonging to the Commercial and Anglo-American companies, which own five, and four, respectively. But two are owned by a French company, and two are German. The West Indies are reached at Jamaica, either *via* Halifax to Bermuda, or *via* New York or Florida to Havana. North Africa is connected to Europe by the Eastern Co.'s cables from Gibraltar to Tangier, Malta to Tripoli, and Malta to Alexandria.

The east coast of South America is reached at Pernambuco by the Eastern Co.'s cables as far as Azores or Lisbon, and from there by the Western Co., *via* St. Vincent. The Western Co. is to put down a new cable giving Buenos Aires direct communication with Europe, *via* Ascension. The French Government has laid a cable to Senegal, which is met there by the lines of the South American Cable Co. A

German company (subsidised by Government) also has a route to Brazil, *via* Teneriffe. The west coast of America is linked on to the European systems at St. Vincent; and the Central and South American Co. has cables from North America to Valparaiso, *via* Colon, or Vera Cruz, and Salina Cruz.

The Eastern Co. affords direct communication to Cape Town, *via* Madeira, St. Vincent, Ascension, and St. Helena; and, in conjunction with the Eastern Extension cables, this is continued to Perth and Adelaide, *via* Mauritius and Keeling Islands. This forms an all-British route to Australia, 12,871 nautical miles in length, the charge for ordinary messages being at the rate of 3s. per word.

The Eastern and South African Co.'s cables run from Aden to Durban, branching from Zanzibar to Mauritius, where they meet the Australian route.

A German company has cables, *via* Liberia, to the German Colonies in West and South-west Africa.

Between Great Britain and India, the Eastern Co.'s cables run *via* Malta to Alexandria, and thence through the Red Sea, *via* Aden, to Bombay. The Eastern Extension cables continue this route from Madras to the Straits Settlements and Singapore; and from there they branch out to Hong-Kong, Manila and Shanghai, and also, *via* Java, to Port Darwin, where they connect with the Australian land lines. From New South Wales the same company gives connection with New Zealand.

The British Pacific Cable was completed on Oct. 31st, and was opened for traffic on Dec. 8th, 1902. The rate per word for cable messages between England and Australasia is 3s. The cable is "all-British," owned and worked by the Governments of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and runs from Vancouver, on the west coast of Canada, to Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island in the Pacific, and thence by means of two cables to New Zealand and Queensland respectively.

The Commercial Pacific Co. (an American undertaking) connects the United States of America, *via* Honolulu, with the Philippines, and thence with China; while from Guam a branch goes to Bonin, where it is linked on to the cables of the Japanese Government.

In Dec. 1908 a public meeting was held at the Mansion House "to discuss the policy of State-owned cables with a view to bringing about cheapened rates for telegraph messages within the Empire." And a resolution was carried to support the Cable Committee of Parliament in their efforts to establish such a system, stress being laid upon the need for a State-owned cable between Canada and Great Britain.

At the Imperial Press Conference (June 1909) a resolution was carried as to the paramount importance that telegraphic communications with the various parts of the Empire should be cheapened and improved.

Since then both the Pacific Cable Board and the Eastern Companies have reduced their charges for Press telegrams to South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand from 1s. to 9d. per word.

Again, at the Sydney Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire (Sept. 1909), a similar motion was adopted.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

ART IN 1910.

The Winter Exhibition of the Royal Academy, which opened on Jan. 3rd, was of great and varied interest. A fine collection of pictures by Italian masters was hung in the First and Second Galleries, and Dutch and Flemish works were shown in the Water-Colour Room. In the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Galleries, British art preponderated, with an admixture of paintings by foreign old masters, including Rembrandt, Rubens, Cuyp, Vandeyck, Claude, and Greuze. Among the British pictures in these rooms were three Hogarths, seven Gainsboroughs, three Turners, and no fewer than twelve Sir Joshuas. The Black and White Room was devoted to the works of the late Edward John Gregory, R.A., thirty-seven of whose paintings in oil and water-colour were shown, including the well-known picture "Dawn" (lent by Mr. J. S. Sargent, R.A.), which made the reputation of its author.

At the summer Exhibition the Committee of arrangement was composed of Messrs. Dicksee, MacWhirter, Shannon, Waterhouse, Woods, Leslie, Goscombe John, and Belcher. The pictures and other works submitted by non-members to the judgment of the Academy Council numbered 11,485, a decrease of 308 from the figures of 1909. Room was found in the exhibition for 1691 of these works, in addition to 231 contributed by members. The exhibition was closed for several days after the death of King Edward VII., and the customary soirée held by the Academy at the end of the season was for once abandoned. Only two works were bought by the Royal Academy under the terms of the Chantry Bequest—a painting by Mr. Arnesby Brown, A.R.A., "Silver Morning" (£630), and a statuette in bronze and enamel, "Sigurd," by Mr. Gilbert Bayes (£150). The pictures sold at the exhibition included many others—"Glacier Streams" (£600), "Albanian Olive Gatherers" (£700), "Vespers," and "A Garden at Corfu" (£300), all by Mr. J. S. Sargent, R.A.; "The Church Pool, Bettws-y-Coed" (£400), by Mr. B. W. Leader, R.A.; "Autumn in the Valley of the Seine" (£630), by Sir Alfred East, A.R.A.; "The Gates of the Forest: Evening" (£250) and "Meadows and Mountains: Tyrol" (£250), by Mr. J. MacWhirter, R.A.; "Cutting Furze Ravins" (£500), by Mr. H. H. La Thangue, A.R.A.; "Couch Burners" (£525), by Mr. Arthur Hucker, R.A.; "A Story of the Armada" (£630), by Mr. A. C. Gow, R.A.; "Wine" (£300), by Mr. Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A.; "The Twelfth" (£300), by Mr. Thomas Blincks; "Mary Logsdail" (£250), by Mr. William Logsdail; "Boys" (£400), and "Flying a Kite" (£400), by Mrs. Laura Knight; "Spring Laughing at Winter" (£500), by Mr. Frederick G. Swaish; "Aristocrats, 1790" (£300), by Mr. Fred Roe; and "The Mouth of the Harbour" (£300), by Mr. W. L. Wyllie, R.A. In October the Royal Academy lent its galleries for an exhibition of architectural models and drawings held in connection with the Town Planning Congress.

The Arts and Crafts Society opened its triennial exhibition in January at the New Gallery. The exhibition was of short duration, and at its close the New Gallery severed for ever its connection with the fine arts, and was transformed into a restaurant. The International Society, which had for several years made the New

Gallery its headquarters, transferred its exhibition to the Grafton Galleries, where in addition to pictures and models by the Society's own members an interesting show was held of portraits of "Fair Women." These exhibitions were preceded at the Grafton Galleries by one of "Old Masters" held in aid of the funds of the National Gallery, which was a great success. At the Japan-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush many fine examples of Japanese art were to be seen, together with a large collection of British sculpture and painting. The latter, however, excellent as it was, was not to be compared with the similar exhibition held two years previously in the same galleries. The Society of Portrait Painters, unable to exhibit longer at the New Gallery, showed a small number of works at the gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours; and the New English Art Club held two exhibitions at the rooms of the Royal Society of British Artists. The exhibition at the Carfax Gallery of a famous Rembrandt, hitherto unseen in England, "The Polish Rider," attracted great attention. The picture, purchased by Messrs. Carfax on behalf of an American collector, was said to have cost £60,000. At the British Museum a notable exhibition of examples of Chinese art was arranged. Mr. Arthur Rackham's illustrations to "The Rhinegold" and "The Valkyrie" were shown at the Leicester Galleries.

Chief among many changes at the National Gallery was the removal of nearly all the Turners to the National Gallery of British Art. Several of the rooms at Trafalgar Square were closed for alteration or redecoration, and numbers of the pictures were rehung. Some of the pictures bequeathed by the late Mr. Salting were shown for the first time. The Turners, removed from Trafalgar Square to the National Gallery of British Art, were hung in the new galleries built for the purpose by the late Sir Joseph Duveen. The transfer was not approved of by some critics, who thought that the finest works of the greatest of British painters should remain in the National Gallery itself, and not be banished to Millbank. The startling red of some of the walls of the new Turner rooms was also the subject of a good deal of unfavourable criticism.

The House of Lords was adorned with six new frescoes, representing historic scenes of the Tudor period. The pictures, which have been placed in the corridor opposite St. Stephen's Hall, are the private gifts of Peers or Members of Parliament. They have been executed by Mr. Byam Shaw, "Elizabeth meeting Three Bishops"; Mr. Ernest Board, "Cranmer Preaching before Edward VI. at Paul's Cross"; Mr. F. Salisbury, "Henry VIII. and Katherine of Aragon"; Mr. F. C. Cowper, A.R.A., "Sir Thomas More and Erasmus visiting the Children of Henry VII. at Hampton Court"; Mr. P. Eden, "Henry VII."; and by Mr. Payn, whose subject is the famous quarrel in the Temple Gardens which preceded the Wars of the Roses and the coming of the Tudors. A notable addition to the sculptured monuments of London was the erection in St. James's Park, near the Duke of York's Steps, of the memorial by Mr. W. R. Colton, A.R.A., to those of all,

ranks of the Royal Regiment of Artillery who fell during the war in South Africa. An additional room, the gift of Mr. Yates Thompson, was built at the Dulwich Gallery, where more space was needed properly to display the fine collection of pictures. In October an interesting relic of a famous painter was swept away by the demolition of the house in Russell Square in which Sir Thomas Lawrence passed his later years. The entire system of teaching at the Royal Academy Schools was reorganised. At Kensington also reform was in the air, and the President of the Board of Education appointed a Committee of artists, teachers, and designers "to consider and report upon the functions and constitution of the Royal College of Art, and its relations to the Schools of Art in London and throughout the country."

Although modern artists, with few exceptions, were complaining bitterly of want of patronage, money was plentiful enough in the auction-rooms, and the sales of 1910 are likely to hold the record for magnitude for many years to come. It was stated at the end of the season, by one of the best informed of the recorders of art auction sales, that the turnover at Christie's reached the prodigious sum of £1,300,000. Of this the famous collection of the late Alexander Young, composed chiefly of French and Dutch pictures, accounted for £154,000; and Baron Schröder's porcelain, jewels, and objects of art, £138,000. It was a triumphant season for Corot, fifteen of whose landscapes were sold for prices above £1000. One of them, a particularly fine example of the French master, "The Bird-

Nesters," reached the top price of the season, 13,000 guineas. There was no great Turner sold in London to challenge this sum, but it may be mentioned that early in the summer, at the sale of the Yerkes collection in New York, Turner's "Rockets and Blue Lights" was sold for £25,800. Among British landscape painters Constable holds the London record for the year with his "Stoke-by-Nayland," sold for 8800 guineas. The same price was paid for a Hoppner, "The Hon. Mrs. Parkyns"; and a second Hoppner, "The Hurdy-gurdy Player," fetched 7550 guineas. A Gainsborough was sold for 6200 guineas and a Reynolds for 5500 guineas. The largest sums given for works by living artists were 4900 guineas for a small picture by Matthew Maris, "L'Enfant Couchée," and 4600 guineas for "The Shipwrecked Fisherman" by Israëls, whose "Pancakes" and "The Fisherman's Wife" went for 2700 guineas and 2500 guineas respectively. The famous landscape by Millais, "Chill October," realised 4800 guineas at the Armstrong sale. "The Duke's Ante-chamber," by Orchardson, went for 1600 guineas, and a finished sketch for the same artist's "Queen of Swords" for 1160 guineas. The well-known biberon in the Schröder collection was sold for £10,000 (it fetched 15,500 guineas a few years ago at Christie's); a set of Sèvres vases for 9000 guineas; and two snuff-boxes—one Louis Quinze and one Louis Seize—for 4000 guineas each. However, neither of the snuff-boxes approached the record, which is still held by the box sold for £6400 six years ago in the Hawkins sale.

MUSIC

The most remarkable feature of the musical year was the extraordinary activity displayed in London in the domain of opera. At Covent Garden alone no fewer than three seasons were carried out. Of two of these the organiser and manager was Mr. Thomas Beecham, who, moreover, extended his enterprise by entering the field of light opera with a summer campaign at His Majesty's Theatre. His first season at Covent Garden was held from Feb. 19th to March 19th, and opened with the first performance in England of Richard Strauss's "Elektra." The production excited considerable interest, and was attended by their Majesties the late King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Mr. Beecham himself conducted an orchestra of 115, and the leading parts were sustained with notable skill by Edyth Walker (Elektra), Frances Rose (Chrysothemis), and Frau Mildenburg (Clytemnestra). The work was given nine times, two of the performances being conducted by Dr. Strauss. Another novelty brought to a hearing was Delius's "The Village Romeo and Juliet," the other operas staged being Sullivan's "Ivanhoe" (revived very elaborately after nineteen years), "Frisan and Isolde," Ethel Smyth's "The Wreckers," "Carmen," "Hänsel and Gretel," and "L'Enfant Prodigue," an early work of Debussy. Several native artists appeared during the season, including Perceval Allen, Edith Evans, Ruth Vincent, John Coates, Walter Hyde, Frederic Austin, and Harry Dearth.

Several interesting features marked Mr. Beecham's subsequent venture at His Majesty's Theatre, which lasted from May 12th to July 30th. The most popular work, judging by the

number of representations it received, was Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann." A French opera, "Muguette," by the late Edmund Milla, was produced, but, despite its graceful music, failed to create any particular impression. Massenet's "Werther" was given once, and there was a revival of Stanford's "Shamus O'Brien." A noteworthy feature was a Mozart festival, admirable performances being given of "Il Seraglio," "Le Nozze di Figaro," and "Così fan Tutte." These works were rendered in English, as were all the other operas mounted during the season. Johann Strauss's merry comic opera, "Die Fledermaus" ("The Bat"), was virtually a novelty, as it had never previously been performed in this country according to the composer's intentions; and July 9th witnessed the production of Richard Strauss's "Feuersnot," this so-called "comic" opera, the music of which is most elaborately wrought, dating from 1901. The remaining novelty was a clever one-act work by George H. Clutsam, the Australian composer, entitled "A Summer Night." Several of the artists who had appeared under Mr. Beecham's banner at Covent Garden were again heard at His Majesty's, together with Zélie de Lussan, Maggie Teyte, Caroline Hatchard, Joseph O'Mara, Lewys James, Robert Radford, and others.

In the course of the "grand" season at Covent Garden, which opened on April 23rd and concluded on July 30th, only one actual novelty was produced. This was "La Habanera," the work of a young French composer, Raoul Laparra, and it was introduced on July 18th. An exceedingly gruesome story militated against the success of the opera, although its

music was acknowledged to be interesting and appropriate. Hélène Demellier, a singer new to London, made a favourable impression in the chief rôle. Melba (who returned after an absence of two years), Tetrizzini (for whom primarily Delibes's "Lakmé" was added to the repertoire), and Destinn were the season's foremost stars; and the principal newcomers were Zerola and Riccardo Martin, a young American singer, among the tenors, and George Baklanoff, a Russian baritone. Two cycles were given of Wagner's "Ring," under the direction of Hans Richter, who, however, owing to a breakdown in his health, was unfortunately unable to complete his duties as conductor. The operas performed, and the number of representations of each, were as follows: "Aida" (5), "Barbiere di Siviglia" (6), "La Bohème" (6), "Faust" (5), "Götterdämmerung" (2), "La Habanera" (2), "Lakmé" (5), "Louise" (4), "Madama Butterfly" (5), "Manon Lescaut" (2), "Otello" (1), "Pelléas et Mélisande" (3), "Rheingold" (2), "Rigoletto" (5), "Siegfried" (2), "La Sonnambula" (2), "Samson et Dalila" (6), "Tess" (3), "La Tosca" (3), "La Traviata" (7), "Tristan und Isolde" (2), "Gli Ugonotti" (3), "Die Walküre" (2).

On Oct. 3rd Mr. Thomas Beecham, resuming sway at Covent Garden, opened a three months' season of "grand" opera. In the first week was produced D'Albert's "Tiefeland," a work which has enjoyed immense popularity all over Germany. Other novelties, as well as several of the "standard" operas, classic and modern, were presented during the season, many of the performances being in English. Mr. Beecham's company was a very strong one.

Interesting events during the year in the operatic world were also a revival, remarkable for its artistic perfection and the beauty of its *mise en scène*, of Gluck's "Orpheus," by Miss Marie Brema—who appeared herself in the title-part—at the Savoy Theatre; and the first production in this country, outside of London, of Wagner's "Ring," of which two complete cycles were given at the King's Theatre, Edinburgh, beginning on Feb. 28th, by Ernst Denhof, in conjunction with the Carl Rosa Opera Company. On Feb. 19th students of the Royal College of Music revived Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris," at His Majesty's Theatre, Viola Tree undertaking the title-rôle.

Some Notable Concerts.—Considerable activity was displayed in the concert world, although the death of King Edward naturally brought a lull at the very time when musical entertainments would have been most numerous. Of the older organisations, the Royal Choral Society maintained its reputation for conservatism, among other works performed under Sir Frederick Bridge's direction at the Albert Hall being "Messiah," "Acis and Galatea," Berlioz's "Faust," Brahms's "Trümmerlied," and Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius."

At the London Choral Society's Concert in Queen's Hall on Feb. 15th Granville Bantock's fine setting of "Omar Khayyâm" was given in its entirety, under Arthur Fagge. Later in the season this energetic society also performed Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion. The Bach Choir's rendering, on March 15th, of the great Mass in B minor also deserves mention, as does the singing on another occasion of the Edward Mason Choir. Modern works of in-

terest were brought forward at the concerts given by the newly formed Queen's Hall Choral Society, the novelties conducted by Franco Leoni including Hubert Bath's "Look at the Clock" and Moellendorf's "The Night Mail."

The present high standard of orchestral playing in London was upheld by all the leading organisations. The venerable Philharmonic Society, which on May 19th brought its 98th season to a close, numbered among its conductors Nikisch, Landon Ronald, and Mancinelli. Chopin's centenary was duly observed by this organisation, which performed, among quasi-novelties, Parry's Symphony in E minor (a revised version), Holbrooke's "Queen Mab," and Ronald's "Lament of Shah Jehan," besides giving Rachmaninoff's E minor Symphony for the first time in England.

A memorable feature of the series of Symphony Concerts given by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, under Henry Wood's command, was the appearance on April 9th of Richard Strauss, who secured one of the finest performances of Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony probably ever heard in London. César Franck's highly individual Symphony in D minor was given with so much success at one of the concerts that it had to be repeated later in the season. Among the soloists who appeared at different times were Elena Gerhardt, Moriz Rosenthal, Pugno, Sauer, and Zimbalist. On May 19th a Memorial Concert for the late King was given by the Queen's Hall Orchestra in the presence of a vast audience, Henry Wood conducting.

Some admirable performances were listened to at the London Symphony Orchestra's series of Symphony Concerts, the conductors comprising Richter, Nikisch, Wassili Safonoff, and Sergius Koussewitzky. At the concert on Feb. 14th Dr. Coward's famous Sheffield Musical Union took part in an impressive rendering of Beethoven's Mass in D, under Richter. The season's novelties embraced Ahn Carse's clever Symphony in G minor, originally produced at the Newcastle Festival, and a new work by the Russian composer, Scriabine.

Excellent progress continued to be made by the New Symphony Orchestra, under their brilliant young conductor, Landon Ronald. Attention was paid to British works, Nicholas Gatty, who contributed skilful Variations on "Old King Cole," Coleridge-Taylor, and Norman O'Neill being among the composers represented. On June 8th Busoni's Piano-forte Concerto, a work of fresh design and very large scope, proved a notable attraction. It was conducted by the composer, the soloist being Mark Hambourg.

In the domain of chamber music interesting concerts were given, among other organisations, by the London Trio, the New String Quartet, the Grimson Quartet, the Solly String Quartet, the Walcott Quartet, the Russian Trio, and the Classical Concert Society, who devoted three programmes to Schumann's works, in commemoration of the centenary of the composer's birth.

At Æolian Hall Messrs. Chappell gave a series of matinées with the object of introducing little-known British artists of talent. In the list of singers who gave concerts or recitals in London during the season were Melba, Donalds, Clara Butt, Gerhardt, Ida Reman, Mrs. George Swinton, Maggie Teyte, Edith Kirkwood, Susan Strong, Jean Waterston.

Edith Miller, Janet Spencer (an American contralto), John Coates, Theodore Byard, Campbell McInnes, and Plunket Greene. Pianoforte recitals were given, among others, by Godowsky (who commemorated the 100th anniversary of Chopin's birth on Feb. 22nd), Rosenthal, Pachmann, A. Cortot, Backhaus, Buhlig, E. Schelling, Benno Moiseiwitsch, Katharine Goodson, Polyxena Fletcher, Percy Grainger, John Powell, Johanne Stockmar, Herbert Fryer, Frank Merrick, Vernon Warner, Maria Seguel, and Fanny Davies (whose Schumann centenary concert on June 8th was an interesting event). A notable visitor was Saint-Saëns, the distinguished French musician devoting three concerts at Bechstein Hall to the performance of Mozart's pianoforte concertos; while Pugno and Ysaye were associated in a series of recitals in Queen's Hall, at which they played Beethoven's piano and violin sonatas in a faultless manner. Among violinists heard during the season were May Harrison (the clever young English artist being warmly welcomed back after her studies on the continent), Elman, Kathleen Parlow, Zimbalist, Szigeti, Eddy Brown, and Robert Pollak; while among cellists Joseph Hollman (who gave a concert at Queen's Hall on June 7th to mark the 25th anniversary of his first appearance in this country), Pablo Casals, Boris Hambourg, Jean Gerardy, Felix Salmond, and Livio Boni especially distinguished themselves.

Mention should also be made of Henry Bird's Jubilee Concert in Queen's Hall on April 26th, at which the veteran accompanist received the support of a large number of popular artists.

The sixteenth season of Promenade Concerts, under the management of Mr. Robert Newman, opened at Queen's Hall on Aug. 13th, and continued until Oct. 22nd. As in previous years the Queen's Hall Orchestra was conducted by Henry J. Wood, who introduced several novelties during the season. Among them were works by Vaughan Williams (a "Fantasia on English Folk-Songs"), Walford Davies (Festival Overture), Arnold Bax, W. J. Hurlstone, Ernest Austin, and Percy Pitt.

Provincial Festivals.—The first festival of the

year was that at Brighton, held in the first week of February, under the direction of Joseph Sainton, who had under him the Municipal Orchestra. The novelties produced were Coleridge-Taylor's cantata "Endymion's Dream," and Arthur Herve's "Life's Moods," a clever piece of programme music. Sinding, the Norwegian composer, conducted a performance of his D minor Symphony. In July, for the first time since 1835, York held a festival, its revival being due to the efforts of T. Tertius Noble. A suite of dramatic dances by Granville Bantock was one of the new works performed, and altogether the meeting proved a great success. Three important festivals marked the early autumn. That of the Three Choirs took place at Gloucester, and introduced a new short oratorio, "Gethsemane," by Bantock, laid out for baritone solo and chorus; and, among other novelties, an organ concerto by Basil Harwood, an orchestral work by Vaughan Williams, and a suite by Herbert Brewer. The Cardiff Festival had as its conductor-in-chief Frederic Cowen, whose setting of Buchanan's "The Veil" was one of the most interesting of the works brought to a first hearing. Another was Mackenzie's "The Sun-God's Return." A symphonic poem by Hamilton Harty, "With the Wild Geese," and a new choral work by David Thomas, were also produced; while a quasi-novelty was Strauss's "Wanderer's Storm Song," "Messiah," "Elijah," "Hymn of Praise," and Dvorák's "Stabat Mater" were also in the scheme. The Leeds Triennial Festival opened on Oct. 12th with a performance of "Elijah," under Sir Charles Stanford. The novelties comprised Vaughan Williams's "Sea Symphony," for soli, chorus, and orchestra; a new symphony by Rachmaninoff, which the composer conducted; and Stanford's "Songs of the Fleet"; while among more or less familiar works were Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion, Brahms's German Requiem, Parry's "Pied Piper of Hamelin," Elgar's "Variations," Wallace's "Villon," Hubert Bath's "Wedding of Shon Maclean," and some Wagner selections, including the first act of "Die Walküre."

THE DRAMA.

The theatrical season of 1910 was not remarkable for long "runs," and for a considerable period the death of King Edward exercised a very depressing effect on the business at London places of entertainment. A noteworthy feature in the earlier months of the year was Mr. Charles Frohman's plucky experiment of a repertory season at the Duke of York's Theatre, in the course of which, as will be seen from the subjoined list, plays by Bernard Shaw, John Galsworthy, and others were produced. Some remarkably interesting performances were given by Sir Herbert Tree during his annual Shakespearian Festival at His Majesty's Theatre. Lewis Waller, H. B. Irving, and Arthur Boucher were among the prominent players whose services were enlisted, while in "The Merchant of Venice," and other revivals, Sir H. Tree himself appeared, receiving notable support, among others, from Evelyn D'Alroy, a young actress who achieved during the season a great reputation. There was a season of Irish plays at the Court Theatre during the summer, and at Drury Lane a record was established by the success

of "The Whip," which, produced originally in Sept. 1909, and withdrawn to make room for the pantomime at Christmas, was revived at Easter, and held the boards until the pantomime season again came round.

Of the distinguished foreign players who visited London during the year, three, it is interesting to notice, appeared at variety theatres. A tempting offer induced both Rejane and Jane Hading to exercise their art on the stage of the Hippodrome; while a striking event of the autumn season was the appearance of Sarah Bernhardt at the Coliseum, the famous French actress bringing over a small company from Paris to fulfil an engagement at a salary, it was stated, of £1,000 a week. The Sicilian players, who in a previous season took London theatre-goers by storm in rather crude melodrama by their simulation of frenzied passion, reappeared in February for a few weeks at the Lyric Theatre. Farther afield, at the Coronet, there was a successful revival of Robertson's comedies. In the variety world the most memorable engagement of the year was that of Anna Pavlova, an extraordinarily gifted Russian dancer, who,

together with Michael Mordkin, created a veritable sensation at the Palace Theatre throughout a protracted engagement.

Dramas and Comedies.

The following is a list of the plays produced or revived at the leading theatres:—

Adelphi.

June 4. "The Speckled Band" (A. Conan Doyle). Christine Silver, Agnes Thomas, Lyn Harding, H. A. Saintsbury, Claude King.

Comedy,

Feb. 26. "The Climax" (Edward Locke). Marie Doro, Guy Standing, Russ Whytal, Effingham Pinto.

March 29. "Alias Jimmy Valentine" (Paul Armstrong). Alexandra Carlisle, Gerald du Maurier, Guy Standing, C. M. Hallard, Harry Nicholls.

Sept. 14. "A Woman's Way" (Thompson Buchanan). Alexandra Carlisle, Kate Sergeantson, Marguerite Leslie, Charles Quartermaine, Edmund Maurice, Eric Maturin, Charles Bryant, Athol Stewart.

Court.

Feb. 19. "Merchant of Venice." Amy Brandon Thomas, Arthur Phillips, Cyril Keightley, James Berry.

Criterion.

Jan. 17. "When Knights were Bold" (Charles Marlowe). Audrey Ford, Mabel Younge, James Welch, Guy Lane, Henry J. Ford, A. Clifton Alderson.

June 1. "The Case of Rebellious Susan" (Henry Arthur Jones). Mary Moore, Ellis Jeffreys, Marie Illington, Charles Wyndham, Alfred Bishop, Sam Sothorn, Charles Quartermaine.

Oct. 27. "The Liars" (Henry Arthur Jones). Mary Moore, Ellis Jeffreys, Lettice Fairfax, Charles Wyndham, Alfred Bishop, Norinan Trevor, Sam Sothorn, Thalberg Corbett.

Duke of York's.

Feb. 21. "Justice" (John Galsworthy). Edyth Olive, Sydney Valentine, Charles Maude, Edmund Gwenn, Dennis Eadie, Dion Boucicault.

Feb. 23. "Misalliance" (Bernard Shaw). Lena Ashwell, Miriam Lewes, Frederick Lloyd, Donald Calthrop, C. M. Lowne, Charles Bryant.

March 1. "Old Friends" (J. M. Barrie). Lena Ashwell, S. Valentine.

"The Sentimentalist" (George Meredith). Fay Davis, Mary Jerrold, May Whitty, Eva Killick, Dennis Eadie, Charles Maude, Hubert Harben.

"The Twelve-Pound Look" (J. M. Barrie). L. Ashwell, E. Gwenn.

March 9. "The Madras House" (Granville Barker). Fay Davis, May Whitty, Florence Haydon, E. W. Garden, C. Bryant, D. Eadie, S. Valentine, A. Whitty, Charles Maude.

April 5. "Trelawney of the Wells" (A. W. Pinero). Irene Vanbrugh, Fay Davis, Hilda Trevelyan, S. Valentine, E. Gwenn, Gerald Lawrence, D. Eadie, Charles Maude.

May 3. "Helena's Path" (Anthony Hope and Cosmo Lennox). Irene Vanbrugh, Mary Barton, C. Bryant, Charles Maude, A. Whitty, F. Lloyd.

May 17. "Chains" (Elizabeth Baker). Hilda Trevelyan, Sybil Thorndike, Dennis Eadie, F. Lloyd, A. Whitty, E. Gwenn.

Sept. 6. "A Bolt from the Blue" (adapted by Cosmo Hamilton from Bernard and Athol's "Costaud des Epinettes"). Irene Vanbrugh, Francis Dillon, Arthur Wontner, Dennis Eadie, Leslie Faber, Edmund Gwenn.

Oct. 15. "Grace" (W. Somerset Maugham). Irene Vanbrugh, Lady Tree, Lillah McCarthy, Dennis Eadie, Leslie Faber, Arthur Wontner, Edmund Gwenn.

Garrick.

Jan. 20. "Dame Nature" (adapted by Frederick Fenn from Bataille's "La Femme Nue"). Ethel Irving, Nancy Price, Ernest Leicester, Frank Cooper, Norinan Forbes, J. D. Beveridge.

May 13. "The Dawn of a To-morrow" (F. Hodgson Burnett). Gertrude Elliott, Ada Dwyer, Herbert Waring, Henry Ainley, J. Lee Finney.

June 23. "Billy's Bargain" (Robert Lascelles). Miss Fortescue, Olga Morra, Weedon Grossmith, Wilfred Forster, John Clulow, Frank Denton.

Aug. 27. "The Eternal Question" (Hall Caine). Tittell-Brune, Marie Housley, Guy Standing, Vernon Steel, Halliwell Hobbes, Oscar Adye.

Sept. 28. "The Bishop's Son" (Hall Caine). Alma Murray, Elaine Inescourt, Bransby Williams, J. D. Beveridge, Ernest Leicester, Shiel Barry.

Globe.

Feb. 24. "The Tenth Man" (Somerset Maugham). Kate Sergeantson, Frances Dillon, Arthur Bouchier, Edmund Maurice, Godfrey Tearle, A. Holmes Gore, Michael Sherbrooke.

May 5. "Parasites" (adapted by Paul Potter from "La Rabouilleuse"). Constance Collier, Marie Linden, Arthur Bouchier, A. E. George, Norman Trevor.

June 6. "Glass Houses" (adapted by Kenneth Barnes from Hervieu's "Connais-toi"). Violet Vanbrugh, Muriel Beaumont, Arthur Bouchier, Herbert Sleath, Norman Trevor.

Haymarket.

June 28. "Priscilla Runs Away" (Elizabeth Armin). Neilson-Terry, Sydney Fairbrother, Charles Maude, C. V. France, Donald Calthrop, Louis Goodrich, Lyall Swete.

His Majesty's.

Feb. 1. "The O'Flynn" (Justin Huntly McCarthy). Evelyn D'Alooy, Auriol Lee, H. B. Tree, Henry Ainley, Edward Sass, W. Haviland, W. Mackintosh.

Sept. 1. "King Henry VIII." Violet Vanbrugh, Laura Cowie, H. B. Tree, Henry Ainley, Edward Sass, A. E. George, Arthur Bouchier.

Kingsway.

Oct. 15. "Company for George" (Warren Bell). Eva Moore, Hilda Antony, Kenneth Douglas, Fewlass Jewelllyn, Herbert Bunston, Halliwell Hobbes.

Little Theatre.

Oct. 11. "Lysistrata" (an adaptation from the Greek of Aristophanes). Gertrude Kingston,

Margaret Watson, Dorothy Minto, Maud Cressall, Charles Danvers, Thomas Sidney, Guy Rathbone.

Lyceum.

- March 5. "The Fighting Chance" (E. Ferris and B. P. Matthews). Ruth Maitland, Phyllis Relf, Frederick Ross, R. Minster, Eric Mayne.
 May 28. "Richard III." N. de Silva, Mary Rorke, Martin Harvey, Eric Mayne, C. Glenney.
 June 24. "The Breed of the Treshams" (John Rutherford). N. de Silva, Martin Harvey, E. Mayne, C. Glenney.
 July 20. "A White Man" (E. Milton Royle). Georgina Wynter, Violet Vorley, Herbert Sleath, Eric Mayne.
 Sept. 14. "The Sins of London" (Walter Melville). Auriol Lee, Amy Brandon Thomas, Frederick Ross, Harry Cane, J. C. Aubrey, Eric Mayne.

Lyrio.

- Jan. 31. "The Strong People" (C. M. S. McLellan). Dorothy Dix, Marjorie Day, Lewis Waller, Lyn Harding, Guy Standing, A. E. George.
 April 4. "The Rivals." Kate Cutler, Dorothy Dix, Lottie Venne, Lewis Waller, Robert Loraine, Leonard Boyne, C. W. Somerset.
 May 31. "Don César de Bazan" (adapted by Gerald du Maurier). Madge Titheradge, Lewis Waller, Leon Quartermaine, W. Haviland, Alec Thompson.
 June 30. "Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner" (R. N. Stephens and Lyall Swete). M. Titheradge, Lottie Venne, Lewis Waller, Frank Woolfe, Cronin Wilson.

New.

- March 12. "The Scarlet Pimpernel" (Baroness Orczy). Miriam Lewes, Fred Perry, Horace Hodges, Malcolm Cherry, Alfred Kendrick.
 Aug. 31. "The Crisis" (adapted by Rudolf Besier from Pierre Berton's "La Rencontre"). Evelyn Millard, Sarah Brooke, Athol Stewart, Lennox Pawle, Norman McKinnel.
 Sept. 28. "Young Fernald" (E. G. Sutherland and B. M. Dix). Evelyn Millard, Mary Jerrold, Norman McKinnel, Robert Horton, Douglas Imbert, Nigel Playfair.
 Oct. 20. "Count Hannibal" (adapted from Stanley Weyman's novel by Norreys Connell and Oscar Asche). Lily Brayton, Elfrida Clement, Oscar Asche, Ben Webster, Herbert Greenwood, Ewan Brook, Caleb Porter.

Playhouse.

- Feb. 15. "Tantalising Tommy" (Paul Gavault and Michael Morton). Marie Löhr, Maidie Hlope, Cyril Maude, Kenneth Douglas, John Beauchamp.
 March 15. "The Toymaker of Nuremberg" (Austin Strong). Margery Mauce, Elsie Chester, Cyril Maude, J. D. Beveridge, Fred Lewis, A. Holmes Gore.

Prince of Wales's.

- Oct. 1. "Inconstant George" (adapted from De Flers and Caillavet by Gladys Unger). Doris Lytton, Milda Moore, Charles Hawtrey, C. Aubrey Smith, Ernest Thesiger, Hubert Druce.

Queen's.

- Jan. 29. "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" (J. Comyns Carr). Dorothea Baird, Tittell-Brune, H. B. Irving, Charles Sugden, Eille Norwood, Marsh Allen, Frank Tyars.
 April 30. "Louis XI." Dorothea Baird, Rosina Filippi, H. B. Irving, Eille Norwood, F. Tyars, Henry Vibart.
 May 28. "Judge Not—" (G. Henriot) and "Robert Macaire." Edyth Olive, H. B. Irving, H. Vibart, Eille Norwood, F. Tyars, Tom Reynolds.
 Sept. 20. "The Man from the Sea" (William J. Locke). Nina Boucicault, Beryl Faber, Robert Loraine, Arthur Lewis, Dawson Milward, A. Vane-Tempest.
 Oct. 21. "Mrs. Skeffington" (Cosmo Hamilton). Beryl Faber, Ellen O'Malley, Dawson Milward, A. Holmes-Gore, Frederic Worlock, H. Robert Averell.

Royalty.

- March 7. "The Way the Money Goes" (Lady Bell). Helen Haye, Eily Malyon, H. Nye Chart, D. J. Williams, Reginald Dane, Frank Cochrane.

St. James's.

- Sept. 27. "D'Arcy of the Guards" (Louis Evan Shipman). Evelyn D'Alroy, Margery Maude, George Alexander, Godfrey Tearle, Stephen T. Ewart, J. H. Barnes.

Strand.

- Feb. 10. "Richelieu." Marie Polini, Sophie Harriss, Robert Hilton, Gilbert Yorke, J. H. Barnes.
 Sept. 10. "The Man from Mexico" (H. A. du Souchet). Ola Humphrey, Jean Harkness, Stanley Cooke, King Fordham, George Giddens.

Terry's.

- Aug. 22. "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary" (Anne Warner). May Robson, Nina Saville, Jack Storey, Arthur Deering, Paul Decker.

Wyndham's.

- April 14. "The Naked Truth" (George Paston and W. B. Maxwell). Frances Wetherall, Maude Cressall, Charles Hawtrey, Arthur Playfair, Eric Lewis.
 Sept. 3. "Nobody's Daughter" (Geo. Paston). Lilian Braithwaite, Rosalie Toller, Mary Rorke, Henrietta Watson, Gerald du Maurier, Sydney Valentine, Marsh Allen, Leon Quartermaine.

Musical Pieces.

The most conspicuous successes of the year in the way of musical plays were pieces which saw the light in the previous year. At the Gaicety, for instance, "Our Miss Gibbs," produced as far back as January 1909, continued its triumphant career, interrupted only by the late King's death; while equally fortunate has been "The Arcadians" at the Shaftesbury, this excellent musical comedy attaining its 500th performance on Sept. 20th. Another "stayer" has been "The Dollar Princess," the successful career of which commenced at Daly's in Sept. 1909. Some later ventures were attended by no such good fortune. "Captain Kidd," the first production of the year, obtained only 37 performances at Wyndham's; and the Gilbert-German opera, "Fallen Fairies," was withdrawn from the Savoy stage after 51 repre-

sentations. Neither did its successor, "Two Merry Monarchs," attract the public to any extent. At the Apollo "The Islander" was given 114 times, after which the Follies resumed their hilarious and popular entertainment at that house. A Viennese musical play, "The Girl in the Train," was produced with considerable success by George Edwardes at the Vaudeville; while another, "The Chocolate Soldier," introduced at the Lyric, charmed by reason of Oscar Straus's extremely dainty music. The chief musical productions of the year are recorded below:—

Adelphi.

Nov. 4. "The Quaker Girl" (Tanner and Monckton). Gertie Millar, Elsie Spain, Gracie Leigh, C. Hayden Coffin, James Blakeley, Joseph Coyne.

Apollo.

April 23. "The Islander" (Major Marshall and P. Michael Faraday). Elsie Spain, Mabel Burneje, Sam Walsh, Fred Allandale, Laurence Caird, Neil Kenyon.

Lyric.

Sept. 10. "The Chocolate Soldier" (adapted by Stanislaus Stange; composed by Oscar Straus). Constance Drever, Elsie Spain, C. H. Workman, Roland Cunningham, Tom A. Shale.

Prince of Wales's.

Feb. 19. "The Balkan Princess" (F. Lonsdale, F. Curzon, Paul Rubens). Isabel Jay,

Mabel Green, Bertram Wallis, Lauri de Freece, James Blakeley.

Savoy.

March 10. "Two Merry Monarchs" (A. Anderson, G. Levy, Orlando Morgan). Daisy le Hay, Alma Barber, C. H. Workman, Robert Whyte, jun., Roland Cunningham, Lennox Pawle.

Vaudeville.

June 4. "The Girl in the Train" (Victor Leon, Adrian Ross, Leo Fall). Phyllis Dare, Clara Evelyn, Huntley Wright, Robert Evett, Rutland Barrington, Fred Emney.

Wyndham's.

Jan. 12. "Captain Kidd" (Seymour Hicks, Adrian Ross, Leslie Stuart). Elaline Terriss, Ivy St. Helier, Seymour Hicks, E. Beerbohm, J. Clulow, Hugh Wright, Fred Lewis.

The Censorship of Plays.

The Lord Chamberlain created in 1910 an Advisory Board "to deal with the Censorship of Plays" (see p. 25). The Board was constituted as follows: **President**, Earl Spencer, Lord Chamberlain (*ex officio*); **Members**: The Right Hon. Sir Edward Carson, K.C., M.P., Sir Squire Bancroft, Sir John Hare, Professor Walter Raleigh, S. O. Buckmaster, K.C., Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., Comptroller Lord Chamberlain's Department (*ex officio*).

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Labels, charts, plans without literary additions, perforated cards and contrivances in cardboard, cannot be copyrighted as books, but may be protected under Engravings, Patents, Designs, or Trade Marks Acts.

Playright endures from the date of the first representation for the life of the author and seven years after his death, or for a period of forty-two years, whichever period shall be the longer. To obtain copyright in a drama it must be first printed, and to obtain playright it must

be first performed, within the United Kingdom. An English dramatist, producing his play for the first time in the United States, must first protect his work in this country by giving a single copyright performance. Failing this, he may still invoke the common law against the unauthorised use of his unpublished work.

As to music, the period of protection is the same as for books and plays. A sheet of music in which the performing right is reserved must bear a notice to that effect. Under the Musical Copyright Act, 1906, the hawking of pirated music is made summarily punishable by fine or imprisonment.

The right in lectures under the Act (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 65) endures for twenty-eight years from the date of first delivery, provided the lecturer has given notice to two justices of the peace. This practice is now never followed, and the lecturer's remedy for unauthorised publication is at common law. Lectures published in book form rank as "books" (which see). The reporter of a public lecture delivered extempore has copyright in his printed report as against the lecturer's right to print it.

Artistic copyright includes paintings, drawings, photographs, prints, engravings, and sculpture. The right in the first three endures from the date of completion for the life of the author and seven years after his death. To become invested with copyright the maker of a painting, drawing, or photograph must be domiciled within the British Dominions, but the work may be executed anywhere. In order to sue he must register the work at Stationers' Hall, which registration must in these cases precede the infringement alleged. Copyright will cease unless it be expressly reserved or assigned in writing on transfer or sale of the work itself. In the case of a photograph, the "work" is the negative thereof. The author of a photograph is the "artist" taking it; his life furnishes the term of copyright, and by the assignment for valuable consideration implied in his salary, the firm employing him becomes the proprietor. On the same principle the purchaser of a photograph, *i.e.* the person commissioning it, becomes the owner of copyright in it, and in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, any one who pays for the taking of a photograph may reproduce it at will. The negative, however, is the property of the photographer. If, on the other hand, he reproduces the photograph without the consent of the sitter he may be sued for breach of contract. Of photographs taken otherwise than for valuable consideration, that is, free to the sitter, the author or proprietor is the owner of the copyright, and may reproduce it at will. Copyright in prints and engravings endures for twenty-eight years, and action for infringement must be taken within six months of the alleged offence. The work must be designed and executed in Great Britain (the nationality of the author is disregarded), and publication alone in this country is not sufficient. The name of the proprietor and the date of first publication must appear on each subject. The public exhibition of a piece of sculpture is held to be publication. The right endures for fourteen years from the date of first publication, with an extension for another fourteen years if the sculptor be still living at the termination of the first period. Registration is not necessary.

Commercial copyright affords protection to the design of any article of manufacture, by any means applied, whether by printing, painting, embroidering, weaving, sewing, modelling, casting, embossing, engraving, staining, etc., whereby the pattern, shape, configuration, or ornamentation of the article is affected. A design must be registered before it is "published," or protection will be forfeited. Protection endures for a period of five years, renewable for two further periods of five years each. Any of the 13 forms of application for the registration of commercial designs may be obtained at Somerset House or at the General Post Offices of the chief towns.

Foreign.—By the International Act of 1886 a literary work first produced in any part of the British Possessions obtains the benefit of the English copyright laws in the same manner as if it had been first produced in the United Kingdom, subject to the copyright laws, if any, of the particular colony. (This does not apply to artistic works, the protection of which does not extend beyond the United Kingdom.) It follows that a work so produced obtains copyright in those foreign countries which are members of the Berne Convention of '86 (Great Britain and the British Dominions, Germany, Prussia, Luxembourg, and the German Protectorates, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, France, Hayti, Italy, Liberia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Monaco, Japan), and such foreign countries enjoy the reciprocal right in the British Colonies. The following British Colonies have local copyright laws: India, Ceylon, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, Natal, Hong Kong, Tasmania, Newfoundland. A literary work first published in any of these countries need not be registered in England if the local laws provide for such registration, and copies need not be delivered to the British Museum or the four British libraries.

A Revised Convention was signed on Nov. 13th, 1908, by a Conference of the International Union held in Berlin. The President of the Board of Trade appointed a Committee in March 1909 to examine the various points in which the Convention is not in accordance with the law of the United Kingdom and to consider whether the law should be altered so as to give effect to it. This Committee delivered its report in December 1909, and on July 26th, 1910, a new Copyright Bill was read for the first time in the House of Commons. This Bill proposes to make material alterations of the law both as regards changes required by the Berlin Convention and irrespective of it.

United States of America.—A new Act came into force on July 1st, 1909, which made certain material alterations in the law. The right endures for twenty-eight years from first publication, with an extension for a term of twenty-eight years on re-registration of the right within one year prior to the termination of the first period, and compliance in other respects with the terms of the Act. The new Act provides that foreign authors may apply for an interim copyright any time within thirty days from first publication outside the United States, which will endure for thirty days after the application. The United States edition must then be manufactured in the United States and of American materials, and an affidavit to that effect must accompany the application for full copyright.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Royal Academy, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was founded in 1768 by George III., who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode, the site of which it occupies rent-free (1869). The principal objects of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated school or academy of design for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The Royal Academy is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and by-laws; and the Society itself consists of 40 Royal Academicians, and at least 30 Associates; there may also be not more than four engravers, of whom not more than two may be Academicians. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir E. J. Poynter, elected Nov. 4th, '96. There is a council of 10 members, who succeed by rotation, five retiring every year, the President, the Keeper, and the Treasurer being *ex-officio* members. The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was over £150,000, the whole of which was defrayed out of the funds of the Academy. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in May and continues until the first Monday in August. No works which have previously been exhibited are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject

any picture it may please. The Winter Exhibition of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a period of ten weeks.

Retired Royal Academician.

Shaw, R. N.

Royal Academicians.

1899 Abbey, E. A.	1876 Leslie, G. D.
1879 Alma-Tadema, Sir L.	1898 Lucas, J. S.
O. M.	1893 MacWhirter, J.
1909 Belcher, J.	1905 Murray, David.
1891 Brock, T.	1881 Oulless, W. W.
1913 Clausen, G.	1876 Poynter, Sir E. J., Bart.
1210 Cope, A. S.	(President).
1896 Crofts, E. (Keeper).	1895 Richmond, Sir W. B.
1877 Davis, H. W. B.	1881 Riviere, B.
1891 Dicksee, F.	1869 Sant, J.
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke.	1897 Sargent, J. S.
1910 Forbes, S. A.	1905 Shannon, J. I.
1902 Frampton, Sir G. J.	1896 Solomon, S. J.
1891 Gow, A. C.	1887 Stone, M.
1881 Graham, P.	1889 Thornycroft, H.
1910 Hacker, A.	1895 Waterhouse, J. W.
1910 Hemy, C. N.	1903 Waterlow, Sir E. A.
1890 Herkomer, Sir H. von.	1903 Webb, Sir A. C. B.
C.V.O.	1893 Woods, H.
1897 Jackson, T. G. (Treasurer).	1907 Wyllie, W. L.
1909 John, W. G.	1878 Yeames, W. F. (Librarian).
1898 Leader, B. W.	

Retired Associate.

Crowe, E.

Associates.

1903 Bacon, I. H. F.	1893 North, J. W.
1905 Blomfield, R. T.	1910 Orpen, W.
1894 Bramley, F.	1897 Parsons, A.
1904 Brangwyn, F.	1904 Pegraun, H.
1903 Brown, J. A. Arnesby.	1906 Poineroy, F. W.
1903 Colton, V. R.	1906 Shori, Frank.
1907 Cooper, F. C.	1908 Shors, Charles.
1900 Drury, A.	1898 Smythe, L. P.
1899 East, Sir Alfred.	1910 Stokes, A.
1900 Farquharson, J.	1876 Storey, G. A.
1910 George, E.	1706 Stott, Edward.
1907 Henry, G.	1906 Siraag, William.
1898 La Thangue, H. H.	1900 Tuke, H. S.
1909 MacKenna, B.	1910 Wood, F. D.

Secretary—Fred. A. Eaton.

NATIONAL ART GALLERIES.

Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. Director and Secretary, Sir Cecil H. Smith, LL.D. A museum of ornamental and decorative art, under the control of the Board of Education. Entrances in Cromwell Road and Exhibition Road. The Museum contains nine Departments, viz: Architecture and Sculpture; Metalwork; Woodwork; Textiles; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration, and Design; Paintings; a Library; and the Department of Circulation. Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. to all the Departments except the Library, for which a ticket is required, which may be obtained at the entrance; admission 6d., or by ticket, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays (students' days) from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; and till 6 p.m. from March to September inclusive.—**The India Museum,** containing collections from the countries forming the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; no

charge is ever made for admission to this Museum, which is open every day during the same hours as the Victoria and Albert Museum. On Sundays the India Museum and all the Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open free from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; till 6 p.m. in March, April, and September; and till 7 p.m. in May, June, July, and August. The collections now forming the Victoria and Albert Museum were formerly comprised in the South Kensington Museum, which included collections of scientific apparatus, etc. These latter collections now form the Science Museum. They are housed in the galleries to the west of Exhibition Road and in Imperial Institute Road, and are known officially as the Science Museum, South Kensington (p. 493).—**Bethnal Green Museum** is a museum of ornamental and decorative art, under the control of the Board of Education. Entrance in Cambridge Road. Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas

Day, for the same hours as the Victoria and Albert Museum. Admission free every day.

National Gallery. (For earlier history see ed. '83 and later editions.) The Gallery is open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on payment of a fee of 6d. on the students' days, Thursdays and Fridays. The Gallery is also open free on Sunday afternoons throughout the year. The daily attendance in 1908 averaged on free week-days 3040, and on Sundays 1491. Much information, compiled independently of the National Gallery authorities, may be found in Mr. E. T. Cook's "Guide to the National Gallery," while official details appear in an *Annual Report* issued by the Director. Director, Sir Charles Holroyd; Keeper and Secretary, Hawes Turner; Chief Clerk and Assist. Sec., George E. Ambrose.

National Gallery of British Art, Grosvenor Road, S.W., was presented to the nation by Sir Henry Tate, Bart., and opened July 21st, 1897. To this a Turner Wing has been added by the gift of the late Sir Joseph Duveen and his son, Mr. J. Duveen. The wing was opened in 1910. The Government has undertaken the maintenance through the Trustees of the National Gallery. It is closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The Keeper is Mr. D. S. MacColl.

National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place. Founded in 1856, "for the exhibition of portraits of eminent British historical cha-

acters." The collection now comprises over 1500 portraits. The gallery is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; on Thursday and Friday (students' days), when an entrance fee of 6d. is charged, from 10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m.; and on Sundays free, from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m., light permitting. Director, Keeper, and Secretary, C. J. Holmes.

Wallace Collection, Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. This collection of pictures, sculpture, arms and armour, furniture, and objects of art, was originally formed by the third and fourth Marquises of Hertford. By the fourth Marquis it was bequeathed to Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., by whom it was largely increased. Sir Richard left it to his wife, Lady Wallace, who died in 1897, and bequeathed it to the nation. Hertford House (the original of Gaunt House in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair") was purchased by the Treasury for £80,000, extensively altered, and opened to the public in June 1900. The Wallace Collection is open free on Mondays from 12 noon (from 10 a.m. on Bank Holidays), and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m., to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season; also on Tuesdays and Fridays, on payment of 6d., from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m. The Museum is also open on Sundays from 2 to 5 or 6. On Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day the Museum is closed. The Keeper of the Wallace Collection is Mr. Claude Phillips.

INSTITUTES OF ART AND MUSIC.

Art Union of London, 112, Strand. President, The Earl of Plymouth, C.B.; Hon. Sec., William Edwards; Seco., F. L. Marriott.

Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, for Local Examinations in Music, 15, Bedford Square, W.C. Patron, H.M. the King; Chairman, Sir W. E. Bigge; Seco., James Muir.

Chantrey Fund. This fund was established by the bequest of Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., under which £105,000 was invested in Consols, the available income being about £2,100. The first purchases out of the fund were made in 1877, and the collection, which now numbers over 132 works, has since '97 been permanently housed in the Tate Gallery.

Eisteddfod. The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the poetry, music and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people. Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it is certain that three such congresses were held in the reign of Edward III., one of them being under the patronage of Earl Mortimer. For history see ed. '88. A *Gorsedd* (this word means throne, but in an Eisteddfodic sense it signifies the four-and-twenty stones of the Druidic circle, whence a year and a day beforehand the Eisteddfod is proclaimed "in the face of the sun, the eye of light," and where bardic and musical degrees are conferred), is held at the opening of each Eisteddfod, and the place of the next festival is announced. The 1910 festival was held at Colwyn Bay in a pavilion

designed to accommodate 10,000 people. An exhibition of pictures was held in connection with the gathering, which was one of the most successful of recent years. The silver bardic crown was won by Mr. R. Williams Parry, of Talsarn, Carnarvonshire. The Eisteddfod is to be held in 1911 at Carmarthen, and in 1912 at Wrexham. Secretary to the National Eisteddfod Association, E. Vincent Evans. Office, 63, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Guildhall School of Music, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Established by the Corporation of London in '80, to provide high-class instruction in music and the drama at moderate cost. There are 110 scholarships, and 130 professors. Principal, Landon Ronald; Seco., H. Saxe Wyndham.

Miniature Painters. The years 1896 and '97 witnessed an important revival of the art of miniature-painting, and the foundation of two societies devoted to the Art. The **Royal Society of Miniature Painters** is composed wholly of artists, Sir James D. Linton, P.R.I., being its Hon. President, Mr. Alyn Williams, R.B.A., A.R.C.A., its Aoting President, Mr. Quinell, R.B.A., its Hon. Secretary, and Mr. S. Lassam Lovell its Secretary. An exhibition is held annually at the Gallery, 5a, Pall Mall East, S.W. The **Society of Miniaturists** has its offices at the Galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly, and holds its exhibitions concurrently with that body throughout the spring and summer. Its President is Mr. Alfred Praga, and its Secretary Mr. Edgar Blackmore. It differs from its sister society in possessing on its council certain experts, collectors, and art critics who have given special attention to

miniatures. It also occasionally unites with its exhibitions a show of old miniatures, and aims at training the modern worker by a study of the work of the old masters.

Musicians, Incorporated Society of, 19, Berners Street, W. General Secretary, Arthur T. Cummings.

Pastel Society, The. This Society was founded in 1898 to revive public interest in the art of pastel painting, and includes among its members most of the well-known English and foreign pastellists. The annual exhibition, which is limited to the works of members, is held at the Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly. Secretary, Edgar Blackmore.

Philharmonic Society. Patrons, their Majesties the King and Queen. Founded 1813. Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. Hon. Sec., Francesco Berger, 20, Muswell Hill, N.

Royal Academy of Music. Established in 1822, and incorporated by charter in 1830. Students of all branches of music are received, and find ample stimulus to exertion in the large number of scholarships and prizes which are offered for competition. Associates are entitled to the use of the initials **A.R.A.M.** Fellows (the number is limited to 100) are elected by the Directors after leaving the Academy. They are solely entitled to use the initials **F.R.A.M.** Honorary members are entitled to the initials **R.A.M.** with the prefix Hon. Musical composers, performers, and teachers, who have not studied at the Academy, can become Licentiates of the Institution by passing a qualifying examination held twice a year—viz., in September and in the Christmas vacation—successful candidates at which are entitled to the use of the initials **L.R.A.M.** Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus.D., LL.D.; Secretary, F. W. Renaut. The Academy is situated in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square.

Royal Cambrian Academy of Art, Plas Mawr, Conway. An exhibition is held annually, and there is an art reference library. The twenty-ninth Exhibition will open on Whit Monday and close on the last Saturday in September. Hon. Sec., W. J. Slater.

Royal College of Music. Founded 1883. The pupils are of both sexes, and consist of scholars, exhibitioners and students. The Open Free Scholarships are 57 in number; are gained by competition, and entitle the holder to a thorough and systematic free education at the College in theoretical and practical music. There are also eleven Close Free Scholarships, for the benefit of persons residing in certain specified localities, as well as various Exhibitions and Prizes. Students (or paying pupils) are admitted on payment of an entrance fee of £2 2s. and a tuition fee of £12 12s. per term, and must remain for three terms. A Junior Department has been opened for students under 16 years of age whose time is also occupied by the necessities of their general education. Fee, £6 6s. per term, with an entrance fee of £1 1s. Associates need not necessarily be pupils or ex-pupils of the College; they have to pass a qualifying examination, which entitles them to use the initials **A.R.C.M.** (fee £5 ss.). Patron, H.M. the King; President, H.R.H. the Prince Christian; Director, Sir C. H. H. Parry, Bart., C.V.O.; Hon. Secretary, Charles Morley; Registrar, Frank Pownall, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington.

Royal Drawing Society (Incorporated 1902). Hon. Sec., T. R. Ablett., F.R.G.S., 50, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

Royal Institute of Oil Painters, The, has its headquarters at 195, Piccadilly, W. The Exhibitions, which are held annually, commencing in October, are open to all artists, and the principle of selection is the same as at the Royal Academy (*q.v.*). President, Frank Walton, R.I.; Vice-President, T. B. Kennington; Secretary, W. T. Blackmore.

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. This Society was founded in 1831, and formerly held its exhibitions in Pall Mall, but in the spring of '83 moved to more commodious galleries at 195, Piccadilly. There is an annual exhibition of water-colour paintings, commencing the second week in March. The walls are open to artists whose works are approved, and members are elected according to the merit which their productions display. President, Sir Jas. D. Linton; Vice-President, Yeend King; Secretary, W. T. Blackmore. Office, 195, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Scottish Academy, instituted in 1826, incorporated in '38, consists of Academicians, Associates, honorary members and honorary retired members. A supplementary charter was granted in '91, by which the Academicians were empowered to add to the number of Associates, certain privileges being also granted the latter class. Each member is entitled to exhibit in the annual exhibition three works. President, Sir James Guthrie; Secretary, W. D. McKay; Treasurer, Hippolyte J. Blanc; Assist. Sec., James Hastings, The Mound, Edinburgh.

Royal Society of Arts, John St., Adelphi. Secretary, Sir Henry Trueman Wood, M.A.

Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, S.W. President, Sir Alfred East, A.R.A.; Hon. Sec., W. M. Palin; Acting Sec., Percy Edsall.

Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers, The, was founded in 1881 by Sir Francis Seymour Haden. Annual Exhibitions of the work of members only are held by the Society at the Gallery, 5A, Pall Mall East, in the early spring of each year. All forms of engraving on metal, whether by the burin, the etching needle, by mezzotint or aquatint, or by whatever other process, are eligible for exhibition. Secretary, W. P. D. Stebbing, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. Founded in 1804. The Summer Exhibition is opened to the public in April, and the Winter Exhibition in November. The number of members is forty, while the number of associates is not limited. President, Sir Ernest Waterlow, R.A.; Secretary and Curator, F. W. Hayward Butt. Attached to the Society is an "R.W.S. Art Club," established '84, for the purpose of holding a series of *Conversazioni* to which members are invited to send works of art for exhibition. President, H. M. Marshall, R.W.S. Gallery, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Society of British Composers, founded June 1905, to promote the publication and performance of high-class works by British composers, and to protect their interests. Subscription for members and associates, £1 1s. per annum. Hon. Secs., the Rev. H. C. de Lafontaines, and William Wallace, 19, Berners Street, W.

SPORT IN 1910.

Below we give a summary of the chief events and results in the various departments of athletics and sport, arranged alphabetically.

Athletics.

The Amateur Athletic Association Championships resulted as follows:—

100 Yards: F. L. Ramsdell, Pennsylvania University, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

220 Yards: F. L. Ramsdell, Pennsylvania University, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Quarter-mile: L. J. de B. Reed, South London Harriers, 51 sec.

Half-mile: J. M. Hill, Queen's Park Harriers, 2 min. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

One Mile: E. R. Voigt, Manchester A.C., 4 min. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Four Miles: A. G. Hill, Gainsford A.C., 20 min. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

Two Miles Walk: E. J. Webb, Herne Hill Harriers, 13 min. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

120 Yards Hurdles: G. R. L. Anderson, Oxford University, 16 sec.

Two Miles Steeplechase: J. C. English, Manchester A.C., 11 min. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

High Jump: B. H. Baker, Liverpool A.C., 5 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Long Jump: P. Kirwan, Irish A.C., 22 ft. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Pole Jump: K. de Szathmary, Hungary, 11 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Weight: D. Horgan, Irish A.C., 42 ft. 9 in.

Hammer: A. E. Flaxman, London A.C., 117 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Ten Miles Running Championship: Sergt. F. O'Neill, 2nd Connaught Rangers, 52 min. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Seven Miles Walking Championship: E. J. Webb, Herne Hill Harriers, 51 min. 37 sec.

In a Twelve-hours' Walking Race at Stamford Bridge, T. Payne, North Shields, won with 72 miles 33 yards; followed by F. E. Roberts, 70 miles 1716 yards; T. P. Fox, 70 miles 1138 yards.

The Oxford and Cambridge University Sports ended in a victory for Cambridge by 7 events to 3. The results were as follows:—

100 Yards: H. R. Ragg, Cambridge, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Quarter-mile: W. T. Wetenhall, Cambridge, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Half-mile: P. J. Baker, Cambridge, 1 min. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

One Mile: W. Gavin, Cambridge, 4 min. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

120 Yards Hurdles: M. V. MacDonald, Oxford, 16 sec.

Three Miles: A. E. Cator, Oxford, 14 min. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Long Jump: M. G. D. Murray, Cambridge, 21 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

High Jump: A. C. B. Bellerby, Cambridge, 5 ft. 8 in.

Hammer: G. E. Putnam, Oxford, 146 ft. 8 in.

Weight: M. J. Susskind, Cambridge, 37 ft.

The Cross-country Championships resulted as follows:—

Northern.—Won by the Hallamshire Harriers for the fourth time in succession, J. Murphy, Hallamshire Harriers, finishing first in 66 min. 3 sec. Hallamshire men filled the first four places.

Southern.—Won by the Highgate Harriers, A. E. Wood, Essex Beagles, finishing first in 58 min. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Midland.—Won by the Derby and County A.C., F. N. Hibbins, Thrapston Harriers, finishing first in 64 min. 27 sec.

National.—Won by the Hallamshire Harriers with 83 points, Highgate Harriers being second with 129, and Birchfield Harriers third with 135. The first man home was F. C. Neaves, Surrey A.C., in 58 min. 38 sec.; followed by J. Keyser, Paris; G. C. Wallach, Bolton; W. Scott, Broughton; and J. Murphy, Hallamshire.

Welsh.—Won by the Newport Harriers, J. F. Iles, Roath Harriers, finishing first in 57 min. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Scottish.—A tie between the Clydesdale Harriers and the West of Scotland Harriers, A. McPhee, Clydesdale Harriers, finishing first in 58 min. 20 sec.

Irish.—Won by the Clonliffe Harriers, C. Harris, City and Suburban Harriers, finishing first in 46 min. 51 sec.

International.—England won with 35 points, Ireland being second with 56, Scotland third with 102, and Wales fourth with 130. France also competed, but did not have six men finish. The first six men home were: A. E. Wood, England, 54 min. 2 sec.; Sergt. F. O'Neill, Ireland; H. D. Baldwin, England; C. Harris, Ireland; A. Aldous, England; W. Scott, England.

Billiards.

Billiard Association Amateur Championship.—In the final Mr. H. A. O. Lonsdale beat Major H. L. Fleming, the champion of 1909, by 118 points.

The Professional Tournament was played at Messrs. Burroughes & Watts' Saloon in Soho Square, the final positions being as follows:—

	plyd.	wn.	lst.
M. Inman (rec. 4,500)	4	4	0
E. Diggle (rec. 4,000)	4	3	1
T. Reece (rec. 5,000)	4	2	2
H. W. Stevenson (scratch)	4	1	3
C. Harverson (rec. 5,000)	4	0	4

The heats were 18,000 up.

Boxing.

The Amateur Championships resulted as follows:—

Bantam-weight (8 st. 4 lb. and under): Final —J. Lee, Edinburgh A.G.S., beat H. Matthias, Battersea B.C. In consequence of Lee being afterwards declared a professional, he was asked to return the cup.

Feather-weight (9 st. and under): Final—G. Houghton, Northampton Institute, beat R. J. Bamberger, Belsize B.C.

Light-weight (10 st. and under): Final—T. Tees, Lynn B.C., beat F. Grace, Eton Mission B.C.

Middle-weight (11 st. and under): Final—R. C. Warnes, Surrey Commercial Docks B.C., beat W. Fountain, Eton Mission B.C.

Heavy-weight (any weight): Final—F. Storbeck, Transvaal A.C., beat Bruce Logan, Belsize B.C.

The following were the results of the **Oxford and Cambridge** contests:—

Bantam-weight: E. G. S. Gordon, Exeter College, Oxford, beat M. C. Skon, Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Feather-weight: G. A. Taylor, Corpus College, Cambridge, beat J. W. Rutherford, Merton College, Oxford.

Light-weight: W. G. Gabain, Pembroke College, Cambridge, beat F. R. Ould, Oriel College, Oxford.

Middle-weight: D. Portway, Downing College, Cambridge, beat C. Adamson, Merton College, Oxford.

Heavy-weight: Hon. G. W. Grenfell, Balliol College, Oxford, beat E. L. Frost, Trinity College, Cambridge.

The contests for the **Public Schools' Championships** resulted as follows:—

Bantam-weight: Final—R. V. Routledge, Felsted, beat C. N. Lowe, Dulwich College.

Feather-weight: Final—G. F. Reid, Bedford Grammar School, beat L. A. de Jongh, Harrow.

Light-weight: Final—V. C. Farrel, Cranbrook School, beat A. G. Hazell, Denstone College.

Middle-weight: Final—F. H. Broad, Dulwich College, beat G. C. Southern, Clifton College.

Heavy-weight: Final—F. C. Bourne, Rugby, beat A. B. Read, Sherborne School.

The **Heavy-weight Championship of the World** was decided at Reno, Nevada, U.S.A., and Jack Johnson, the American negro, knocked out James J. Jeffries in the fifteenth round.

Championships of England.—Lord Lonsdale gave belts for the championships of England, the contests to be decided at the National Sporting Club. The belts become the property of the boxer who wins three championship fights at his weight. Five of them have been won as follows:—

Bantam-weight: Digger Stanley, Fulham, beat Joe Bowker, Bermondsey.

Feather-weight: Jim Driscoll, Cardiff, beat Seaman Hayes, Hoxton; J. M. Driscoll, Cardiff, beat Spike Robson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, his first challenger.

Light-weight: Fred Welsh, Pontypridd, beat Johnny Summers, Canning Town.

Welter-weight: Young Josephs, Aldgate, beat Jack Goldswain, Bermondsey.

Middle-weight: Tom Thomas, Penygraig, South Wales, beat Charley Wilson, Notting Hill.

Cricket.

As no Australian or South African team visited England in 1910, interest in the season's cricket centred in the County Championship. The competition was carried through under a new method of scoring—proposed by Lancashire—the result being determined by the percentage of wins to matches played. Kent, as in 1909, finished at the top of the list, winning nineteen games out of twenty-five. Their first match with Lancashire was curtailed owing to

the funeral of King Edward, and was not counted as a Championship fixture. Under the old method of scoring Kent would still have been easily first. Strangely enough, Lancashire suffered most from their own proposal, ten drawn games telling against them.

Tyldesley, who came back to his finest form, headed the batting, his average of 46, with an aggregate of 2265 runs, being remarkable in such a wet summer. K. L. Hutchings was more brilliant than in any year since 1906, and P. F. Warner, though off his game for two months or more, did great things at the end of the season. Two public school batsmen, F. H. Knott, of Tonbridge, and I. P. F. Campbell, of Repton, came to the front in August for Kent and Surrey respectively.

The chief hatting averages for 1910 were:—

	Innings.	Runs.	Most in innings.	Times not out.	Average.
Tyldesley (J. T.)	51	2265	158	2	46'22
Hutchings, K. L.	42	1654	144	2	41'35
Warner, P. F.	44	1646	150*	4	41'15
Collins, D. C.	15	443	72*	4	40'27
Wood, C. J. B.	35	1250	99	2	37'87
Knott, F. H.	10	332	114	1	36'88
Hartley, A.	47	1585	234	4	36'86
Foster, H. K.	28	1032	126	0	36'85
Sharp (J.)	45	1626	150	2	36'81
Seymour, Jas. (Kent)	46	1546	193	4	36'80
Humphreys	46	1618	200*	2	36'77
Tarrant	41	1245	142	2	36'53
Johnston, A. C.	37	1158	130	5	36'18
Charlesworth	36	1196	216	2	35'17
Spooner, R. H.	22	631	200*	4	35'05
Foster, G. N.	35	1067	129*	4	34'41
Curgiven, G.	11	371	109	0	33'72
Jones, A. O.	35	1144	121	1	33'64
Jessop, G. L.	36	1142	165	2	33'58
Arnold	41	1305	215	2	33'46
Quaife	35	1034	124	4	33'35
Baker	34	1000	155*	4	33'33
Ireland, J. F.	13	398	107*	1	33'16
Hobbs	63	1982	133	3	33'03
Hirst	60	1840	158	4	32'85
Greig, Capt. J. G.	21	656	112	1	32'80
Day, A. P.	12	355	111*	1	32'27
Hayes	33	1008	88	1	31'50
Mead	48	1416	111	3	31'46
Johnson, P. R.	12	283	98*	3	31'44
Mason, J. R.	13	313	121*	3	31'30
Coe	34	1025	156*	1	31'06
Smith, S. G.	41	1230	184	1	30'80
Gunn (J.)	33	861	93*	5	30'75
McGahey, C. P.	35	880	89*	6	30'34
Ducat	42	1239	153	1	30'21
Payton	36	992	104	3	30'06
Langdon	35	1021	156	1	30'02

* Signifies not out.

With regard to bowling, W. C. Smith, of Surrey, was the bowler of the year, taking in first-class matches 247 wickets for just over 13 runs each. However, he was beaten on the average by the veteran J. T. Hearne, who recovered his skill in an astonishing way. Blythe and George Hirst had fine records, and D. W. Carr bowled quite as well as in 1909. A new slow bowler, P. R. Le Couteur, of Oxford University (an Australian by birth), made a decided mark. Hirst and Tarrant were the best all-round cricketers of the year.

The chief bowling averages for 1910 were:—

	Overs.	Mdms.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
Hearne (J. T.)	752	253	1523	110	12'79
Smith (W. C.)	1423'3	420	3225	247	13'05
Carr, D. W.	309'2	72	895	63	14'20
Blythe	1041'3	274	2497	175	14'26
Woolley	731'3	177	1973	136	14'50
Hirst	1021'2	252	2426	164	14'70
Dean	966'3	270	2113	137	15'42
Le Couteur, P. R.	331'5	50	1151	72	15'08
Tarrant	932'3	270	2160	144	16'18
Iremonger	618'3	192	1358	79	17'18
Fairservice	256'4	60	652	37	17'62
Buckenham	658'1	112	2085	118	17'66
Seymour (Jno.)	194'1	34	607	34	17'85
Thompson (G. J.)	829'5	181	2304	129	17'86
Platt	303'5	72	913	51	17'90
Huddleston	700'4	196	1561	87	17'04
Heap	414	116	1012	57	18'10
Mead, W. (Essex)	642'2	154	1604	88	18'22
Killick	200'5	67	924	49	18'41
Newman	1012'1	192	2879	156	18'45
Wass (T.)	711'5	133	2074	111	18'68
Rhodes	613	138	1671	88	18'98
Arnold	325'2	53	912	48	19'00
Tremlin	489'1	102	1407	74	19'01
Dennett	893	233	2408	126	19'11
Fielder	506'1	92	1548	81	19'11
Llewellyn	951'3	161	2930	152	19'27
Simpson - Hay-					
ward, G. H.	228'3	30	694	36	19'27
Douglas, J. W. H. T	329'5	48	1091	56	19'43
Relf (A. E.)	1360'3	448	3108	158	19'67
Parker	504'5	138	1314	66	19'90
Wells (W.) (North-					
amptonshire)	396'4	63	1403	70	20'04
Brearley, W.	110'5	23	381	19	20'05
McDonnell, H. C.	173'3	13	669	33	20'27
Haigh	602'3	125	1541	75	20'27
Hitch	642'1	108	2104	103	20'42
Santall	654'5	157	1636	80	20'45
Bird, M. C.	154'3	32	477	23	20'73
Knox, N. A.	186'4	33	586	28	20'22
Foster, F. R.	874	202	2374	112	21'10
Newstead	300	77	681	32	21'28
Booth	375'3	82	1095	51	21'47
Shipman	534'4	75	1848	86	21'48
Holloway, N. J.	190'3	47	584	27	21'62
Riley	508'4	159	1255	58	21'63
Cowie, A. G.	249'5	26	1041	48	21'68

The positions of the sixteen counties at the end of the season were as follows:

County.	Pl.	W.	L.	D.	Per-centage.
1 Kent	25	19	3	3	76'00
2 Surrey	23	16	7	5	57'14
3 Middlesex	22	11	5	6	50'00
4 Lancashire	29	14	5	10	48'27
5 Notts	20	9	4	7	45'00
6 Hampshire	24	10	10	4	41'66
7 Sussex	25	10	9	6	40'00
8 Yorkshire	27	10	7	10	37'03
9 Northants	19	7	8	4	36'84
10 Leicestershire	17	6	11	0	35'29
11 Essex	17	5	8	4	29'41
12 Gloucestershire	20	5	11	4	25'00
13 Worcestershire	22	5	8	9	22'72
14 Warwickshire	19	4	8	7	21'05
15 Derbyshire	20	2	14	4	10'00
16 Somerset	18	0	15	3	—

In the Final round of the Minor Counties Championship, Norfolk beat Berkshire by an innings and 150 runs (G. A. Stevens, 201).

Oxford beat Cambridge by an innings and 126 runs, Le Couteur scoring 160 and taking 11 wickets. Eton won an extraordinary match against Harrow by 9 runs, after being apparently in quite a hopeless position. They set Harrow only 55 to win, and got them out for 45, R. St. L. Fowler, the Eton captain, taking 8 wickets. The Eton and Winchester match was drawn—very much in Eton's favour. The Players beat the Gentlemen at Lord's by 10 wickets (Hirst 8 wickets in all and W. C. Smith in the first innings 5 wickets for 18 runs), and at the Oval by 79 runs (Hobbs 56 and 55, Tyldesley 12 and 65, W. C. Smith nine wickets; R. H. Spooner 93 and 7).

An England team, got up by the M.C.C. and captained by H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, toured in South Africa in the winter of 1909-10. The Englishmen lost the rubber in the Test Matches, winning 2 matches and losing 3. From the English point of view the feature of the tour was the brilliant batting of Hobbs, who had an average of 67 in the Test games and 61 for the whole trip. In all the team played 18 matches, of which they won 10, lost 4, and drew 4. They lost the first Test Match by 19 runs, lost the second by 95 runs, won the third by 3 wickets, lost the fourth by 4 wickets, and won the fifth by 9 wickets.

Croquet.

The principal events in 1910 resulted as follows:—

The Championships.—Gentlemen: C. L. O'Callaghan. Ladies: Miss B. Willis. Mixed Doubles: C. L. O'Callaghan and Miss H. Johnson Houghton.

Champion Cup.—C. L. O'Callaghan.

Gold Medals.—Gentlemen: C. L. O'Callaghan. Ladies: Miss B. Willis.

Inter-County Championship.—Kent.

Inter-Club Championship.—Bedford. **Peel Memorial Handicaps.**—Gentlemen: C. E. Pepper, 69. Ladies: Mrs. W. A. Briggs, 49.

Roehampton Challenge Cups.—Upper Division: W. H. Fordham. Middle Division: "R. Hampton." Lower Division: Mrs. A. R. Murphy.

In winning the Championship, the Champion Cup, and the Gold Medal in the same year, C. L. O'Callaghan established a record.

Cycling.

The British Empire Championships resulted as follows:—

Quarter-mile: W. J. Bailey, England, 1; E. Payne, England, 2; V. L. Johnson, England, 3. **One Mile:** W. McNeely, Ireland, 1; E. Payne, England, 2; D. Flynn, Scotland, 3.

Ten Miles: D. Flynn, Scotland, 1; V. L. Johnson, England, 2; A. Lindsay, Scotland, 3.

In a Twenty-four Hour Cycle Race at the Stadium, J. H. Bishop won with 501 miles 860 yards, C. A. Denny being second with 484 miles 910 yards, and A. G. Keen third with 453 miles 180 yards.

Football.

ASSOCIATION.

The leading International matches resulted as follows:—

Scotland beat England 2 goals to 0. Scotland has now won 17, England 12, drawn 10.

England beat Wales 1 goal to 0. England has now won 24, Wales 2, drawn 6.

England drew with Ireland 1 goal each. England has now won 26, Ireland 0, drawn 3.

Scotland beat Wales 1 goal to 0. Scotland has now won 26, Wales 4, drawn 5.

Ireland beat Scotland 1 goal to 0. Scotland has now won 23, Ireland 2, drawn 2.

Wales beat Ireland 4 goals to 1. Wales has now won 14, Ireland 10, drawn 5.

The Amateur International matches resulted as follows:—

England drew with Ireland 4 goals each.

England beat Wales 6 goals to 0.

England beat France 10 goals to 1.

England beat Switzerland 6 goals to 1.

England beat Holland 9 goals to 1.

England beat Sweden 7 goals to 0.

England drew with Belgium 2 goals each.

Denmark beat England 2 goals to 1.

International League Matches:—

Scotland beat England 3 goals to 2. England has now won 10, Scotland 5, drawn 4.

England beat Ireland 8 goals to 1. England has now won 15, Ireland 0, drawn 1.

Scotland beat Ireland 2 goals to 1. Scotland has now won 12, Ireland 3.

Amateur Football Association International matches:—

England beat Wales 4 goals to 3.

England beat Bohemia 10 goals to 1.

England beat France 20 goals to 0.

League Championships:—

First League.—Aston Villa won with 53 points; Liverpool 48, Blackburn Rovers, Newcastle United, and Manchester United each 45 points.

Second League.—Manchester City won with 54 points; Oldham Athletic, Hull City, and Derby County each 53 points. Of these three, Oldham Athletic, possessing the best goal average, secured promotion.

Southern League.—Brighton and Hove Albion won with 59 points; Swindon Town 54, Queen's Park Rangers, 51.

Scottish League.—Celtic won with 54 points; Falkirk 52, Glasgow Rangers 46.

Irish League.—Cliftonville won with 20 points.

Cup Competitions: Final Ties:—

Association Cup.—Newcastle United beat Barnsley 2 goals to 0, after a draw of 1 goal each. Semi-Finalists: Swindon Town and Everton.

Amateur Cup.—R.M.L.I. (Gosport) beat South Bank 2 goals to 1.

Amateur Football Association Cup.—Civil Service beat Old Malvernians 1 goal to 0.

Scottish Cup.—Dundee beat Clyde 2 goals to 1.

Irish Cup.—Belfast Distillery beat Cliftonville 1 goal to 0.

Welsh Cup.—Wrexham beat Chester 2 goals to 1.

Army Cup.—R.M.L.I. (Gosport) beat 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers 2 goals to 0.

Cavalry Cup.—21st Lancers beat 3rd Dragoon Guards 1 goal to 0.

Navy Cup.—R.N. Barracks (Portsmouth) beat H.M.S. *Ganges* 2 goals to 0.

Hospitals Cup.—Guy's beat St. Bartholomew's 1 goal to 0.

Arthur Dunn Cup.—Old Carthusians beat Old Rossallians 2 goals to 1.

Cambridge beat Oxford 2 goals to 1. Cambridge has now won 18, Oxford 17, drawn 2.

The League drew with Southern League, 2 goals each.

Southern Counties Amateur Championship.—Norfolk beat Dorset 2 goals to 1. Semi-Finalists: Middlesex and Cornwall.

The English Team which toured in South Africa played 23 matches between May 26th and July 30th. They won every match, scoring 143 goals to 16, Hibbert, of Bury, obtained 32 goals, V. J. Woodward 28, and Holley, of Sunderland, 23.

RUGBY.

The International matches resulted as follows:—

England beat Wales by 2 goals (1 penalty) and 1 try to 2 tries. Wales has now won 13 games and England 12, 2 having been drawn.

Wales beat Scotland by 1 goal and 3 tries to nothing. Scotland has now won 13 matches and Wales 12, 1 being drawn.

England and Ireland played a drawn game, nothing being scored. England has now won 21 games and Ireland 11, 2 having been drawn.

Scotland beat Ireland by 1 goal and 3 tries to nothing. Scotland has now won 24 games and Ireland 6, 3 having been drawn.

Wales beat Ireland by 1 dropped goal and 5 tries to 1 try. Wales has now won 16 games and Ireland 8, 1 having been drawn.

England beat Scotland by 1 goal and 3 tries to 1 goal. Scotland has now won 16 games and England 12, 9 having been drawn.

Wales beat France by 0 goals (1 penalty) and 2 tries to 3 goals (2 penalties) and 1 try.

Scotland beat France by 3 goals and 4 tries to nothing.

England beat France by 1 goal and 2 tries to 1 try.

Ireland beat France by 1 goal and 1 try to 1 try.

Oxford beat Cambridge by 4 goals and 5 tries to 1 try. Oxford has now won 16 games and Cambridge 12, 9 having been drawn.

County Championship.—In the final game Gloucestershire beat Yorkshire by 4 goals and 1 try to nothing. For the Championship of the South, Gloucestershire beat Kent by 2 tries to 1 try.

Inter-Hospital Cup.—Guy's beat London by 1 goal and 1 try to 1 goal—8 points to 5.

Midland Counties Cup.—Leicester beat Coventry by a placed goal and a goal from a mark to a penalty goal and 1 try—8 points to 6.

Army Cup.—2nd Gloucester Regiment beat 1st Leicestershire Regiment by 1 try to nothing.

The British Team that visited South Africa played 23 matches, winning 12, drawing 3, and losing 8. Of the Test games, 1 was won and 2 lost.

A Northern Union team visiting Australia and New Zealand played 16 matches, winning 11, drawing 1, and losing 4.

GOLF.

Open Championship at St. Andrews.—Won by James Braid, 299; 2nd, A. Herd, 303; 3rd, G. Duncan, 304; 4th, L. Ayton, 306; 5th, E. Ray, W. Smith, and F. Robson, 308.

Amateur Championship at Hoylake: John Ball beat C. C. Aylmer by 10 up and 9 to play. The bronze medallists were H. H. Hilton and A. Mitchell.

English Amateurs beat **Scottish Amateurs** by 5 matches to 4. H. H. Hilton, C. V. L. Hooman, A. Mitchell, F. A. Woolley, and E. Martin Smith were the winners for England, and R. Maxwell, J. Graham, jun., R. Andrew, and J. E. Laidlay for Scotland.

English Professionals beat **Scottish Professionals** by 11 matches to 5. In the singles H. Vardon, Tom Vardon, T. Ball, R. Jones, T. Williamson, C. H. Mayo, W. E. Reid, and F. Robson won their matches for England, and G. Duncan and R. Thompson won for Scotland. A. Herd halved with J. H. Taylor, and Ben Sayers, sen., halved with T. G. Renouf. In the foursomes Ray and Tom Vardon, Mayo and Reid, and Robson and Renouf won their matches for England, and Braid and Herd, T. Fernie and W. Park, and Ayton and Thomson won for Scotland.

Ladies' Championship at Westward Ho: Miss E. Grant Suttie beat Miss L. Moore 5 and 4.

Stroke Competition: Miss Ravenscroft, 84.

Scottish Ladies' Championship at Nairn: Miss E. Kyle beat Miss Glover 4 and 3.

Irish Ladies' Championship at Newcastle, Co. Down: Miss M. Harrison beat Miss Magill 5 and 4.

Irish Professional Championship at Dollymount: M. Moran, 296.

Welsh Ladies' Championship at Rhyl: Miss Lloyd Roberts beat Miss B. Leaver 4 and 3.

Oxford v. Cambridge at Hoylake: Cambridge beat Oxford by 5 matches to 3.

Irish Open Championship at Portrush: L. O. Munn beat G. Lockhart by 9 and 7.

Welsh Championship at Jersey Marine: G. Renwick, jun., beat R. M. Brown by 2 holes.

Welsh Professional Championship at Jersey Marine: A. Matthews, 151.

Irish Amateur Championship at Dollymount: J. F. Jameson beat L. O. Munn 2 and 1.

Midland Professional Championship at Castle Bromwich: G. V. Tuck (after a tie with W. T. Jeffries), 146.

Scottish Professional Championship at Lossiemouth: T. R. Fernie, 201.

Open Championship of France at La Boulie: J. Braid, 298.

London Professional Foursomes at Stoke Poges: J. H. and Joshua Taylor beat J. Bradbeer and G. Charles 6 and 5.

South of Ireland Championship at Lahinch: G. R. Girdlestone beat S. H. Fry 4 and 2.

Yorkshire Amateur Championship at Lindrick: L. Butler Smith beat H. D. Gaunt 3 and 1.

London Amateur Foursome Tournament at Walton Heath: Home Park (G. Brann and E. G. Rand) beat Walton Heath (W. H. Fowler and C. E. Dick) by 4 and 3.

The chief medal competitions resulted as follows:—

St. George's Challenge Vase at Sandwich: Capt. C. K. Hutchinson, 157.

"Gold Illustrated" Gold Vase at Sunningdale: A. Mitchell, 150.

R. and A. Spring Meeting: Silver Cross, Guy Campbell, 82.

Bombay Medal: Cecil Everard, 83.

R. and A. Autumn Meeting: Gold Medal, E. B. H. Blackwell (after a tie), 77.

Glennie Medal: Guy Campbell, 161.

Parliamentary Tournament at Sandwich: Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1 down.

Professional Tournament at Bramshot: E. Ray, 143.

Calcutta Cup, St. Andrews: F. M. Richardson (1) beat W. E. Fairlie (plus 2) by 5 and 4.

Queen Victoria Jubilee Vase, St. Andrews: R. H. de Montmorency (plus 3) beat J. W. Laidlay (7) by 3 and 2.

Tooting Beo Cup at Stoke Poges: J. G. Sherlock, 148.

"**News of the World**" Tournament.—Qualifying competition, section winners: Southern, J. G. Sherlock, 148, at Stoke Poges; Eastern, E. H. Riseborough, 153, at Sheringham; Irish, H. McNeill, 151, at Bangor (after a tie with M. Moran); Northern, E. Ray, 145, at Ravenscliffe; Midland, G. V. Tuck and W. T. Jeffries each 146 at Castle Bromwich; Scottish, R. Thomson, 149, at Troon; Welsh, S. Whiting, 148, at Llandrindod Wells; Western, E. Foord, 159, at Westward Ho.

Match play stage at Sunningdale, final: J. G. Sherlock beat G. Duncan by 8 and 6. E. Bannister and C. Hughes were the beaten semi-finalists.

Assistants' Tournament at Bushey Hall: W. L. Ritchie beat W. Watt 5 and 4.

Olton Tournament: J. G. Sherlock beat G. Duncan 3 and 2.

Portmarnock Tournament: J. G. Sherlock beat H. Vardon 2 and 1.

72 Holes Match at Sunningdale: Miss Lutch (receiving a half) beat H. H. Hilton by 2 and 1. The first 36 holes were played at Walton Heath.

Hockey.

The International matches resulted as follows:—

Scotland	beat	Wales	. . .	7	goals to	0
Ireland	"	Wales	. . .	6	"	0
England	"	Wales	. . .	9	"	0
Ireland	"	Scotland	. . .	4	"	0
England	"	Ireland	. . .	4	"	1
England	"	Scotland	. . .	3	"	0
England	"	France	. . .	6	"	3

Other important games resulted as follows (English International Trial Matches):—

South	beat	East	. . .	4	goals to	3
North	"	West	. . .	2	"	1
West	drew	Midlands	. . .	2	"	2
Midlands	beat	East	. . .	6	"	3
South	"	West	. . .	2	"	1
West	"	East	. . .	4	"	3
East	"	North	. . .	4	"	2
Midlands	"	South	. . .	3	"	2
North	"	South	. . .	3	"	2
North	"	Midlands	. . .	3	"	2
Navy	beat	Army	. . .	5	goals to	1
Oxford	"	Cambridge	. . .	5	"	4

Lacrosse.

The chief matches and competitions resulted as follows:—

Cambridge beat Oxford by 9 goals to 6. Cambridge have now won 6 games and Oxford 2.

Club Championship of England (Iroquois Cup)—The Old Hulmeians beat Catford by 20 goals to 6.

North of England Flag.—In the final the Old Hulmeians beat South Manchester by 10 goals to 4.

South of England Flag.—In the final Catford beat Lee by 10 goals to 3.

County Championship.—Lancashire beat Kent by 21 goals to 3.

North beat South by 13 goals to 3.

England beat Wales by 15 goals to 4.

Lawn Tennis.

The chief Championship Meetings resulted as follows:—

All England Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: A. F. Wilding beat A. W. Gore (holder) (6-4, 7-5, 4-6, 6-2). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Lambert Chambers beat Miss D. Boothby (holder) (6-2, 6-2). Doubles: M. J. G. Ritchie and A. F. Wilding beat A. W. Gore and H. Roper Barrett (holders) (6-1, 6-1, 6-2). Mixed Doubles: S. N. Doust and Mrs. Lambert Chambers beat R. B. Powell and Mrs. Sterry (6-2, 7-5).

London Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: A. F. Wilding beat M. J. G. Ritchie (holder) (6-4, 6-3, 2-0, retired). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Lamplough beat Miss E. G. Johnson (6-2, 6-0). Gentlemen's Doubles: A. F. Wilding and M. J. G. Ritchie beat C. P. Dixon and T. M. Mavrogordato (8-6, 6-2, 6-0). Mixed Doubles: J. B. Ward and Miss Tullock beat Otto Froitzheim and Mrs. Greville (6-4, 3-6, 6-3).

Welsh Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: C. P. Dixon beat S. N. Doust (8-6, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2). Ladies' Singles: Miss H. Aitcheson beat Miss H. M. Garfit (holder) (8-6, 6-4). Gentlemen's Doubles: C. P. Dixon and S. N. Doust beat E. Gwynne Evans and C. L. Sweet-Escott (6-3, 6-4). Mixed Doubles: C. P. Dixon and Miss Garfit beat S. M. Jacob and Miss Longhurst (6-1, 6-2).

Irish Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: J. C. Parke (holder) beat A. E. Beamish (6-1, 6-3, 8-6). Ladies' Singles: Miss Holder beat Miss Hezell (6-3, 2-6, 6-3). Gentlemen's Doubles: J. C. Parke and J. F. Stokes beat A. E. Beamish and B. F. Scroope (6-4, 6-4, 6-4). Mixed Doubles: A. E. Beamish and Miss Ramsay beat J. C. Parke and Miss Holder (7-5, 6-2).

Scottish Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: R. B. Powell beat A. G. Watson (6-1, 6-2, 6-4). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Larcombe beat Mrs. Welsh (6-0, 6-1). Gentlemen's Doubles: C. R. D. Pritchett and C. Glenny beat A. W. MacGregor and A. G. Watson (4-6, 6-2, 9-7, 6-2). Mixed Doubles: A. W. MacGregor and Mrs. Larcombe beat K. Sanderson and Mrs. Huddleston (7-5, 6-1, 6-0). Ladies' Doubles: Mrs. Larcombe and Mrs. Stebbing beat Mrs. Welsh and Miss H. M. Garfit (holders) 6-2, 7-5.

South of England Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: F. G. Lowe, walk over; A. H. Lowe, scratched. Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Lambert Chambers beat Mrs. Larcombe (7-5, 7-5). Gentlemen's Doubles: S. N. Doust and C. P. Dixon beat R. B. Powell and K. Powell (6-4, 6-3, 0-6, 5-7, 6-4). Mixed Doubles: S. N. Doust and Mrs. Lambert Chambers beat Capt. Davies and Miss M. E. Stuart (6-2, 6-1). Ladies' Doubles: Mrs. Huddleston and Miss B. Tullock beat Miss D. Boothby and Mrs. Sterry (6-4, 6-8, 6-2).

North of England Championships.—This meeting at Liverpool was spoilt by rain, and many championships were divided without being played out. The following players took titles:—

Gentlemen's Singles: Beals C. Wright (America). Gentlemen's Doubles: X. Casdagli and S. E. Charlton (holders). Mixed Doubles (All England Championship): J. C. Parke and Mrs. Luard beat X. Casdagli and Miss H. M. Garfit (6-2, 6-1). The Championship of Europe was also decided, and in this Beals C. Wright (America) beat S. E. Charlton (6-1, 6-4, 6-4). M. J. G. Ritchie did not defend his title.

Midland Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: J. C. Parke beat S. N. Doust (9-7, 6-3, 6-2). Ladies' Singles: Miss D. Boothby beat Miss Aitcheson (7-5, 7-5). Gentlemen's Doubles: E. V. Jones and A. H. Whitehouse beat S. N. Doust and A. W. Myers (6-3, 4-6, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4). Mixed Doubles: A. D. Prebble and Miss D. Boothby beat J. Zimmerman and Mrs. Huddleston (7-5, 6-2).

Covered Courts Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles (Championship of London): A. F. Wilding beat A. H. Lowe (6-1, 6-3). Ladies' Singles (Championship of London): Miss H. Lane beat Mrs. Edgington (6-3, 6-2). Gentlemen's Doubles: A. F. Wilding and M. J. G. Ritchie beat F. W. Rohe and H. Kleinsebroth (6-2, 6-0, 6-2). Mixed Doubles: T. M. Mavrogordato and Mrs. Parton beat R. S. Barnes and Miss Aitcheson (7-5, 6-1).

The annual University match between Oxford and Cambridge resulted as follows:—

Singles: A. C. Holland, Harrow and Merton, Oxford, beat A. L. Prinsep, Eton and Trinity, Cambridge (6-1, 6-3); beat N. G. Deed, St. Mark's, Windsor, and Emmanuel (6-4, 6-1); beat H. G. Bache, King Edward's, Birmingham, and Caius (2-6, 6-4, 6-3).

V. O. C. Miley, Beaumont and Brasenose, Oxford, beat Prinsep (6-1, 6-2); beat Deed (6-7, 6-1, 6-3); lost to Bache (3-6, 3-6).

R. R. Dudley, Malvern and Worcester, Oxford, lost to Bache (6-8, 1-6); beat Prinsep (6-2, 6-4); drew with Deed (2-6, 6-1, 10-10).

Doubles: W. R. Reynell, Adelaide University and Balliol, and W. Cushing, Yale University and Merton, Oxford, beat A. L. Prinsep, Eton and Trinity, and A. R. Temperley, Tonbridge and Clare, Cambridge (6-0, 6-0); beat H. G. Bache, King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Caius, and W. Graham, Downside and Caius (6-2, 6-2); and beat N. G. Deed, St. Mark's, Windsor, and Emmanuel, and A. F. Stephen, South African College and Clare, Cambridge (7-5, 6-4).

A. C. Holland, Harrow and Merton, and V. O. C. Miley, Beaumont College and Brasenose, Oxford, beat Deed and Stephen (6-8, 6-4, 9-7); beat Prinsep and Temperley (6-2, 6-0); and beat Bache and Graham (6-4, 6-2).

R. K. Dudley, Malvern and Worcester, and A. K. Whallon, Honour College, Indiana, and Wadham, Oxford, beat Bache and Graham (6-2, 6-0); beat Deed and Stephen (7-5, 4-6, 6-4); and lost to Prinsep and Temperley (8-6, 2-6, 3-6).

Oxford won the Singles by 8 matches to 1, and the Doubles by $6\frac{1}{2}$ matches to $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Racing Retrospect, 1910.

The season of 1910 will be handed down in Turf history as one of sad memory by reason

of the death of King Edward VII., ever so staunch a patron of the sport and so shining an example to all participants in it. As a necessary consequence of that melancholy event all race meetings during the two following weeks were abandoned and all entries for them declared void. General satisfaction was, however, evinced when, on May 24th, an official statement was made public, announcing the intention of His Majesty King George to carry on the racing and horse-breeding establishments of the late King on the same lines as heretofore, thus removing any apprehensions which might have existed that the Royal colours might no more be seen on our racecourses. For the present the King's racers have been leased to and are being run in the name of the Earl of Derby. In all other respects the past season has been a notably successful one, unmarred by any unpleasant incidents, and productive of very excellent and interesting sport.

As regards the "classic" races, Fortune's favours have been more equally distributed than has often been the case. The Derby and Oaks at Epsom fell to Mr. "Fairie" and Sir William Bass respectively, with the aid of Lemberg and Rosedrop; the Doncaster St. Leger to the Earl of Derby's Swynford; the Two Thousand Guineas to the Earl of Rosebery's Neil Gow; and the One Thousand Guineas to Mr. Waldorf Astor's Winkipop. Lemberg and Neil Gow divided between them the rich Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park, having run a dead heat for that event; the first-named, however, being the victor outright for the almost equally valuable Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket. The remaining (so-called) "Ten Thousand Pounder," the Princess of Wales Stakes at the Newmarket July meeting was secured by Mr. Wigan's Ulster King.

Not for many years' past have there been such excellent entries and well-fought-out struggles for the long-distance "Cup" races as during the past season. To Mr. Fairie's Bayardo fell two of the chief trophies, the Gold Cup at Ascot and the Gold Vase at Chester; but that champion, conceding a great amount of weight, was very unexpectedly defeated in the similar race at Goodwood by Mr. Beddington's Magio. At Doncaster the Cup, of famous tradition, was carried off by Mr. J. de Rothschild's Bronzino, who, two days previously, had only just been beaten in the St. Leger by Swynford.

Of the more important Handicap races, the Lincolnshire Handicap was won by Mr. Schiff's Cinderello; the City and Suburban at Epsom and the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot by the late Mr. W. Bailey's Bachelor's Double; the Newbury Spring Cup by the Earl of Carnarvon's Valens; the Great Metropolitan Stakes at Epsom by Mr. Nelke's Lagos; the Chester Cup and Northumberland Plate (Newcastle) by Mr. Reid Walker's Elizabetha; the Ascot Stakes by Sir R. Garton's Declare; the Newbury Summer Cup by Colonel Hall Walker's Royal Realm; the Goodwood Plate by the Earl of Derby's Queen's Journal; the City of London Cup (Alexandra Park) and Duke of York Stakes (Kempton Park) by Mr. Ralli's Wolfe Land; the Great Ebor Handicap Plate at York by Major Edwardes' Claretio; the Great Yorkshire Handicap at Doncaster by Sir C. Meyer's Apache; the Prince Edward Handicap at Manchester by Mr. Donnelly's Buckwheat; the Cesarewitch Stakes (Newmarket) by Mr. Neumann's Verney; the Cambridgeshire Stakes (Newmarket) by Mr. Wigan's Christmas Daisy;

the Liverpool Autumn Cup by Mr. Fairie's Highness; and the Manchester November Handicap by Mr. Winan's The Valet. The valuable Jubilee Handicap Stakes at the Kempton Park May meeting was declared void under the sad circumstances above alluded to.

Among the two-year-olds the bright particular stars were Mr. L. de Rothschild's Pietri, winner of the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood, the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, and the Rous Memorial Stakes, Newmarket; Seaforth, winner of the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom, the New Stakes at Ascot, and the Michaelmas Plate at the Manchester September meeting; Sunstar, Cellini (whose win of the National Produce Stakes at Sandown Park was the most valuable from a monetary point of view), Joie de Vivre, Radiance, Meleager, Prince San, Alice, Wrinkler, Lycaon, St. Anton, Braxted, Prince Palatine, and Borrow (winner of the Middle Park Plate, Newmarket).

Once again what is termed a "provincial" stable took the leading honours, namely, that presided over by A. Taylor, Manton (Wilts), not only by the securing of the largest sum in stakes for his patrons, but by reason of his having sent forth to victory the "Blue Riband" and Jockey Club Stakes winner, Lemberg. Other very successful "country" stables were those of W. Waugh (Kingsclere), trainer for the Dukes of Westminster and Portland and Lord Falmouth, Fergusson (at Russley) and, in the North of England, Dobson Poacock (Middleham) and Armstrong (Penrith). At the "racing metropolis," Newmarket, the most prominent stables were those presided over by the Hon. George Lambton, who prepared Swynford for the St. Leger and other triumphs; P. P. Gilpin, P. Peck, C. Peck, Pickering, Joyner, and Watson.

With regard to the amount secured in stakes by individual owners, Mr. "Fairie" came in, owing chiefly to the successes of his champion's Bayardo and Lemberg, an easy first with the very large sum of £35,358 placed to his credit. Next on the list came the Earls of Derby and Rosebery with £23,685 and £13,183 respectively; Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, £13,182; Mr. Waldorf Astor, £11,637; Mr. Neumann, £11,570; Mr. Nelke, £12,155; Mr. S. Joel, £11,531; and Sir W. Bass, £7168. Others fairly well up in the list were the Earl of Durham, Mr. Lytham, Mr. McCalmont, Lord Villiers, and Mr. Wigan, all of whom had totals of £5000 and upwards.

The list of successful stallions was headed by Cyllene, whose stock, which included Lemberg, Cyllius, and Cellini, won in the aggregate the sum of £37,825. Next came St. Frusquin, sire of Rosedrop, Greenback, Wolfe Land, and Pietri, with £24,083; William the Third, sire of Winkipop, Willonyx, and Wrinkler, £20,146; Marco, sire of Neil Gow and Bronzino, £16,446; John O' Gaunt, sire of Swynford, £13,292; Desmond, sire of Declare and Knockfeerna, £13,911; Persimmon (dead), sire of Ulster King and Prince Palatine, £14,324; Sundridge, sire of Sunstar, Sunder, and Sunflower II., £11,200; Santoi, sire of Admiral Togo II. and Lagos, £9450; Symington, sire of Seaforth and Nicola, £6823; and Gallinule, sire of Admiral Hawke and Joie de Vivre, £8027.

Throughout the season there was a keen struggle for jockey premiership between the clever and popular light-weight Frank Wootton and D. Maher, ending in the triumph of the former with a total of 137 winning mounts against the 127 of his chief rival. Of the remainder,

the most successful were, C. Trigg, 95 wins; Higgs, 90; Rickaby, 51; Wal Griggs, 49; Saxby, 47; Wm. Griggs, 46; Fox, 42; E. Wheatley, 40; Jellis, 40; J. H. Martin, 39; Randall, 39; Templeman, 36; and Evans, 35. Several new and promising light-weights have, during the season, come to the front, prominent among them being Winter, Piper, Bullock, and Duller. One leading rider, J. Plant, was, owing to a serious accident, prevented from appearing in public during the better part of the season.

Although none of the sensational prices of some former years were recorded for individual animals, the general demand for blood-stock was well maintained, very good averages being obtained at the great yearling sales at Doncaster, Newmarket, and elsewhere. Foreign buyers, especially those from the Argentine Republic and Brazil, were much to the fore and bought liberally, whilst a considerable number of horses of good class have been exported to South Africa and India.

Of the more important cross-country events the Grand National Steeplechase at Liverpool was won by Mr. Howard's Jenkinstown; the Great Lancashire Steeplechase at Manchester by Mr. Hill-Wood's The Duffrey; and the Jubilee Hurdle Race at the same meeting by Mr. W. H. Walker's Indian Runner.

Racquets.

Oxford v. Cambridge.—In the Singles Oxford (A. Taylor) beat Cambridge (F. A. Sampson) by 3 games to love. In the Doubles Oxford (A. Taylor, Marlborough and University, and A. J. Evans, Winchester and Oriol) beat Cambridge (F. A. Sampson, Rugby and Trinity, and W. E. Wallis, Rugby and Trinity) by 4 games to love.

Public Schools' Challenge Cup.—After a thoroughly interesting competition, Charterhouse (holders) (H. W. Leatham and H. A. Denison) beat Eton (Hon. J. N. Manners and E. L. Bury) by 4 games to love. The winners were probably the most brilliant pair ever seen in the competition.

The Amateur Championships.—In the Singles E. M. Baerlein (Eton and Cambridge) (holder) beat Percy Ashworth (Harrow and Cambridge) by 3 games to love. In the Doubles Basil S. Foster (Malvern) and Hon. C. N. Bruce (Winchester and Oxford) beat E. M. Baerlein (Eton and Cambridge) and P. Ashworth (Harrow and Cambridge) (holders) by 4 games to 2.

Grand Military Championships.—The Doubles were won by the Army Service Corps, London (Major J. Puckle, D.S.O., and Capt. A. Berger), who beat 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment (Capt. J. Leader and Lieut. C. H. Ker) by 4 games to 2. In the Singles Capt. W. E. Wilson-Johnston (36th Sikhs) beat Capt. A. C. G. Luther (1st Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry) by 3 games to love.

Rowing.

The 67th Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Race ended in a victory for Oxford by $3\frac{1}{2}$ lengths in 20 min. 14 sec. The names and weights of the crews are appended:—

Oxford: M. B. Higgins, Melbourne and Balliol (bow), 11 st. 6½ lb.; R. H. Owen, Dulwich and Wadham, 12 st. 6½ lb.; N. Field, Wellington and Brasenose, 13 st. 8½ lb.; E. Majolier, Eton and Christ Church, 13 st. 0½ lb.; D. Mackinnon, Rugby and Magdalen, 13 st. 2½ lb.;

A. S. Garton, Eton and Magdalen, 13 st. 11 lb.; P. Fleming, Eton and Magdalen, 12 st. 6 lb.; R. C. Bourne, Eton and New College (stroke), 11 st. 0 lb.; A. W. Donkin, Eton and Magdalen (cox), 8 st. 8 lb.

Cambridge: R. W. M. Arbuthnot, Eton and Third Trinity (bow), 10 st. 5 lb.; R. Davies, Hull and St. Catherine's, 11 st. 11½ lb.; F. E. Hellyer, Winchester and First Trinity, 12 st. 3½ lb.; C. P. Cooke, Australia and Trinity Hall, 12 st. 9½ lb.; E. G. Williams, Eton and Third Trinity, 13 st. 2 lb.; J. B. Rosher, Charterhouse and First Trinity, 14 st. 4 lb.; R. Le Blanc Smith, Eton and Third Trinity, 12 st. 6½ lb.; H. J. S. Shields, Loretto and Jesus (stroke), 11 st. 5½ lb.; C. A. Skinner, Durban and Jesus (cox), 8 st. 5 lb.

Oxford have now won 36 times, Cambridge 30. In 1877 the race resulted in a dead-heat. The fastest time on record is 18 min. 47 sec. by Oxford in 1893 and Cambridge in 1900.

Henley Royal Regatta.—The finals resulted as follows:—

Grand Challenge Cup—Magdalen College, Oxford, beat Jesus College, Cambridge.

Ladies' Plate—Eton College beat Balliol College, Oxford.

Thames Challenge Cup—Anglian Boat Club beat Merton College.

Stewards' Challenge Cup—Winnipeg R.C., Toronto, beat Mainzer Ruder Club, Mayence.

Wyfold Challenge Cup—Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat London R.C.

Visitors' Challenge Cup—Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat Balliol College, Oxford.

Silver Goblets—Leander R.C. beat De Amstel R.C.

Diamond Sculls—W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C., beat Rudolph Lucas, Mainzer R.C., Mayence.

The Wingfield Sculls (Amateur Championship of the Thames) were won by W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C., who beat R. C. Bourne, New College, Oxford, in 23 min. 12 sec.

Doggett's Coat and Badge were won by Richard John Pocock, Eton, in 20 min. 55 sec.

The Championship of the World was decided on the Zambesi, and Richard Arnst, of New Zealand (holder), beat Ernest Barry, of England, by seven lengths in 20 min. 14½ sec.

Swimming.

The great feature of the season of 1910 was the success of F. E. Beaurepaire, the young Australian, in six of the Amateur Swimming Association Championships. The winners were as follows:—

100 Yards.—F. E. Beaurepaire (Australia), 59½ sec.

220 Yards.—F. E. Beaurepaire (Australia), 2 min. 30 sec.

440 Yards.—F. E. Beaurepaire (Australia), 5 min. 38½ sec.

500 Yards.—F. E. Beaurepaire (Australia), 6 min. 21 sec.

Half Mile.—F. E. Beaurepaire (Australia), 11 min. 30½ sec.

One Mile.—F. E. Beaurepaire (Australia), 24 min 30½ sec.

Long Distance.—T. S. Battersby (Wigan), 63 min. 12½ sec.

150 Yards Backstroke.—M. Weckesser (Brussels), 1 min. 57½ sec.

200 Yards Breaststroke.—Harold Julin (Stockholm), 2 min. 53 sec.

100 Yards Ladies.—Miss Irene Steer (Cardiff), 1 min. 13½ sec.
Team Championship (1246 yards).—Wigan beat Leicester, 15 min. 44 sec.
Club Water Polo Championship.—Wigan beat Polytechnic (London) by 3 goals to 2.
County Water Polo Championship.—Lancashire beat Somerset by 6 goals to 3.
Diving Championship.—H. E. Pott.
Plunging Championship.—H. W. Allason, 79 feet.

The "Through London Swim" (Richmond Lock to Blackfriars Bridge) was won by T. S. Battersby, Wigan, in 3 hr. 21 min. 21½ sec., followed by H. Taylor, Chadderton, 3 hr. 24 min. 47½ sec., and S. Blatherwick, Attercliffe, 3 hr. 46 min. 3 sec. Miss Olive Carson, Leicester, was the first lady to finish, her time being 3 hr. 51 min. 25 sec.

Tennis.

Amateur Championship.—In the challenge round Mr. Eustace H. Miles (holder) beat the Hon. N. S. Lytton by 3 sets to 1.

The World's Championship.—C. ("Punch") Fairs (holder) beat G. F. Covey by 7 sets to 6.

Oxford v. Cambridge.—In the Singles W. D. Gibbs (Eton and Cambridge) beat A. Taylor (Marlborough and Oxford) by 3 sets to 1. In the Doubles W. D. Gibbs (Eton and Cambridge) and Lord Windsor (Eton and Cambridge) beat A. Taylor (Marlborough and Oxford) and the Hon. G. W. Grenfell (Eton and Oxford) by 3 sets to 0.

M.C.C. Challenge Prizes.—Eustace H. Miles (holder) retained the Gold Racquet, beating Capt. R. K. Price, who won the Silver Racquet.

Wrestling.

The most important wrestling tournament in 1910 was decided at the Alhambra. The final bouts for the Championships resulted as follows:—

Light-weight (10 st. 6 lb. and under)—Peter Golz, Germany, beat Tom Rose, Bolton, by 2 falls to none.

Middle-weight (12 st. and under)—Bob Berry, Wigan, beat Buttan Singh, India, by 2 falls to none.

Heavy-weight (any weight): Andre Cherpillod, Switzerland, beat Laurent le Beaucairois, France, by 2 falls to none.

Yachting.

The racing in the 23-metre class was robbed of a great deal of its interest through the sinking of Sir James Pender's *Brynild* at the very commencement of the season. Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock* and Mr. Myles B. Kennedy's *White Heather* were thus left to sail a number of duels, of which *Shamrock*, which had been altered during the winter, had all the best of matters, and finished the season with 18 firsts and 1 second, against *White Heather*'s 9 firsts and 1 second.

In the "A" class the American schooner *Westward* carried all before her, and won every scratch race for which she was entered.

Mr. W. P. Burton's *Ostara* again headed the 15-metre class, but she was closely pushed by Messrs. Payne & Benn's *Vanity* and Mr. A. K. Stothert's *Mariska*.

A feature of the season was the racing in the 12-metre class, in which Major Andrew Coats's *Cintra*, Mr. C. MacIver's *Javotte*, and Mr. G. Coats's *Alachie* secured the bulk of the prizes.

Protection of Birds. The Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, prohibit the shooting or snaring of all wild birds during close time, and grant special and fuller protection in the case of certain wild birds named in a schedule; prohibit the offering for sale after March 15th of any wild bird recently killed or taken; enable orders to be made, on the application of a county council, prohibiting the taking or destroying of the eggs of certain wild birds, and of the eggs of any wild bird in certain breeding areas, also prohibiting the taking or killing of any wild bird beyond the breeding period or close time, etc.; and prohibit the use of the poletrap, and the use of hooks for taking wild birds. Close time is fixed between March 1st and August 1st in each year, but the period may be extended or varied by any county council, and orders can be made on the application of a council giving protection to named birds during the remainder of the year. The close time for game birds is: partridges, Feb. 1st—Sept. 1st; pheasants, Feb. 1st—Oct. 1st; bustard, March 1st—Sept. 1st; grouse, Dec. 10th—Aug. 12th; blackgame, Dec. 10th—Aug. 20th; and no game can be taken on a Sunday or Christmas Day. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds discourages the wanton destruction of birds, interests itself in their protection, employs watchers and inspectors, and organises Bird and Tree (Arbor Day) Competitions in schools. Hon. Sec., F. E. Lemon; Sec., Miss L. Gardiner. Offices, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

Commons and Footpaths Preservation. By the Local Government Act 1894 the preservation of footpaths is imposed upon District Councils as a duty. They can institute or defend legal proceedings, or take such steps as they may deem expedient for the protection of rights of way. If a parish council represents to a district council that a footpath has been unlawfully stopped or obstructed, it is the absolute duty of the district council, unless satisfied that the allegations are incorrect, to take proceedings, and if it fail to act the county council may do so. District councils can also aid commoners to protect commons, and, with the assent of the lord of the manor, regulate such land in the public interest, and by arrangement delegate their powers of management to the parish council. The Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society has a number of branches in England and Wales, and a large number of local authorities are affiliated to it. The Society is taking steps to schedule all public rights of way and commons in the Home Counties, with a view to the publication of a series of maps, and assists in preserving commons, footpaths, bridleways, and open spaces. The minimum subscription is 5s., while a 10s. 6d. subscription entitles a member to legal advice gratis. Secretary, Lawrence W. Chubb. Offices, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. **Cyclists' Touring Club.** Founded 1873, incorporated '87. Organ, *C.T.C. Gazette*. Sec., W. S. Burke. Offices, Bank Buildings, 280, Euston Road, N.W.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished.	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Albemarle	37, Dover Street	1874	1,000	£ s. d. 6 6 0	£ s. d. 6 6 0
Alpine	23, Savile Row	1857	700	4 4 0	2 2 0
Army and Navy	36, Pall Mall	1837	2,400	40 0 0	7 & 10gs.
Arthur's	69, St. James's Street	1765	600	31 10 0	11 & 12gs.
Arts	40, Dover St., Piccadilly, W.	1863	600	£10 share £6 fec	7 7 0
Athenæum	107, Pall Mall	1824	1,200	31 10 0	8 8 0
Australasian	24, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	1858	300	Suspd.	5 5 0
Authors'	2, Whitehall Court	1891	1,200	Cont. to Library Fund	5 5 (T.) 3 3 (Sb.) 2 2 (C.)
Bachelors'	7 & 8, Hamilton Place, W.	1881	1,080	31 10 0	10 10 0
Badminton	100, Piccadilly, W.	1876	1,000	10 10 0	8 8 0
Bath (Gentlemen)	34, Dover St., Piccadilly, W.	1894	2,000	31 10 0	10 10 0
„ (Ladies)	16, Berkeley Street, Picca- dilly, W.	1894	500	10 10 0	7 7 0
Beefsteak	9, Green St., Leicester Square	1876	300	15 15 0	6 6 0
Boodle's	28, St. James's Street	1762	650	31 10 0	11 11 0
Brooks's	St. James's Street	1764	650	31 10 0	11 11 0
Burlington Fine Arts	17, Savile Row	1866	500	5 5 0	5 5 0
Caledonian	30, Charles Street, St. James's, S.W.	1897	Limited to 1,300	10 10 0	8gs. (T.) 6gs. (C.) Service. 5 gs.
Carlton	94, Pall Mall	1832	1,300	40 0 0	10 & 11gs.
Cavalry	127, Piccadilly, W.	1890	1,650	31 10 0	10 10 0
City Athenæum	Angel Court, E.C.	1895	450	5 5 0	5 5 0
City Carlton	24-27, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	1868	800(T.) 200(C.)	10gs. (T.) 10gs. (C.)	10gs. (T.) 5gs. (C.)
City Liberal	Walbrook, E.C.	1874	950	None	6gs. & 4gs. (C.)
City of London	19, Old Broad Street, E.C.	1832	800	31 10 0	10 10 0
Cocoa Tree	64, St. James's Street	1746	700	10 10 0	5 & 7 gs.
Conservative	74, St. James's Street	1840	1,300	31 10 0	10 10 0
Constitutional	Northumberland Avenue	1883	6,500	15 & 10gs.	7 & 4gs.
Devonshire	50, St. James's Street	1874	1,200	15 15 0	10 10 0
Dutch	31, Sackville Street, W.	1873	488	None	3 3 0 [& 21s.]
East India Unit. Service	16 & 17, St. James's Square	1849	2,500	21 0 0	10 10 0
Eccentric	21, Shaftesbury Avenue	1891	999	10 10 0	3 3 0
Eighty	3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C. (Office)	1880 1877	787 200	1 to 15gs. None	1 1 0 4 4 (T.) 2 2 (C.)
Eldon	3, Cursitor St., Chancery Lane	1877	200	None	1 1 (C.) 3 3 (T.)
Farmers'	2, Whitehall Court	1842	1050	1 1 0	10 10 0
Garrick	15, Garrick St., Covent Garden	1831	650	21 0 0	10 10 0
German Athenæum	19, Stratford Place, W.	1869	600	5. 2 and £5 share	7 & 5gs. 5,3 & 1gs.
Golfers'	2A, Whitehall Court	1893	1,000	—	5,3 & 1gs.
Green Room	46, Leicester Square	1877	500	6 6 0	5 5 0
Gresham	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	1843	475	10 10 0	10 10 0
Grosvenor	68A, Piccadilly, 1A, Dover St., and Grosvenor River Club, Henley-on-Thames.	1885	3,000	None	10gs. (T.) 8gs. (C.) 4 & 2 gs.
Guards	70, Pall Mall	1813	600	31 10 0	11 & 10gs.
Gun Club	Pavilion, Wood Lane, Notting Hill, W. Office, 5, Brook St. Fulham, S.W.	1860 1868	No limit 1,700	15 0 0 21 0 0	10 0 0 8 8 0
Hurlingham	Fulham, S.W.	1868	1,700	Service 10 10 0	membr's 5 5 0
Isthmian	105, Piccadilly	1882	1,600	10 10 0	10 & 7gs.
Junior Army and Navy	Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.	1902	1,000	—	5,3, & 1gs.
Junior Athenæum	116, Piccadilly	1864	1,200	None	10 10 0
Junior Carlton	30-35, Pall Mall	1864	2,100	38 17 0	10 10 0
Junior Conservative	43 & 44, Albemarle St., Piccadilly	1889	2,500	Suspd.	4gs. (T.) 2gs. (C.)

CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Junior Constitutional	101-4, Piccadilly, W.	1887	5,000	10 & 6 gs	5 & 3 gs.
Junior United Service	Charles Street, St. James's	1827	2,000	40 0 0	8 8 0
Kennel	Carlton House, Regent Street, S.W. (temp)	1873	300	—	5 5 0
Marlborough	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	1869	600	31 10 0	10 10 0
Marylebone C.C.	Lord's, St. John's Wood, N.W.	1787	5,000	5 0 0	3 0 0
Motor	Coventry Street, W.	1907	3,000	5 5 0	5 5 0
National	1, Whitehall Gardens	1845	600	Suspd.	4107 gs.
National Liberal	Whitehall Place, S.W.	1882	6,000	Sus- pended.	6 & 3 gs. Junior 2 & 1 gs.
National Sporting	43, King St., Covent Garden, W.C.	1891	700	5 gs. (T.) 2 gs. (C.)	6 gs. (T.) 4 gs. (C.)
Naval and Military	94, Piccadilly	1862	2,000	42 0 0	10 10 0
New Club	4, Grafton Street, Piccadilly	1893	950	£21 or With- out	7 gs. (T.) 4 gs. (C.) 10 gs. (T.) 6 gs. (C.)
New Oxford & Cambridge	68, Pall Mall	1884	750	10 10 0	10 & 6 gs.
New Reform	10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.	1900	400	—	1 1 0
New University	57 & 58, St. James's Street	1864	1,150	10 & 20 gs.	9 9 0
Northern Counties, Ltd.	2, Savile Row, W.	1891	550	None	7 gs. (T.) 5 gs. (C.) 1 g. (Fn.)
Old Welcome	Earlscourt Exhibition	1887	1,000	—	2 2 0
O.P. Club	Adelphi Hotel, W.C.	1900	800	1 0 0	1 11 6
Oriental	18, Hanover Square, W.	1824	800	31 0 0	9 9 0
Orleans	29, King Street, St. James's	1877	500	21 0 0	10 gs. & 1 g. (For.)
Oxford and Cambridge	71 to 76, Pall Mall	1830	1,170	42 0 0	9 9 0
Pioneer (Ladies")	5, Grafton Street, Bond Street W.	1892	650 (Profess.)	3 gs. (T.) 2 gs. (C.) 2 gs.	(T.) 3 gs. (C.) 2 gs. (P.) 2 gs.
Playgoers'	5 & 6, Clement's Inn, W.C.	1884	1,500	1 11 0	1 1 0
Polyglot	4, Southampton Row, W.C.	1905	245	1 0 0	2 0 0 & 1 0 0
Portland	9, St. James's Square, S.W.	1816	300	10 10 0	10 10 0
Pratt's	14, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.	1841	700	—	5 5 0
Press	Wine Office Ct., Fleet St., E.C.	1832	545	1 1 0	3 & 1 gs.
Primrose	4 & 5, Park Place, St. James's	1886	3,500	Suspd.	2 2 0 & 1 1 0
Prince's	197, Knightsbridge	1853	—	—	—
Queen's	West Kensington	1886	1,200	—	3 10 7 gs.
Raleigh	16, Regent Street, S.W.	1858	800	10 10 0	10 10 0
Ranelagh	Barn Elms, Barnes, S.W.	1894	2,350	30 gs., (Officers on Active Listings)	10 10 0
Reform	104, Pall Mall, S.W.	1836	1,450	40 0 0	10 10 0
Royal Automobile	119, Piccadilly, W.	1897	4,770	12 12 0	8 8 (T.) 5 5 (C.)
Royal London Yacht	St. James's Street, and Cowes, Isle of Wight	1838	500	None.	3 3 0
Royal Societies	St. James's Street	1894	2,500	1 1 0 (Library)	8 gs. (T.) 6 gs. (C.) 2 gs. (Cel. & Fgn.)
Royal Thames Yacht	7, Albemarle Street, W.	1823	Lmtd. to 1,000	Suspd.	8 & 6 gs.
Royal Watercolour So- ciety Art	5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.	1884	250	1 1 0	1 1 0
St. James'	106, Piccadilly	1857	850	26 5 0	11 11 0
St. Stephen's	1, Bridge Street, Westminster	1870	1,150	10 10 0	10 10 0
Savage	6 & 7, Adelphi Terrace	1857	600	5 5 0	5 gs. (T.) 3 gs. (C.)
Savile	107, Piccadilly, W.	1868	675	10 10 0	6 6 0
Smithfield Club (Incorp.)	12, Hanover Square	1798	1,100	None.	1 1 0

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sports	8, St. James's Square	1893	4,000	10 0 0	6,4 & 2gs.
Thatched House	86, St. James's Street	1865	800	10 10 0	10 10 0
The Motor	Coventry Street, W.	1907	2,000	—	5 5 0
Travellers'	106, Pall Mall	1819	800	31 10 0	10 & 11gs.
Turf	47, Clarges Street, W.	1868	550	31 10 0	12 12 0
Union	Trafalgar Square	1822	1,250	22 1 0	10 10 0
United Service	116 & 117, Pall Mall	1815	1,600	30 0 0	10 5 0
United University	1, Suffolk Street	1822	1,000	42 0 0	9 9 0
University	127, Princes St., Edinburgh . .	1864	750	36 15 0	5 (T.) 8 (C.)
Victoria	18, Wellington Street, W.C. . .	1857	268	10 10 0	6 6 0
Wellington (Social : Ladies as Visitors)	1, Grosvenor Place	1885	1,400	21 0 0	10 10 0
Westminster	3, Whitehall Court, S.W. . . .	1904	No limit	None	5 gs. (T.) 3 gs. (C.) 1 g. (F.)
Whitehall	Whitehall Court	1866	600	20 gs. (suspnd.)	10 10 0 & 5 5 0
White's	37, St. James's Street	1697	800	26 5 0	11 11 0
Windham	13, St. James's Square	1828	700	32 11 0	10 0 0
Writers' Club	10, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.	1892	300	1 1 0	2 2 (T.) 1 1 (C.)
Yorick	29 & 30, Bedford Street, Strand.	1889	300	2 2 0	2 2 0

FREEMASONRY.

The United Grand Lodge of England acknowledges only two species of Freemasonry—the Craft and the Royal Arch. Scotch, Irish, American and Continental jurisdictions acknowledge other degrees; but these, with the exception of the Mark Degree, are not universal—that is, they are Christian degrees, and the Jew, the Turk, the Mohammedan and the Parsee will not join them. The roll of the Grand Lodge to Sept. 1910 showed a total of 2925 warrants for lodges under the English constitution; but this does not represent the actual number of lodges now subject to Grand Lodge, as out of this total a certain number of lodges have ceased to exist, while a not inconsiderable number have gone under the jurisdiction of Colonial Grand Lodges. The Duke of Connaught was elected, March 6th, 1901, as Grand Master (in succession to King Edward VII., who resigned the office on his accession, after holding it for twenty-six years), and his installation took place on July 17th, 1901.

A committee of charity was formed in connection with the Grand Lodge in 1725. This committee is now called The Board of Benevolence, its province being to administer the Fund of Benevolence. To this Fund every lodge under the English constitution, with the exception of those in the colonies and foreign parts, contributes; as long as a member is a subscriber to a lodge in London 4s. a year is paid by his lodge for him to this fund, and 2s. if he subscribe to a country lodge, another sum going to the fund of his province (this sum varies in different provinces). In 1788 Chevalier Ruspini, surgeon-dentist to George III., was instrumental in establishing the Freemasons' Girls' School, now known as The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, and ten years later the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was started. The Institution for

the Aged is the youngest of the three, the Institution for the Men not having been established till 1842, and for the Widows not till '49. The Girls' School boards, clothes and educates 287 girls, and the Boys' School 466 boys; while the Benevolent Institution grants annuities to 729 persons—£40 a year to men and £32 a year to widows; there being now 380 men and 483 widows on the funds. It is also paying about £1000 a year to widows of deceased annuitants. The total annual receipts of these three institutions are: Benevolent Institution, £42,868; Boys' School, £44,000; Girls' School, £36,000.

The Grand Secretary of United Grand Lodge is Sir Edward Letchworth, F.S.A., Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London.

The Mark Masons established their Grand Lodge in 1856. It has upwards of 600 lodges in England and the colonies, with 59,477 registered Mark Masons subject to its authority; has a large Benevolent Fund, an Educational Fund, and out of the interest of its annuity funds grants £26 a year to each of six decayed Mark Masons and £21 a year to each of thirteen widows, and in addition educates and clothes eleven children.

The Grand Secretary is Mr. C. F. Matier, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen St., London.

Knights Templar. The Offices of the Great Priory of the Order of the Temple are at Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C. Though it is not Masonic, none but Freemasons are now admitted as members of the Order.

Consult Mackay's "Lexicon of Freemasonry"; Kenning's "Cyclopædia of Freemasonry"; Gould's "History of Freemasonry" (6 vols.). English Freemasonry has two London weekly newspapers devoted to its interests—the *Freemason* and the *Freemasons' Chronicle*—and one monthly, the *Masonic Illustrated*.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITIES.

England.

Birmingham University, incorporated by royal charter March 24th, 1900, grew out of Mason University College, Birmingham, which was founded by Sir Josiah Mason, Kt., in '75, and opened in '80, being subsequently incorporated by the Mason University College Act of '97. The University includes faculties of science, arts, medicine, and commerce; others may be added by statute. It is a teaching and examining University, and on Oct. 1st, 1900, under the provisions of the Birmingham University Act, 1900, the whole of the endowments, equipment, and staff of Mason University College were merged in the University. These endowments amount to about £200,000, and in addition the University funds amount to upwards of £500,000. The following are the officers of the University: Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; Vice-Chancellor, C. G. Beale, Esq., M.A.; Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer, F. C. Clayton, Esq., J.P.; Principal, Sir Oliver J. Lodge, LL.D., F.R.S.; Vice-Principal and Registrar, R. S. Heath, M.A., D.Sc.; Dean of the Faculty of Science, J. H. Poynting, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Alfred Hughes, M.A.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Gilbert Barling, M.B., F.R.C.S.; Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, W. J. Ashley, M.Com. Other Professors: In Arts, Sonnenschein, de Sélincourt, Muirhead, Beazley, Chatelain, Wichmann, Kirkaldy, Granville Bantock. In Science, Frankland, Lapworth, Gamble, West, Kapp, Burstall, Dixon, Cadman, Turner, Brown, Leith, Carlier, Peter Thompson. Secretary, George H. Morley.

Cambridge University. About the middle of the thirteenth century students began to collect in hostels. The endowed colleges gradually absorbed the hostels, the last of which was annexed to Trinity in 1540. The legislative bodies are the Senate, which consists of graduates, and the Council, a smaller body elected therefrom. Like Oxford, the University underwent important changes in 1882, as did also many of the colleges in both universities. The following is the list of colleges: (*Founded 1257*), **Peterhouse**—Head, A. W. Ward, Litt.D. *Undergraduates*, 70; (1326), **Clare**, E. Atkinson, D.D., 221; (1347), **Pembroke**, A. J. Mason, D.D., 272; (1348), **Gonville and Caius**, E. S. Roberts, M.A., 332; (1350), **Trinity Hall**, E. A. Beck, M.A., 156; (1352), **Corpus Christi**, R. T. Caldwell, M.A., 103; (1441), **King's**, M. R. James, Litt.D., F.B.A., 179; (1448), **Queens'**, T. C. Fitzpatrick, M.A., 182; (1473), **St. Catherine's**, C. H. W. Johns, Litt.D., 124; (1496), **Jesus**, H. A. Morgan, D.D.; (1505), **Christ's**, A. E. Shipley, M.A., 212; (1511), **St. John's**, R. F. Scott, M.A., 261; (1519), **Magdalene**, S. A. Donaldson, D.D., 95; (1546), **Trinity**, H. M. Butler, D.D., 672; (1548), **Emmanuel**, W. Chawner, M.A., 209; (1595), **Sidney Sussex**, Charles Smith, M.A., 94; (1800), **Downing**, Howard Marsh, M.C., 126. *Hostels* (1882), **Selwyn**, J. O. F. Murray, D.D., 119; (1884), **Non-Collegiates**, *Censor*, W. F. Reddaway, M.A., 104. Total, 3726. The examinations for the degree of Bachelor are the Previous

("Little Go"), General, and Special examinations. Candidates for Honours have to pass an additional examination in Mathematics, French or German with their Previous. The Triposes, which for Honour candidates take the place of the General and Special, are Classical, Mathematical, History, Law, Theology, Moral Science, Mechanical Science, Natural Science, Oriental Languages, Mediæval and Modern Languages, Economics and Political Science. Degrees: D.D., B.D., Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.C., M.B., B.C., LL.D., LL.M., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.M., Mus.B. Women are admitted to the examinations for honour students, and reside mostly in Newnham College and Girton College. (See HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN, p. 548.) Vigorous efforts have been made to secure the advantages of degrees for women by resident and non-resident members of the University, but hitherto without success. Many public schools are inspected by the University, and thousands of scholars in the Grammar and High Schools of the country compete in the Cambridge Local Examinations, while those who attend the University local lectures are also to be numbered by thousands. (See University Extension, p. 538.) The undergraduates have three most able organs, the *Cambridge Review*, *Granta*, and the *Gownsman*. Chancellor, the Rt. Hon. Baron Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., Trinity; Vice-Chancellor, R. F. Scott, M.A., St. John's; High Steward, Lord Walsingham, LL.D., Trinity. Parliamentary representatives, S. H. Butcher, M.A., Trinity, and J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., Trinity (see PARLIAMENT, Commons). Proctors, 1910-11: H. F. Stewart, B.D., St. John's; J. Barcroft, M.A., King's. Registrar, J. N. Keynes, Sc.D., Pembroke, 1910; Assistant Registrar, B. Benham, M.A., King's. Consult *Camb. Univ. Calendar*, *Ordinances of the University*, and *Students' Handbook to Colleges and University of Cambridge*.

Durham University, founded 1832, comprises University College (37), Bishop Hatfield's Hall (46), St. Chad's Hall (94), the Durham College of Medicine (52), and Armstrong College (71) at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The students number 220 at Durham, and about 1600 (reckoning matriculated and non-matriculate students) at Newcastle. Unattached students first admitted '71. Affiliated are Codrington College, Barbados, and Fourn Bay College, Sierra Leone. Degrees: D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., D.C.L., B.O.L., M.D., M.B., M.Surg., B.Surg., M.S., B.S., D.Litt., B.Litt., D.Sc., M.Sc., B.Sc., Mus.D., Mus.B. Licences in theology, Diplomas in public health, in the theory and practice of teaching, and Certificates of proficiency in general education, are also granted. Local University Lectures are likewise given in connection with this University, and local examinations have been established. Consult *Durham University Calendar*. Chancellor, the Dean of Durham, Very Rev. G. W. Kitchen, D.D., F.S.A.; President of the College of Medicine, Sir G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.; Principal of Armstrong College, W. H. Hadow, M.A., Mus.D.

The University of Leeds was constituted by royal charter April 25th, 1904. It grew out of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, which was merged in the university by the University of Leeds Act of the same year. The Leeds School of Medicine, which became the Medical Department of the Yorkshire College, was established in 1831. The Yorkshire College was founded in 1874, and formed part of the Victoria University from 1887 to 1903. The university gives teaching and degrees in arts, science, medicine, surgery, dental surgery, laws, and commerce. Special instruction is given in civil, mechanical, electrical, mining and gas engineering, metallurgy, fuel, analytical chemistry, cloth manufacture, dyeing, leather manufacture, and agriculture. Last session there were 934 registered students, including 138 students in the school of medicine, but excluding 270 evening and occasional students. New buildings were opened by the King and Queen, July 7th, 1908. The principal officers of the University are: Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, LL.D.; Pro-Chancellor, A. G. Lupton, LL.D.; Vice-Chancellor, Sir N. Bodington, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D.; Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Dean of the Faculty of Science, Prof. A. Smithells, B.Sc., F.R.S.; Treasurer, Sir Francis S. Powell, Bart., M.A., LL.D.; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Prof. C. E. Vaughan, M.A.; Dean of the Faculty of Technology, Prof. H. R. Procter, M.Sc.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Prof. A. S. Grünbaum, M.A., M.D.; Registrar, W. F. Husband, LL.B.

Liverpool University grew out of University College, Liverpool, which was established and received its charter of incorporation in Oct. 1881, and was one of the three federal colleges of Victoria University. Application was made in Dec. 1902 to His Majesty's Privy Council praying for the grant of a charter establishing a University in Liverpool, which was granted in July of the following year. Degrees: B.A., M.A., Litt.D., B.Arch., B.Com. So., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., B.Eng., M.Eng., D.Eng., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.D.S., M.D.S. Vice-Chancellor, A. W. W. Dale M.A., LL.D. Registrar, Prof. P. Hebblethwaite, M.A.

London University. The University of London Act, '98, made provision for the reconstitution of the University as a teaching as well as an examining body, and it now undertakes teaching functions, both at University and King's Colleges and at its several "Schools" and other institutions, at which there are "recognised Teachers of the University," in addition to its formerly exclusively examination work. The eight Faculties, with their respective Deans, are: Theology, Rev. Prof. A. W. Greenup, D.D., M.A.; Arts, Prof. I. Gollancz, Litt.D., F.B.A.; Laws, W. N. Hibbert, LL.D.; Music, C. W. Pearce, Mus.D.; Medicine, Prof. S. H. C. Martin, M.D., B.S., B.Sc., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.R.S.; Science, Prof. A. W. Crossley, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Engineering, Prof. W. E. Dalby, M.A., B.Sc.; Economics, A. L. Bowley, M.A. The Teaching Staff is organised under two categories: (1) Appointed Teachers, paid out of the University Funds; (2) Recognised Teachers, appointed and paid by the Schools of the University and other approved institutions, and recognised by the Senate as conducting work of University rank. Since 1900 the University, which formerly had its headquarters in Burlington Gardens, has been housed in the eastern and central portions of the main block and portions of the inner block

of the buildings of which the whole were formerly occupied by the Imperial Institute at South Kensington. The degrees conferred are: B.D., D.D., B.A., M.A., D.Lit., LL.B., LL.D., B.Mus., D.Mus., M.B. and B.S., M.D., M.S., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc. (Eng.), D.Sc. (Eng.), B.Sc. (Econ.), D.Sc. (Econ.). The number who entered the University by the matriculation examination or otherwise in 1909-10 was 4053. The internal students at present number 4250. For regulations as to the several curricula and examinations for internal students apply to the Academic Registrar; as to the external examinations, to the External Registrar; as to University Extension lectures and the inspection and examination of schools, to the University Extension Registrar, University of London, South Kensington. Consult *London University Calendar*.

Chancellor, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D., F.R.S.

Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Micaiah John Muller Hill, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Henry Busk, M.A., LL.B.

Principal, Henry Alexander Miers, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Academic Registrar, Philip Joseph Hartog, M.A., B.Sc.

Registrar of the Council for External Students, Alfred Milnes, M.A.

Registrar of the Board to Promote the Extension of University Teaching, Robert Davies Roberts, M.A., D.Sc.

Secretary to the Senate, Percy Maxwell Wallace, M.A.

Secretary to the Finance Committee, William Kirkpatrick Hill, B.A.

Superintendent of Examinations, W. H. Sampson, B.A., B.Mus.

Goldsmiths' Librarian, Reginald Arthur Rye.

Representative in Parliament, Sir Philip Magnus, B.A., B.Sc.

Oxford University. This University seems to have grown up in the twelfth century, although to Alfred the Great used to be ascribed the foundation of one college, University, in 872. The number of undergraduates in 1910 was 3826. The Government of the University vests in three bodies: The **Hebdomadal Council**, which alone has power of initiation, **Congregation** (consisting of resident M.A.'s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection and amendment, and **Convocation** (all M.A.'s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection alone. The two latter bodies consist of members of Colleges, Halls, or of the Non-Collegiate Body. The Colleges, with reputed dates of foundation, and Heads, are: University, 872 (?), R. W. Macan, D.Lit.; Balliol, 1262, J. L. Strachan Davidson, M.A.; Merton, 1270, T. Bowman, M.A.; Exeter, 1314, W. W. Jackson, D.D.; Oriel, 1326, C. L. Shadwell, D.C.L.; Queen's, 1340, J. R. Magrath, D.D.; New College, 1386, W. A. Spooner, D.D.; Lincoln, 1427, W. W. Merry, D.D.; All Souls, 1437, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P., D.C.L.; Magdalen, 1456, T. H. Warren, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.; Brasenose, 1509, C. B. Heberden, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.; Corpus Christi, 1516, T. Case, M.A.; Christ Church, 1532, Dean, the Very Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D.; Trinity, 1554, H. E. D. Blackstone, D.D.; St. John's, 1555, H. A. James, D.D.; Jesus, 1571, Sir J. Rhys, D.Litt.; Wadham, 1613, P. A. Wright Henderson, D.D.; Pembroke, 1624, Rt.

Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, D.C.L.; Worcester, 1714, C. H. O. Daniel, D.D.; Hertford, 1874, H. Boyd, D.D. The only remaining Public Hall: St. Edmund, 1226, E. Moore, D.D. New Foundation, Keble College, 1869, W. Lock, D.D. The **Non-Collegiate Body** was instituted in 1868; Censor, R. W. M. Pope, D.D. The Private Halls, which bear the name of their Master, are: (C. A.) Marcon's; (J. O'F.) Pope's; (Sir D.) Hunter-Blair's. A statute (passed in '80, amended in '93), allowing colleges within His Majesty's dominions to affiliate, has been adopted by St. David's College, Lampeter, University College, Nottingham, University College, Sheffield, Reading College, Hartley College, Southampton, Exeter Diocesan Training College, and Royal Albert Memorial University College, Exeter. Under a similar statute (of '87), applying to Colonial Universities, the following Universities enjoy the privileges therein contained:—Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, Calcutta, Punjab, Bombay, Adelaide, Madras, Melbourne, New Zealand, Allahabad, Toronto, Tasmania, Montreal, New Brunswick, Malta, King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia; Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Mt. Allison College, Sackville, New Brunswick; Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia; University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; University of Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario; Laval University, Quebec; McMaster University, Toronto; University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, New Brunswick; University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Canada; University of Ottawa, Saskatchewan. The degrees ordinarily granted by the University are: B.A., M.A., B.D., D.D., B.L., D.L., M.B., M.D., Mus.B., Mus.Doo., B.Litt., D.Litt., B.Sc., D.Sc. The B.A. must be taken either as a Pass or in any one of the Honour "Schools" of Classics, in its two divisions of Moderations and Litteræ Humaniores, Mathematics (also divided into Moderations and Final Schools), Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Natural Science, in one or more of its several branches, Oriental Languages, English Literature, and Modern Languages. Women are admitted to the examinations for the B.A. degree, but here at present their privileges cease. They may join Somerville College, Lady Margaret College, St. Hugh's Hall, St. Hilda's, or the Home Students, a body in some degree resembling the Non-Collegiate Body (see *HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN*, p. 541). Chief Officers of the University: Chancellor, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, D.C.L.; Vice-Chancellor, C. B. Heberden, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., Principal of Brasenose College; Proctors, A. E. W. Hazel, M.A., B.C.L., Jesus College; Rev. M. W. Patterson, M.A., Trinity College. Parliamentary representatives, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., All Souls, Lord Hugh Cecil, M.A., Hertford. Clerk of the University, E. H. Bellamy. Following on an appeal issued by the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, a meeting was held on May 16th, 1907, at which it was resolved to raise a fund entitled the **Oxford University Appeal Fund**, to meet the needs of the University. It was estimated that £250,000 was required for the promotion of modern studies, literary and scientific, and for the due maintenance of the Bodleian Library.

Rhodes Scholarships.

Under the will of Mr. Cecil Rhodes a number of Colonial, American, and German scholarships

were established, in order to instil into the minds of young colonists the advantage to the Colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire; to encourage in the students from the United States of North America an attachment to the country from which they have sprung; and to further a good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States.

There are 78 Colonial Scholarships of £300 per annum, tenable at any college in the University of Oxford for three consecutive academical years. They are allotted as follows: 9 to Rhodesia, 12 to Cape Colony, 3 to Natal, 18 to Australia, 3 to New Zealand, 24 to Canada, 3 to Newfoundland, 3 to Bermuda, and 3 to Jamaica; also a number of similar American Scholarships, 2 to each State and territory of the United States, tenable for 3 years; and 5 German Scholarships annually, each of £250, tenable at Oxford for 3 years, the holders to be nominated by the German Emperor. Office, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

Sheffield University. A University Charter was granted to University College, Sheffield, on May 31st, 1905. The University College of Sheffield was incorporated by Royal Charter in '97, and was formed by the amalgamation of Firth College, founded by Mark Firth, Esq., in '79; the Sheffield School of Medicine, founded 1828; and the Sheffield Technical School. The University includes Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, Medicine, Applied Science, and Law, and has power to constitute other Faculties. It is a teaching and examining university. The degrees granted are B.A., M.A., Litt.D., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Eng., M.Eng., D.Eng., B.Met., M.Met., D.Met., LL.B., LL.D. Diplomas in Public Health, Modern Language Teaching, Education, and in Coal Mining are also awarded, as well as Associateships in Engineering and in Iron and Steel Metallurgy. The University, situate in the midst of the steel industry, specialises in Metallurgy and Engineering. Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G., Litt.D.; Pro-Chancellors, George Franklin, Litt.D., J.P.; H. K. Stephenson, J.P.; Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L., LL.D.; Deans, (Arts) Prof. W. C. Summers, M.A.; (Pure Science) Prof. A. H. Leahy, M.A.; (Medicine) Prof. J. M. Beattie, M.A., M.D.; (Applied Science) Prof. W. Ripper, D. Eng., M.Inst.C.E.; (Law) Prof. W. F. Trotter, M.A., LL.M. Treasurer, A. I. Hobson, J.P.; Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, M.A.; Librarian, T. Loveday, M.A.; Tutor for Women Students, Mary J. Sorby.

Victoria University, of Manchester, founded and incorporated by royal charter 1880 and reconstituted 1903, grew out of Owens College, Manchester, which was established '51. John Owens, a Manchester manufacturer, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in '46, £96,654 for the purpose of founding this college. In '80 the College became the first college of Victoria University. Total students, exclusive of evening students (1909-10): arts, science, law, commerce, theology, and music students (including 328 women students), 1135; technology (including 3 women students), 192; and medical students (including 22 women students), 372; in the Department of Education and University Training College 128 men and 139 women students. The admission of women was sanctioned by the Extension Act. There

are four halls of residence—the "Hulme," the "Dalton," both for men only, and two for women: viz., The Oaks, Fallowfield, and the Victoria Church Hostel, Oxford Road. Grants technical, commercial, and other certificates, teaching diplomas and diplomas in Psychological Medicine, Public Health, Veterinary State Medicine, and Dentistry to properly qualified candidates. Its degrees are: **B.A., M.A., Litt.D., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc.Tech., M.Sc.Tech., B.Com., M.Com., LL.B., LL.D., Mus.B., Mus.D., B.D., D.D., B.D.S., M.D.S., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., and Ch.M.** Chancellor, The Right Hon. the Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.; Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., LL.D. Registrar, Edward Fiddes, M.A.; Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.

Scotland.

Aberdeen University was founded in 1494 by Bishop Elphinstone as a *Studium Generale*, in which he constituted a college in 1505 known as King's College. In 1593 George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, founded Marischal College, which came to be also a university distinct from the former foundation. In 1860 these two universities were united in one institution, and now form the University of Aberdeen. The quatercentenary celebrations took place in Sept. 1906, when the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, opened the new Marischal College Buildings. The celebrations were attended by a very large number of delegates from other universities and learned societies, and a number of hon. degrees were conferred. There are 24 professors, 28 lecturers, and upwards of 1000 matriculated students. In conjunction with Glasgow the University sends one representative to Parliament (present member, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B.). It grants degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and is empowered to admit women as well as men to those degrees. It also grants certificates of proficiency to women in the local examinations which it has instituted throughout the northern counties of Scotland. Its degrees are: **M.A., D.Litt., D.Phil., B.D., D.D., B.L., LL.B., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc. (Agr.)**; whereof D.D. and LL.D. are purely honorary. Chancellor, The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. Lord Rector, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith; Principal, the Rev. G. Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D.; Secretary, D. R. Thom; Librarian, P. J. Anderson; Registrar, R. Walker.

Edinburgh University, founded 1582, has since become one of the chief medical centres in the world. During 1909 the total number of matriculated students was 3322. Of these 1241 were enrolled in the Arts Faculty, 1386 in the Faculty of Medicine, 282 in Law, 48 in Divinity, 343 in Science, and 22 in Music. Of the matriculated students, 594 were women, while 65 women were attending extra-academical classes qualifying for graduation in Medicine, and 40 were also among the non-matriculated students, chiefly in attendance on the Music Classes. Women who have obtained their medical education in universities, or recognised extra-academical schools, are now admitted to degrees in medicine and surgery in the university. The aggregate value of the University fellowships, bursaries, and prizes now amounts to about £18,660 per annum, most of the bursaries, etc., being open to competition. Its degrees are: **M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.B., B.L., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B.,**

M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Litt., D.Phil., Mus.B., Mus.D. Women are admitted to the Arts, Divinity, Law and Science classes, and to Graduation in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Music on the same terms as men. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour; Lord Rector, Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, M.P.; Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D. Conjointly with St. Andrews it sends a representative to Parliament; present member Sir Robert B. Finlay, P.C., M.D., LL.D., K.C. Secretary of Senatus, Prof. Sir L. J. Grant, Bart., B.A., LL.D. Consult *Edinburgh University Calendar*.

Glasgow University. Founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1451; received a new charter from James VI. of Scotland in 1577; remodelled by the Universities (Scotland) Acts, 1858 and 1889. There were last session 2728 students (642 women), and of the total 1263 were students in Arts (544 women) and 701 students of Medicine (71 women). Women students are taught separately at Queen Margaret College. See HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN, p. 544. Chancellor, the Earl of Rosebery. Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D., D.C.L. Parliamentary representative, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D. Registrar of General Council, W. Innes Addison. Degrees: **M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.L., LL.B., LL.D., M.B. and Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., D.D.**

St. Andrews University, founded 1411, is thus the most ancient of the universities of Scotland. It included three separate colleges and corporations: (1) St. Salvador's (1450), (2) St. Leonard's (1512), and (3) St. Mary's (1537). In 1747 the two first-named were united and took the faculties of arts, science, and medicine, forming thereafter the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard; St. Mary's was, and is, devoted to theology. University College, Dundee (founded in 1880), was affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St. Andrews by an ordinance which received the approbation of Her Majesty Jan. 15th, '97. Degrees: **M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., M.S., B.Sc., B.Phil., B.Litt., D.Sc., D.Phil., D.Litt.** The diploma and title of L.L.A. is also granted to women. In Oct. '92 the classes of the University and also the degrees of the University were thrown open to women. Bursaries, scholarships and prizes of the aggregate annual value of about £5500 are available for students of the several Colleges. A number of these bursaries are available for women students, and a Hall of Residence has been built on the University grounds for their accommodation (Warden: Miss Frances H. Melville, M.A.). Chancellor, Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir J. Donaldson, M.A., LL.D. Rector, Lord Avebury. Jointly with Edinburgh University it returns a representative to Parliament—the present member is Sir R. B. Finlay, P.C., M.D., LL.D., K.C. Secretary and Registrar, Andrew Bennett.

Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, The, was constituted in 1901 to administer a sum of \$10,000,000, in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research in the Universities of Scotland, and rendering attendance at these Universities more available to the deserving and qualified youth of that country to whom the payment of fees might act as a barrier to the enjoyment

of these advantages. **Chairman**, The Earl of Elgin. **Treasurer**, Mr. John Ross, solicitor, Dunfermline; **Sec.**, Mr. William S. McCormick; **Offices**, The Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh.

Ireland.

Dublin University. The University of Dublin, commonly known as Trinity College, Dublin, was founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, under the style of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, mother of the University (*Mater Universitatis*). Its constitution has been altered by the charter of Charles I., and by numerous Royal statutes. In the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. The tercentenary festival of the College was celebrated in July 1892. The undergraduates exceed 1330, and there are some 200 graduates attending lectures in the professional schools. Degrees are granted to women. There are 26 Junior Fellows, 7 Senior Fellows, who with the Provost constitute the Board, and 40 Professors. **Degrees:** D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., B.Ch., LL.D., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.B., M.Engin., B.Engin., M.Dent.Sc., Sc.D., Litt.D. The two last-named are new degrees, conferred only for original research and for literary eminence. **Chancellor** of the University, Lord Iveagh; **Vice-Chancellor**, the Right Hon. D. H. Madden, LL.D. **Parliamentary representatives:** the Right Hon. Sir Edward Carson, K.C., LL.D., and Right Hon. James Campbell, K.C., LL.D. The following constitute the Board, which is the governing body: **Provost**, Anthony Traill, LL.D.; **Vice-Provost**, B. Williamson, Sc.D., M.A.; **Bursar**, Francis A. Tarleton, LL.D.; **Auditor**, G. L. Cathcart, M.A.; **Senior Proctor**, Rev. Thos. K. Abbott, Litt.D.; **Senior Lecturer**, Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A.; **Registrar**, Robert Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; **Librarian**, Rev. T. K. Abbott, Litt.D.; **Senior Dean and Catechist**, J. P. Mahaffy, D.D. Consult *Dublin University Calendar*.

National University of Ireland. This University, established under the Irish Universities Act of 1908, grants degrees in Medicine, Surgery, Science and Arts, and Diplomas in Public Health, Mental Diseases, Teaching, and Agriculture. The degrees are M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.D., M.Ch., M.A.O., B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Litt., and D.Phil. The University attaches considerable importance to the study of the ancient Irish language, and students who do not take Irish at matriculation are required, after matriculation, to attend a course in Irish Language, Literature, and History to the satisfaction of the Professors of these subjects during the early part of their course of study for degrees. **Chancellor of the University**, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin; **Vice-Chancellor**, Sir Christopher Nixon, Bart., M.D., LL.D. **Registrar**, J. McGrath, LL.D.

The Queen's University of Belfast, founded under the Irish Universities Act, 1908. Its degrees, exhibitions, and scholarships are open to female as well as to male students. The degrees are: B.A., M.A., D.Lit., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., LL.B., LL.D., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.D., M.Ch., M.A.O. The Senate may confer Diplomas in Public Health upon legally qualified medical practitioners who have pursued prescribed courses of study. There is a faculty of Commerce and Industry, the degrees being B.Sc.,

M.Sc., D.Sc. **Chancellor**, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O. **Pro-Chancellors**, the Rt. Hon. Lord Pirrie, K.P., D.L., LL.D., D.Sc.; Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D. **Vice-Chancellor and President of the University**, the Rev. Thomas Hamilton, M.A., D.D., LL.D. **Secretary**, John M. Finnegan, B.Sc., B.A. Consult the *University Calendar* for fuller information.

Wales.

Wales, University of, is a federal teaching University. Its constituent colleges are the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff. It has powers to confer degrees in the faculties of Arts or Letters, Science, Technical or Applied Science, Law, Music, Medicine, and Theology. The charter passed under the Great Seal on Nov. 30th, '93. A supplemental charter was granted in 1906. An annual grant of £4000 is allowed by the Treasury. Certain theological colleges are recognised as institutions in which candidates for theological degrees in the University may receive instruction. The University Senate, which is composed of the heads of departments in the three constituent colleges, considers and recommends for the approval of the Court the courses of study for the initial degrees of the University in Arts, Science, Music, and Law. The Medical Board deals similarly with the courses for the degrees in Medicine, and the Theological Board with the courses for the degrees in Theology. The matriculation examinations are held each year in June and September. The number of candidates for matriculation in June 1910 was 520, and in September, 300. The chief officers of the University are: **Senior Deputy Chancellor**, The Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.; **Vice-Chancellor**, Principal E. H. Griffiths, D.Sc., F.R.S., University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff; **Registrar**, J. Mortimer Angus, M.A., University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff.

University Extension.

The object of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." It commenced in '72 with the University of Cambridge; about four years later Oxford took it up—abandoning it, however, until '85; and in '76 was formed the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching within the Metropolitan area. Durham University was for a time associated with Cambridge in forwarding the work in Northumberland and Durham; Victoria University is also in the field; and the Scotch Universities worked on a similar plan for some time. The University of Sydney, New South Wales, adopted the scheme in '87. An American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been formed at Philadelphia and Chicago, and several other American universities have begun work on similar lines.

Cambridge.—Under the Local Lectures (University Extension) Scheme there are two principal terms in the year—September to December, and January to April—and a course of twelve lectures is given in each term. Lectures are also given less often in the summer term—April to July. Short courses of six lectures are also arranged where it is thought

desirable. Of the whole number of centres connected with Cambridge, eight are affiliated—viz., Colchester, Derby, Exeter, Leicester, Northampton, Portsmouth, Scarborough, and Southport. (See previous eds. for the privileges given to affiliated students.) A town may come under the operation of the ordinary scheme by providing a place of meeting for the lectures and classes, and an inclusive fee of £50 per full course or £30 per short course to the University. All the local expenses are met by the local committee, who also fix and receive the fees. In connection with various County Councils courses on scientific subjects, bearing on agriculture, have been given annually by lecturers of the Syndicate since '91, followed in the summer by courses of practical work in the University Laboratory attended by Teachers holding County Council scholarships. For this work the system is variously modified to suit local needs. County and County Borough Councils now have the power of subsidising lectures on humanitarian as well as scientific subjects. Large summer meetings, attended by students from all parts of the world, are arranged at Cambridge at intervals during July and August. Full particulars as to the Local Lectures may be obtained from the Secretary, Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge.

London University Extension Board.—Number of courses, 1908-9, 193, for which there were 17,781 entries. Registrar, R. Davies Roberts, M.A., D.Sc., University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

Oxford.—The University first took an active part in educating non-matriculated students by means of University Extension Courses in '78. In '85 the system was reorganised on its present lines. The Oxford Delegacy is acting in conjunction with local committees established in over 300 towns in all parts of England and Wales, except the metropolitan area. From the last published report it appears that 136 of these local centres were in active work, and that 1374 lectures, distributed in 180 courses, were delivered. The number of students returned as being in regular attendance at the lectures was 22,237. Thirty-four lecturers and six class teachers were employed. Of the 180 courses delivered, 49 were in literature, 70 in history, 18 in natural science, 15 in art and architecture, and 27 in economics. During the year a system of tutorial classes in humane subjects has been entrusted by the Delegacy to a Standing Committee. Classes have been held in eight towns in economics and industrial history. Each class is limited in numbers to 30 students, and extends over a period of three years. It is proposed to hold the next biennial Oxford Summer Meeting in August 1911. A vacation course for foreign students is now held annually. Secretary, Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., University Extension Office, Examination Schools, Oxford.

UNIVERSITY AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

Toynbee Hall (Canon Barnett, M.A., President; T. Edmund Harvey, M.A., M.P., Warden; M. Birley, M.A., and G. O'Donovan, M.A., Sub-Wardens) opened in Commercial Street, Whitechapel, in 1884.

The **Oxford House**, Mape Street, Bethnal Green, is a Church of England movement, founded in '84.

Cambridge House was founded in '97. It is

located at 131, 133 and 135, Camberwell Road, S.E., and the Head of the House is the Rev. W. H. H. Elliott. A Mission House and Settlement at **Caius House**, Battersea, is carried on by Gonville and Caius College (Warden, Rev. S. C. Carpenter).

Mansfield House, 89, Barking Road, Canning Town, E. (Warden, W. R. Hughes, M.A.), was opened '90; accommodation for 14 residents. Men's Club, 143-5, Barking Road; Boys' Club, 310-14, Barking Road; "Wave" Lodging House, with 120 beds, at 235, Victoria Dock Road.

The **Bermondsey Settlement**, of which the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D., is warden, in Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, is largely supported by Methodists.

The **Robert Browning Settlement**, York Street, Walworth Road, S.E. (F. Herbert Stead, M.A., Warden), was founded 1895, incorporated Jan. 1st, 1903. Secretary, J. C. Mather, 46 Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E. **Browning Bethany Homes** for Old Folks, Whyteleafe, Hon. Supt. Miss Burgis. **Slade Club**, Robsart Street, Brixton Road, Sub-Warden, I. D. Neilson, M.A.

The **Passmore Edwards Settlement**, Tavistock Place, St. Pancras, was founded under the initiative of Mrs. Humphry Ward. Warden of the Settlement, Mr. G. E. Gladstone; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Humphry Ward.

Woodbrooke Settlement for Religious and Social Studies, Selly Oak, near Birmingham, for Friends and others. Director of Studies, Dr. J. Rendel Harris.

St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green (Miss Harrington, resident Head), is the women's branch of Oxford House.

The **Women's Settlement in Canning Town, E.** (Miss R. H. Cheetham, chief resident worker), works upon an unsectarian basis. The Residence is at 457, 459 and 461, Barking Road, E.; the Offices, Club Rooms and Lees Hall are at 81, Barking Road, E.; Medical Mission Hospital, Balaam Street, Plaistow. Hon. Secretaries, Mrs. Coote, Miss Shephard and Miss C. Spicer. Senior Resident Medical Officer, E. B. Hollway, M.B., B.S. Lond.

Women students of the Universities manage the **Women's University Settlement**, at 44, 45, and 46, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E.: Warden, Miss M. McN. Sharpley.

University College was founded 1826, incorporated as "University College, London," by Royal Charter '36, and reincorporated with additional powers in '69. The College was incorporated in the University of London by the University College (London) Transfer Act, 1905, and from Jan. 1st, 1907, transferred to the University of which it now forms an integral part. To enable the College to carry out its University functions with adequate buildings and endowments, a sum, estimated at about £800,000, is required. The Hon. Rupert Guinness is Treasurer of the Appeal Committee. The College provides instruction in the faculties of Arts (including Fine Art), Laws, Science, Engineering, Economics, and Medical Sciences. The classes in Arts, Fine Art, Law, Science, and Economics are open to men and women. The College possesses seven museums, including the **Edwards Museum of Egyptology**; the hall under the dome contains the Flaxman sculptures. Chairman, Right Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.; Provost, T. Gregory Foster, Ph.D.; Secretary, Walter W. Seton, M.A.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Beaumont College, Old Windsor. Roman Catholic. Founded 1861. Number of boys, 220. **Rector**, Rev. Charles Galton, S.J.

Bedford Grammar School. Founded 1566; reorganised 1873. Annual income, £3500. Eight leaving exhibitions of £70 and £60 for four years. Two fall vacant annually. Exhibitions tenable in the school from £60 to £10. Pupils, 820. Boys are prepared for the Universities, for Woolwich and Sandhurst and other public examinations. The school is well equipped with laboratories for science teaching. There is an Engineering side with full provision of workshops. There are eight boarding-houses. There is an Engineer Corps. Playing field of 30 acres; boating on Ouse. **Head Master**, J. E. King, M.A.

Berkhamsted School, Herts. Number of pupils, 465. Five boarding-houses. **Head Master**, Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D.

Birmingham, King Edward's School, comprises a high school for boys, a high school for girls, three grammar schools for boys and four grammar schools for girls. Founded 1552, reorganised 1878. In 1900, the Birmingham (King Edward VI.) Schools Act liberated the Foundation from control by the Charity Commissioners. Income, £53,000. Numerous scholarships and exhibitions both for boys and girls. The pupils number about 2300; 470 in high school for boys. **Head Master**, R. Cary Gilson, M.A. *Motto*, *Domine, Salvum fac Regem*.

Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon. Founded 1604. **Head Master**, A. L. Francis, M.A.

Bradfield College, Berks. **Warden**, Edward Armstrong. **Head Master**, Rev. H. Costley-White, M.A.

Brighton College, Brighton. Founded 1847. Governed by a Council of twelve. There are two leaving scholarships of the annual value of £60, and three of £30, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. Entrance scholarships are awarded every year, at least three of the annual value of £70 or £50, and smaller exhibitions. Pupils, 240. **Head Master**, Rev. W. R. Dawson, M.A.

Charterhouse School, Godalming. Founded 1611, and until 1872 situated near Smithfield, London, on ground that once belonged to the Carthusian Monastery. One of the nine great public schools of the Public Schools Commission. Sixty scholarships are tenable in the school, about 30 Senior and 30 Junior. There are ten or more vacancies of each annually. Twenty or more exhibitions to the Universities, each of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years. Pupils, 580. **Head Master**, Rev. G. H. Rendall, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D., B.D. *Motto*, *Deo dante dedi*.

Cheltenham College, Gloucestershire. Founded 1841. Incorporated '04; governed by a President and twenty members of Council. There are three sides in the Senior Department—the Classical, the Military and Civil (**Head Master**, W. M. Baker, M.A.), and the Modern. There is a Junior Department. Numerous scholarships are attached to the College. Pupils, 600. **Principal**, the Rev. Canon R. Waterfield, M.A. **Bursar**, A. A. Hunter.

Christ's Hospital. Founded 1552. The Hospital schools are: (1) the Boys' School, West Horsham, with accommodation for 820 boys, including Preparatory School. **Head Master**, Rev. A. W. Upcott, D.D., Exeter College,

Oxford; (2) the Girls' School, Hertford, with accommodation for 280 girls. **Head Mistress**, Miss M. E. Robertson, Newnham College, Cambridge. With relation to two-thirds of the scholars at the Hospital schools, fees ranging from £10 to £20 may be charged if the Council of Almoners consider "that the parents or next friends are in a position to contribute substantially towards the child's education and maintenance." Entrance to the Hospital schools is gained by presentation or by competition. **Presentation** to about 425 places lies in the hands of the President, certain City companies, and donation governors; and 85 scholars (sons of Naval Officers, of persons distinguished in Literature, Science, Art, or in the service of the Crown, etc.), may be presented by the Council of Almoners (which numbers 43 members). The Council have the right of presentation to 16 places in the Girls' School for orphan daughters of officers, civil servants, etc. There is Competition for about 100 scholars, nominated by donation governors. From Metropolitan schools of a public elementary nature come 179 successful competitors; various parishes supply 108 scholars; and the residue of the places are at the disposal of boys and girls nominated by the governors of endowed schools at which they have attended for the period of two years. There are numerous exhibitions and prizes. Hospital exhibition funds for both boys and girls provide exhibitions to universities, including the *Times* scholarship, and the "Pitt Club" exhibition. At the end of 1910 the Boys' Schools (including Preparatory) numbered 820 and the Girls' School 254. Clerk, R. L. Franks. Office, 60, Aldersgate Street.

City of London School, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Established by the Corporation of London in 1834. Tenable at the Universities or other places of higher education are 26 scholarships varying from £100 to £20; and about 50 others tenable at the school. Pupils admitted between the ages of 7 and 15. **Head Master**, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D. **Secretary**, Mr. A. J. Austin.

Clifton College, Bristol. Opened 1862, received charter '77. It is under a Council of fifteen, the Earl of Ducie being President, and the Bishop of Hereford Chairman of the Council, and consists of Classical, Modern and Military sides, and Junior and Preparatory Schools. Three exhibitions, of £25, which may be increased to £50 a year, tenable at the Universities, and at least eleven scholarships, varying in value from £25 to £100 a year, tenable at the College, offered annually. Pupils, 650. **Head Master**, J. E. King, M.A. **Secretary**, W. D. L. Macpherson. *Motto*, *Spiritus intus alit*.

Dulwich College (part of the foundation of Alleyn's "College of God's Gift" at Dulwich) was founded A.D. 1619, by **Edward Alleyn**, the Actor, under Letters Patent of King James I. Reconstituted '58, and removed to new site and new building '70. Pupils, 680. No boy may enter the school before the age of 10, or remain after the age of 19. Endowment about £5000 per annum. £1000 may be annually allotted among "boys proceeding to a place of higher education," and £500 also may be paid annually in scholarships to boys either already in the school or about to enter it. Such scholarships are awarded as the result of open ex-

amination. **Master**, A. H. Gilkes, M.A.; **School Secretary**, Gilbert B. Stretton, M.A. **Motto**, *Detur Gloria soli Deo*.

Epsom College. Established in 1855 as a Public School with a Royal Medical Foundation. School accommodation for about 250 boys; and Preparatory for 100 boys under fifteen. Nine medical scholarships at the Hospital Schools in London, and 20 other scholarships to the Universities, etc. The foundation provides for 50 foundation scholars and 50 pensioners. Additional buildings and laboratories have been recently added. **Head Master**, Rev. T. N. H. Smith-Pearse, M.A.; **Secretary**, J. Bernard Lamb, 37, Soho Square, W. **Bursar**, W. S. Crossley; 15 assistant masters.

Eton College. Founded 1440. Endowment exceeds £20,000 per annum. Pupils consist of King's scholars or "Collegers" (of whom there are 70, and who enter college after competitive examination between twelve and fourteen years of age), and of Oppidians, who enter between ten and fourteen years of age. Exhibitions and scholarships to both Universities, ranging from £60 for four years downwards. **Motto**, *Floreat Etona*. **Head Master**, Rev. the Hon. Edward Lytton, M.A. A mission is supported by past and present Etonians at Hackney Wick. Consult the *College Calendar*.

Felsted School. Founded in 1564. Classical, Modern, Engineering, and Army sides. Scholarships £70, £30, and £20; leaving Exhibitions £60 and £50. It has about 250 pupils. **Head Master**, Rev. Frank Stephenson, M.A. **Bursar**, E. B. Trow, LL.D., M.A., B.C.L.

Fettes College, Edinburgh. Founded in 1870. Has about 230 scholars. **Head Master**, Rev. W. A. Heard, LL.D., F.R.S.L.

Glenalmond. Founded with the name Trinity College, Glenalmond, in 1841. It stands on the river Almond, in the Grampians, near Perth. Pupils about 140. **Warden**, Rev. Canon A. R. F. Hyslop, M.A.

Haileybury College, Hertford. Founded 1862, received Royal Charter '64. Entrance scholarships, about twenty in number, competed for annually in November. Special fees for sons of clergy. Exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge five annually (£60, £50, £50, £40, and £20). Pupils, 500. **Head Master**, Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, M.A.

Harrow School. Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Age of admission from 12 to 14. Ten or eleven entrance scholarships, of the value of £100, £80, £60, and £35 a year, are offered every Easter to boys (not members of the school) over 12 and under 14 years of age on the previous 1st of January. The governors can, at their discretion, add £20 a year to any scholarship, if the circumstances of the scholar appear to make it desirable. To one of these scholarships, and to one only, is added, at intervals, the Edward Stanhope Scholarship of £50. The Bowen Scholarship of £120 a year is given for proficiency in mathematics, French, history, geography, literature, and Latin. In years when it is not vacant a scholarship of less value is offered on the same terms. There are numerous Scholarships, from £100 downwards, to the Universities. Pupils, nearly 600. **Motto**, *Stet fortuna domus*.

Lanong College, Sussex. Founded 1848. Pupils, 220. **Head Master**, Rev. H. T. Bowlby.

The Leys School, Cambridge. Founded in 1875,

and incorporated '78. The founders were chiefly members of the Methodist Church, but it draws pupils and masters from the Anglican and other Protestant Churches. It has four houses ("hostels") containing about 45 boys each, a chapel, laboratories, art school, tepid swimming bath, gymnasium, and ample playing-fields. Boys may be received from 10 (more usually 13) years of age upwards. Fees 105 guineas, subject to rebate in certain cases. Entrance exhibitions or scholarships, varying in value from £15 to £60 (occasionally more) per annum, are offered for competition at the end of each term. A mission is supported by the old students in London. **Motto**, *"In fide fiducia."* **Head Master**, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D. **Bursar**, J. C. Isard, M.A.

Loretto School, Musselburgh, now contains about 145 boys. The **Head Master** is A. R. Smith, M.A.

Malvern College, Worcestershire. Founded 1865. Exhibitions at the Universities, one of £40 for three years, offered annually, and one of £27 for one year; also two of £40 for three years, tenable at B.N.C., Oxford. Entrance scholarships annually filled, one or more of £87, four or more of £50, six or more of £30. Pupils, 500. **Head Master**, Rev. Sydney R. James, M.A. **Secretary**, E. B. Scallan, M.A.

Manchester Grammar School. Founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and others. The school consists of 200 foundationers (free) and about 600 capitation scholars. Close scholarships at Wadham and Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, range in annual value from £50 to £80. There are 24 scholarships for classics, mathematics or physical science, tenable at the Universities, ranging in value from £17 to £50 each per annum; also 32 scholarships, tenable at the school, ranging in value from £14 to £25 each per annum, together with numerous prizes. **High Master**, J. L. Paton, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; **Receiver**, Owen W. Cox. **Motto**, *Sapere aude*.

Marlborough College, Wiltshire. Founded 1843, incorporated by royal charter '45, received additional charter '53. Exhibitions to Universities, one each of £50, £40, and £30 for three years, offered annually, and every three years the "Old Marlburian," £50, the Council Exhibition £30, and Leaf Exhibition £22 10s., fall vacant alternately. Also 2 Modern School Exhibitions of £25 and £20 each, offered annually. Scholarships filled annually: 15 or 16 "Foundation," for sons of clergy, £30; 4 "Senior," £30; 6 "Junior," £30; 1 or 2 "House," £80, all open; Minor Scholarships for Modern Languages, etc. Pupils, 620. **Master**, Frank Fletcher, M.A.

Merchant Taylors' School, London. Founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White (founder of St. John's College, Oxford), and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The Company is the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. Forty-two scholarships at the school, and scholarships of £86 and £100 for five and seven years, to St. John's College, Oxford; others, ranging from £90, to Cambridge. Pupils 500; on entrance must be over 9 and under 14. **Head Master**, Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D., B.D. **Seco**, E. P. Hart, M.A. **Motto**, *Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum*.

Mill Hill School (London, N.W.). Founded 1807 as Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School,

reconstituted under direction of the Court of Chancery '69 on a broader basis. Awards the three "Wills" Scholarships of £70 each, the "Bousfield" of £60, the "Hislop" of £50, the "Scrutton" of about £30, and four other leaving scholarships each tenable for three years. Also several Ministerial Exhibitions (about £60 a year) and Entrance Scholarships (£30 to £90). Number of boys, 260. *Motto, Et virtutem, et mias.* The "Old Mill-Hillians Club" numbers over 900 members. *Head Master, J. D. McClure, M.A., LL.D., D.Mus.*

Radley College, Abingdon, Berks. Founded 1847. Has about 250 scholars. *Warden, Rev. T. Field, D.D.*

Repton School, Derbyshire. Founded 1557; reorganised 1874. Pupils, 350; 28 assistant masters. *Head Master, Rev. W. Temple, M.A.*

Rossall School, Fleetwood, Lancashire. Founded 1844. Royal Charter granted Nov. '90. Two Exhibitions, one of £50 and one of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge, each for three years, offered every year; and the Phillips memorial exhibition for mathematics, of £40 for one year at Oxford or Cambridge. Besides this there are about 12 Scholarships and Exhibitions tenable at the school, offered each year by examination held in March—Foundation, Senior and Junior. *Head Master, Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D.*

Rugby School. Founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally entrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1602. The boys are divided into foundationers and non-foundationers. Has, every July, 100 entrance and other scholarships of £100 to £20, and 8 leaving exhibitions tenable at the Universities for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 5 of £30 annual value. Pupils, 570; admission at the age of 12. *Head Master, Rev. A. A. David, D.D. Motto, Orando laborando.* There are two Home Missions, in London and Birmingham, in addition to the Fox Memorial Mastership in India, in connection with the School. Consult *Rugby School Register*.

St. Paul's School, London. Founded 1509 by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. The school consists of 153 foundation scholars, elected by competitive examination, and of 80 many capitation scholars as the governors may from time to time decide. The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24 9s. a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. Pupils 580. The governors give annually 9 exhibitions for 4 years, varying in value from £70 to £30, to the scholars proceeding to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years for a boy proceeding to the Royal Academy, Woolwich. *Motto, Fide et literis.* *High Master, Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.*

Sherborne School, Dorsetshire. Refounded by Edward VI. (the earliest school founded by that monarch), 1550, reorganised 1870. Accommodation for 280 pupils. An Exhibition to either Univ. of £40 for four years falls vacant every year; another of £30 is vacant every four years; pupils may also compete for *Huish Exhibitions* of £50 for four years; this privilege is allowed to three other public schools only. There are also numerous Foundation, House, and other Scholarships and Prizes. *Head Master, Nowell Charles Smith, Clerk to Governors, S. Bennett. Motto* (royal arms of Ed. VI.), *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

Shrewsbury School. Founded by King Ed-

ward VI. in 1551, augmented by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. One of the seven schools reorganised by the Public Schools Act in '68. The school was moved to a new site (of 58 acres) in '82. Since then its numbers have increased from 170 to 315. *Head Master, Rev. Cyril A. Alington.*

Stonyhurst College, near Blackburn. Directed by the Jesuit Fathers. First founded in 1592 at St. Omers in Flanders; transferred to Stonyhurst in 1794. *Rector, the Rev. W. Bodkin, S.J.* The Observatory attached to the College turns out excellent solar and other work. Preparatory school for 60 boys.

Tonbridge School was founded 1553, and was reorganised 1880. *Governors:* Master, Warden, and Court of the Company of Skinners. Entrance Scholarships in June—£100, £80, £40, £30. Leaving exhibitions of £75 for four years, of which 4 fall vacant annually, are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors approve of; four others of £30 a year for four years, one vacant each year, are tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge. Pupils, 445. *Head Master, C. Lowry.*

University College School, Frognal, Hampstead, established 1830. Pupils, 500. *Motto, Paulatim.* *Head Master, H. J. Spenser, M.A., LL.D. Registrar, Arthur C. Hull.*

Uppingham School. *Archdeacon Johnson's* School, founded 1584; reorganised 1875. Three leaving exhibitions of £60, £50 and £40 offered every year, and 14 of about £22 each at Cambridge. Entrance scholarships, two of £70, two of £50, two of £30 annually. There are 440 boys in the School and 32 masters, and 6 assistant music masters. There is also a Lower School. *Head Master, Rev. H. W. McKenzie.*

Wellington College (Berks) was incorporated by Royal Charter, Dec. 13th, 1853. The foundation consists of ninety nominations for the sons of deceased army officers, who are boarded and educated at an annual charge of £10. There are, as a rule, seven open scholarships annually, and a limited number of army officers' sons are educated at £99 a year. There is a classical school, in which boys are prepared for the Universities, etc., and a modern side where boys are educated for the army, etc. Average number of pupils, 499. *Motto, "Heroum filii."* *Chairman of Governors, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G. Master, W. W. Vaughan, M.A. Bursar, P. Sherston.*

Westminster School, or the Royal College of St. Peter's, Westminster. Refounded 1560, reorganised 1868. Foundationers, 60; about 12 annual vacancies. The *Westminster Play*, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships and exhibitions to Christ Church, Oxford, and of exhibitions to Trinity College, Cambridge. *Head Master, Rev. James Gow, M.A., Litt.D. Motto, Dat Deus incrementum.* *Bursar, J. Tyson, B.A.*

Winchester College, the oldest of the public schools, was founded (1387) by William of Wykeham, and opened March 26th, 1393. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for foundationers, who are elected by the governors after open competition. His Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for. Tenable at the Universities are four exhibitions of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, six scholarships. *Head Master, Rev. H. M. Burge, D.D. Motto, Manners makyth man.*

OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Birkbeck College, Breems Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., was founded by the late Dr. Birkbeck, Dec. 2nd, 1823. The present buildings were opened in '85. The College is in close relationship with the University of London. The Day and Evening Courses of Study prepare for the examinations of the University of London in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Economics, and Laws. There are well-equipped Physical, Chemical, Biological, Botanical, and Metallurgical Laboratories. Principal, G. Armitage-Smith, D.Lit., M.A.; Secretary and Clerk to the Governing Body, H. Wells Eames.

City of London College. Day and evening classes are held in the various branches of science, literature, art, and commerce, and modern and commercial day schools have been established. There are chemical and physical laboratories and art studios. Principal, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.; Secretary, David Savage, F.C.I.S.

Gilchrist Educational Trust. A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the support of scholarships and studentships for young men and women, in connection with various universities and colleges; in occasional grants to Educational Institutions under special circumstances; and to the delivery of high-class lectures for the people, at a nominal charge for admission. Secretary, R. D. Roberts, M.A., D.Sc. Office, 1, Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.

King's College, London. Established by royal charter Aug. 14th, 1829, opened '31; charter annulled by Act of Parliament May 19th, '82, and College re-incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature, science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity as the same are inculcated by the Church of England." By the Amending Act 1903 all religious tests as qualification for office in the College or on the Council were removed, except in the case of Professors and Lecturers in the faculty of Theology. By the King's College, London (Transfer) Act, 1908, important changes were made. The College (apart from the Theological Faculty, which remains under the Council), was incorporated with the University. This took place on Jan. 1st, 1910. The Hospital and Advanced Medical School were entirely separated from the College on Sept. 1st, 1909. The Women's Department at South Kensington became a separate college, under the name of King's College for Women. The Strand School and Civil Service Department will be removed as soon as possible to the College buildings. The work of the College is carried on in six faculties—theology, arts, law, science, science (medical), and engineering. There are evening classes in most subjects. The College prepares for the degrees of the University of London. At King's College for Women there are courses in theology, arts, science, home science, and fine arts. The Civil Service Department and the Strand School prepare for the excise, customs, post office, the navy, and other examinations, and for commercial life. During the academical year there were 190 students in theology, 804 in arts and laws (126 matriculated), 894 in science and engineering (360 matriculated), 195 in medicine (67

matriculated), also 408 women. In addition to the above 2492 students, 1200 attended the lectures on Banking, 1220 were in the Civil Service classes, 307 boys attended the school at Wimbledon Common, and 603 the Strand School: total under education, 5422. The whole College is under the supervision of the Principal, Rev. Dr. Arthur C. Headlam.

The City and Guilds of London Institute was established in 1878 by the Corporation and Livery Companies of the City of London to promote the applications of science and art to productive industry, and received the grant of a Royal Charter from H.M. the late Queen Victoria. The Institute consists of Members elected by the contributing bodies in proportion to their subscriptions, a Council, and an Executive Committee. Visitor, H.M. the King; Chairman of Council, Lord Halsbury; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B.; Treasurer, George Baker; Hon. Sec., Sir John Watney; Assist. Sec., A. L. Soper. Head Office, Gresham College, E.C. The total income amounts to about £46,000 a year. The operations of the Institute are divided under the following heads:—

(1) The City and Guilds' Central Technical College. See IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

(2) The City and Guilds' Technical College, Finsbury, is an intermediate college, with which have been incorporated the provisional classes started in the Cowper Street Schools in '79, and the City School of Art. The college includes day classes and evening classes. It fulfils the functions of a finishing technical school for those entering industrial life at a comparatively early age; of a supplementary school for those who are already engaged in workshops; and of a preparatory school for the City and Guilds' Central Technical College. It was opened in '83; the building and equipment has cost about £70,000.

(3) The South London School of Technical Art, Kennington Park Road, provides instruction in modelling, drawing and painting from the life, and house decoration.

(4) The Department of Technology, the object of which is to encourage the formation of technical classes throughout the country, and, by the publication of carefully prepared syllabuses for the guidance of the committees and teachers of these classes, by annual examinations, and also by an organised system of inspection, to place the teaching on a sound educational basis. The examinations are held during the month of May in over sixty different subjects.

(5) The Leather Trades' School, in Bethnal Green Road, provides both day and evening classes for apprentices and others engaged in boot and shoe manufacture, conducted by a joint committee of the Institute, the Leather-sellers' and Cordwainers' Companies, and the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association.

Manchester College, founded in Manchester 1786, now at Oxford, "exists for the purpose of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theology, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines." No subscription or doctrinal statement is required either of trustees, professors, or students. Exhibitions and free admission to lectures and classes are given to students for the ministry, without restriction as to the sect in which they

will minister. The lectures are open to all members of Oxford University without payment of fees. The new buildings at Oxford, which have cost £55,000 in all, were opened by the President, Mr. H. R. Greg, in Oct. '93. Principal, Rev. J. Estlin Carpenter, M.A., D.Litt. (Oxon.), D.D. (Glasgow), D.Theol. (Jena and Geneva).

Economics and Political Science, The London School of, was established in 1895 to provide special courses of training suited to the needs of business men, civil and municipal servants, journalists, etc.; it also makes provision, in connection with the **British Library of Political Science**, for research in economics and political science, by the provision of courses of lectures on methods of investigation, and by the award of studentships varying in value from £25 to £200. The School prepares students for the degrees of B.Sc. and D.Sc. London. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the **Secretary of the School**, Clare Market, W.C.

Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. Secs., E. J. Gross, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge; P. E. Matheson, M.A., 74, High Street, Oxford.

Polytechnic, Regent Street. With the view of further developing the movement on behalf of young men to whom the late Mr. Quintin Hogg had shown such generosity, he purchased in 1882 the old Polytechnic, in Regent Street, for £50,000, and converted it into a great technical and recreative school. The curriculum embraces over 600 classes weekly in upwards of 100 different subjects, including carpentering, plumbing, metal-work, engineering, photography, furniture, decorative art, electricity, etc. A **Young Women's Institute** has also been founded in premises adjoining the Polytechnic, and is as successful as the latter. The main portion of the Regent Street premises is now being rebuilt at a cost of about £80,000. The educational and social work is, however, being carried on much as usual. Mr. J. E. K. Studd is President, Mr. R. Mitchell Director of Education, and the Secretary is Mr. Leonard H. Harris. Continental tours are also a feature of the Institute, over 15,000 persons making use of them every year. They include

crises to Norway, visits to the Polytechnic chalets in Switzerland, where a considerable freehold has been purchased, and trips all over the Continent, Baltic, Holy Land, Egypt, etc.

Preceptors, College of. Established 1846, incorporated by royal charter, '49. Under the powers conferred by the charter, the Council have established schemes of examination (1) For teachers; (2) for pupils. The diplomas granted by the College to teachers are of three grades—Associate, Licentiate, and Fellow. Visiting examiners are appointed by the College for the inspection and examination of public and private schools. In '73 the Council of the College instituted a Professorship (the first established in this country) of the Science and Art of Education; and regular courses of lectures for teachers are delivered in the College lecture-hall. Offices, Bloomsbury Square. *Organ, Educational Times.* Secretary, C. R. Hodgson, B.A.

Ruskin College, Oxford (Incorporated). Founded in 1899 in St. Giles'. The College, which is situated at the corner of Worcester Place and Walton Street, is intended for working men who are desirous of taking part in public and social work, and the subjects taught bear principally upon social and industrial questions—viz., political economy, industrial history, history of social movements, citizenship, local government, sociology, and logic. The work is carried on in two ways—(1) by residence at the College, and (2) by means of a Correspondence School, which enables those who cannot leave their work to learn the same subjects through the post. The fees for residence at Ruskin College are £52 per annum, including board, lodging, and tuition. The fees for membership of the Correspondence School are 1s. entrance fee and 1s. per month. The College is under the control of a Council of representatives elected from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, the Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Co-operative Union, the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, Trade Unions, etc. Principal, Gilbert Slater, M.A. (Cambridge), D.Sc. (London); Vice-Principal and Secretary, Henry Allsopp, B.A. (Oxon.).

ETHICAL SOCIETIES.

Ethical Societies are associations for promoting ethical culture. Their objects are: (a) by purely natural and human means to help men to love, know, and do the right; (b) to emphasise the moral factor in all personal, social, political, national, and international relations; (c) to affirm that moral ideas and the moral life are independent of beliefs as to the ultimate nature of things and as to a life after death; (d) to assist in developing the science of ethics. The ethical movement in America was initiated by Dr. Felix Adler of New York. An International Committee exists.

The following Societies are established in London: **South Place Ethical Society**, South Place Chapel, Finsbury, E.C.; **West London Ethical Society**, which meets at the Ethical Church, 46, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W. Chairman, Dr. Stanton Coit.; **South London Ethical Society**, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.; **Free Sunday Lectures** October to June inclusive, 7 p.m.; **St. Pancras Ethical Society** Spencer Hall, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.W. Clubs for young men and women in con-

nection with the above, meet on Wednesday and Tuesday evenings respectively, when Lectures and Discussions are held on Religious, Political, Scientific, and Literary subjects. **Hampstead Ethical Institute**, Hampstead Conservatoire, Swiss Cottage; **Emerson Ethical Brotherhood**, Earlam Hall, Earlam Grove, Forest Gate, E.; **Harringay Ethical Society**, Fairfax Hall, Harringay, N.; **Greenwich Ethical Society**, Ethical Hall, Greenwich Road, S.E.; **Fulham Ethical Society**, Fulham Palace Road, Council School; **Holloway Ethical Society** Grovedale Hall, Upper Holloway, N.

There are also Societies at Belfast (York Street Lecture Hall, Hon. Sec., Mr. J. H. Gilliland, 40, St. Ives Gardens, Stranmillis Road, Belfast), Hanley (Temperance Hall, Hanley), Merthyr, S. Wales (Hon. Sec., Mr. P. Phillips, Grove Cottage, Gwaclydygarth, Merthyr), Manchester (207, Deansgate).

Many of the above societies are federated into a Union of Ethical Societies. **Central Office**, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.; **Secretary**, H. Snell.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

THE LONDON SCHOOLS.

The profession of medicine, from the education of the student to the conduct of the qualified practitioner, is controlled by the General Medical Council, a body which at present consists of 34 members, of whom 24 are representatives of the Universities and corporations empowered to grant qualifying diplomas, 5 are elected by members of the profession in the United Kingdom, and 5 are nominated by the Crown. A qualification for registration as a medical practitioner cannot be obtained in a shorter period than five years from the date of passing the commencement of the authorised course of study. The average period is nearly seven years. In counting the cost of entering the profession, the expenses of living for six or seven years must therefore be added to the amount of the fees for teaching and hospital privileges. These fees vary from less than £100 to £150. We give a list of the leading schools in London:

Charing Cross, Chandos Street, W.C.—Beds 150, in-patients 2112, out-patients 21,883. Fees, 115 guineas in one sum, or in sessional payments as follows: Entrance fee, 10 guineas, and 15 guineas each winter session and 10 guineas each summer session until qualified; for dental students 55 guineas, or 61 guineas payable in two instalments, of 31 guineas and 30 guineas respectively. The following hospital appointments are open to students: clinical pathologist and bacteriologist, salary £150 per annum; curator and pathologist (annual), £100; assistant anaesthetist, £60; medical and surgical and obstetrical registrars (annual), £40 each; resident medical officer (annual), £100, with board and residence. Six house physicians, 6 house surgeons, and 2 resident obstetric officers, appointed each year on the recommendation of the committee after competitive examinations, are provided with board and residence in the hospital. Scholarships are awarded annually to the value of £500, including two University scholarships, value 50 guineas and 40 guineas respectively, gold medal, Huxley, Livingstone, Travers, "Dr. Green," John H. Morgan, and Pereira Prizes. Dean, Frederick C. Wallis.

Guy's, London Bridge, S.E.—Beds 618, in-patients admitted 8400, out-patients 130,499. Fee, 35 guineas per annum, including all charges for materials, lockers, etc.; and an entrance fee of 20 guineas to first-year students, 10 guineas to third-year students; term, 5 years. A residential college for students is connected with the hospital by subway. It provides accommodation for 60 resident students, and contains a dining-hall, reading-rooms, library of general literature, and gymnasium for the use of the residents and of the members of the students' clubs. There are five entrance scholarships. All appointments are given to students without extra payment, and according to the merits of the candidates, as determined by a committee of the medical staff. Eight assistant house physicians, 8 house physicians, 24 assistant house surgeons, 8 house surgeons, and 2 ophthalmic house surgeons are appointed annually. School Secretary, S. H. Croucher.

King's College Hospital, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—Beds, 224. The medical school gives instruction in all the subjects of the final or qualifying examinations of the Universities

and examining bodies. Students either enter the school at the commencement of their career—paying a composition fee, in which case they carry out their earlier studies at King's College University of London—or they enter when they have passed the examination in anatomy and physiology. A feature of the hospital is the complete system of tutorial instruction in medicine, surgery, midwifery, and gynaecology. The hospital and medical school are now being rebuilt at Camberwell, and students who enter now will complete their studies at the new hospital. The new building will give exceptional opportunities for clinical and pathological study both as regards general medicine and surgery, and also as regards departments for special diseases. Appointments open to qualified students are: clinical assistants in each special department, house anaesthetists, house physicians, house surgeons, house accoucheurs (14 annually), senior tutors and registrars in medicine, surgery, and obstetrics; Sambroke medical and surgical registrars and tutors. The hospital is thoroughly equipped with X-ray and photographic departments, clinical pathological laboratories and work-rooms, pathological museum, department for tutorial instruction in bandaging, application of splints, etc. The athletic clubs, students' medical and other societies, common room, etc., are under the management of the Clubs and Societies Union. The union has the use of a large ground at Wormwood Scrubs. Fees: Course for the final examinations either for the M.B., B.S. of the University of London, or for the diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.), 70 guineas; composition fee for the whole University of London course, 140 guineas; composition fee for the whole Conjoint course (M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.), 135 guineas. Full particulars as to prizes, entrance and other scholarships, may be obtained on application to the Dean, Dr. J. Charlton Briscoe, or the Secretary, at the School.

London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E.—The largest general hospital in England; 922 beds are in constant use, and no beds are closed. Being the only general hospital for East London—i.e. for 1,500,000 people—the practice is immense. In-patients last year, 14,990; out-patients, 238,691; accidents, 15,067; operations under anaesthesia, 17,639. Owing to the enormous number of patients, more appointments, salaried and resident, are open to students than at any other hospital. One hundred and thirty-five of these qualified appointments are made annually, and more than 150 dressers, clinical clerks, etc., appointed every three months. All are free to students of the college. Holders of resident appointments have free board and rooms. Thirty-seven scholarships and prizes are given annually. Special classes are held for the University of London and other higher examinations. Special entries for medical and surgical practice can be made. Perpetual fee, 120 guineas. A reduction of 15 guineas is made to the sons of members of the profession entering for the full course. The new pathological institute and the laboratories and classrooms for bacteriology, public health, operative surgery, physiology, chemistry, physics, and

biology are now open. The Clubs Union athletic ground is within easy reach of the hospital. The Central, Metropolitan, and other railways have stations close to the hospital and college. **Warden, Munro Scott.**

London School of Clinical Medicine.—This school is attached to the Dreadnought Hospital at Greenwich, a branch of the Seamen's Hospital Society, and is established to afford facilities for post-graduate medical education. There are 250 beds in the hospital, and every department of medicine and surgery is provided for. The laboratories are equipped with the latest modern requirements, and operative surgery forms a distinctive feature of the school work. **Secretary, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.**

London School of Dental Surgery, attached to the Royal Dental Hospital, 32, Leicester Square, W.C.—The approximate cost of education for the diploma in dental surgery is: 1st year, £52 10s.; 2nd year, £52 10s.; 3rd year, £88 4s.; 4th year, £31 10s., including attendance at a general and a dental hospital; plus £21 examination fees, £25 for instruments, and £10 for books. The new building of the Royal Dental Hospital, which was opened in 1901, is completely fitted with modern appliances, and the school portion of the building is thoroughly equipped for teaching purposes. The metallurgical laboratory is capable of accommodating a class of 60 students. Leading from this laboratory is a dark room for photomicrographic work and a room devoted to bacteriology. On the north side of this floor are the library and the histological laboratory; the latter is equipped for a class of over 50 students. The theatre has seating accommodation for 200, and possesses a projection lantern for the use of the various lecturers. In the teaching museum there is an excellent collection of specimens. There are a number of scholarships open to students. Fuller particulars may be obtained from the **Dean.**

London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.—Fees for University of London and Conjoint Colleges (England) students: £160 for the full course, or £170 in five instalments. Fees for other students, £140 in one sum, or £150 in four instalments. Courses are arranged for the Primary Fellowship Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The practice of the Royal Free Hospital is reserved for the students of the school. Students after qualification can hold at the Royal Free Hospital the posts of house physician, house surgeon, obstetric assistants, clinical assistants, anaesthetist and assistant anaesthetists, medical and surgical registrars, medical electrician, and museum curator; and at the Medical School the posts of demonstrators in the departments of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and museum curator. They can also hold posts at the new Hospital for Women, which is officered entirely by medical women. The school buildings have been rebuilt in recent years, and there are well-equipped laboratories. There are residential chambers at 8, Hunter Street, with accommodation for 17 students, and the secretary can be consulted on the subject of other residences for students. There is a tennis club with a gravel court at the school, and there are hockey, boating, and other clubs. **Dean, Miss Julia Cock, M.D.; Secretary and Warden, Miss L. M. Brooks.**

London School of Tropical Medicine (University of London).—This school is under the auspices of his Majesty's Government, and is established in connection with the Albert Dock Hospital, a branch of the Seamen's Hospital Society. There are three sessions annually of three months each. A full curriculum is afforded for colonial medical officers, for officers in the Royal Army Medical Corps, Indian Medical Service, Navy, etc., and for private practitioners. The instruction is arranged so as to equip members of the medical profession who desire to practise in the tropics. About 150 students pass through the school annually. The Craggs Prize of £50 and the Hon. Edward John Stanley Memorial Prize of £60 are awarded annually. Women graduates are received as students. **Secretary, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.**

Middlesex Hospital, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.—The hospital is situated at the top of Berners Street within easy access of the main railway stations, and about 5 minutes' walk from Oxford Circus. The hospital and medical school are fully equipped for the theoretical and practical teaching of all the subjects of the medical curriculum as required by the various examining bodies. The hospital contains 340 beds, including lying-in wards and special wards for children and for diseases of women. There is a wing devoted to cancer cases, which contains 38 beds in addition, and special research laboratories for the investigation of that disease. The bacteriological and chemical laboratories are recognised by the examining bodies for instruction for the public health diplomas. The electrical and X-ray department affords students opportunity for the study of these methods in the treatment of disease. There is an athletic ground within easy reach of the hospital in connection with the students' amalgamation clubs. Three entrance scholarships of £100, £50, and £25, open to general competition, and one of £50, open to students of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, are offered for competition in September of each year. The Freer Lucas Scholarship, value £126, is awarded annually to students from Epsom College, and there is a scholarship value £50 awarded annually to students from New Zealand. There are also additional valuable scholarships and prizes open to students of the school amounting to over £300, and also valuable scholarships for the investigation of cancer. The composition fee for students taking the Conjoint diplomas (L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.) is 135 guineas, and for students taking the London University degrees, 145 guineas; for the Dental diploma, 54 guineas. **Dean, H. Campbell Thomson, M.D.**

St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, E.C.—Beds 750, in-patients 7915, out-patients 130,280. Fees: For students commencing their medical studies 165 guineas in one sum or four annual instalments of 45 guineas each; for students who have completed one or two years of medical study proportionately lower composition fees are payable; for University students, 80 guineas in one sum or 85 guineas by instalments. Extensive new buildings materially enhance the advantages of the hospital for medical study. The library and the chemical, physical, biological, and physiological laboratories have at their side a very large building, which includes club-rooms for the students' union, a writing-room, and luncheon and

dining halls, new quarters for the resident staff, and an out-patient department and accommodation for special departments of such large size as to be unsurpassed by any hospital in the kingdom. A second block of new buildings forms the pathological department, and includes large and well-equipped laboratories for clinical pathology, pathological histology, bacteriology, and chemical pathology. Within the precincts of the hospital there is a residential college for a large number of students. Ten house physicians and ten house surgeons are appointed annually. A resident midwifery assistant, an ophthalmic house surgeon, and a house surgeon for diseases of the throat, nose, and ear, are appointed every six months, and are provided with rooms, and receive a salary of £80 a year. Two assistant anaesthetists are appointed annually, and receive salaries of £120 and £100 a year respectively. An extern midwifery assistant is appointed every three months, and receives a salary of £80 a year. **Dean**, T. W. Shore, M.D.; **Warden**, R. B. Etherington-Smith, M.B., B.C., F.R.C.S.

St. George's Hospital.—Beds 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon. Fees, £31 10s. per annum; entrance fee 10 guineas. As the scientific and clinical parts of the medical student's curriculum are entirely separate, there is no longer any object in conducting the scientific courses upon hospital premises. The entire teaching and laboratories are therefore now devoted to purely clinical subjects, as in other Universities, to the great advantage of students in their fourth and fifth years of study. Arrangements have been made with the University of London for students who enter during the first, second, or third year of the curriculum as students of St. George's to carry out the necessary courses of instruction at either University College or King's College. Students therefore have the unrivalled advantages of the lectures and practical classes of these colleges of the University during the preliminary and intermediate portions of their studies, and then complete their course, without payment of any entrance fee, in a school entirely devoted to clinical work. The St. George's Hospital Club, with smoking and luncheon rooms, on the hospital premises, is an amalgamation of the Hunterian Society, the "Gazette," and the Chess, Lawn Tennis, Boxing, Hockey, Rifle, and Golf Clubs. The St. George's Hospital Club contributes also to the Æsculapian Rugby Football and the Æsculapian Cricket Club. Students have the advantage of a complete library of medical and scientific books. There are numerous scholarships, prizes, and exhibitions; two registrarships at £200 per annum; curatorships; house office open to qualified students without fee, and awarded according to merit. **Dean**, E. I. Spriggs, M.D.

St. Mary's, Paddington, W.—Beds 301, in-patients 4242, out-patients 26,816. Fees: Complete course, £140; clinical course, £63. The department of physiology comprises a lecture theatre, separate laboratories for physical physiology, chemical physiology, and histology respectively, and smaller rooms for research purposes. Thirty-one beds for in-patients have recently been opened in connection with this department. The chemical laboratory provides accommodation for 36 students, and is fitted with every requisite for the study

of practical chemistry, inorganic and organic. The physics laboratory has been fitted up to meet the requirements of the new regulations of the London University and the Conjoint Board. A large and well-appointed pharmaceutical laboratory is situated in the Clarence wing of the hospital. A large laboratory class-room is provided for practical classes in biology. The library contains about 3000 volumes. The museum is situated in a separate block of buildings, between the hospital and medical school, which contains also the pathological and bacteriological laboratories. The students' club comprises a refreshment-room, and a smoking and reading room. An excellent athletic clubs ground has recently been acquired at Park Royal, Acton, and is now in use. Six entrance scholarships are offered for competition annually in September. **Secretary**, B. E. Matthews, B.A.

St. Thomas', Albert Embankment, S.E.—Beds 561, in-patients 7221, out-patients 20,735; attendances 232,876. Annual composition fee, 30 guineas; term 5 years. The hospital, the first to be built in accordance with modern ideas, consists of a series of blocks separate from each other, but connected by corridors open to the air on all sides. Between the blocks are grassy quadrangles, and along the whole front is a broad terrace overlooking the river and overshadowed by trees, to which both patients and students have free access. Six of the blocks are devoted to the use of patients; one other includes the treasurer's residence and the St. Thomas's Home for paying patients; one constitutes the medical school. The school buildings, isolated by a large quadrangle from the hospital, stand at its southern extremity, between the river and the gardens of Lambeth Palace. They are very commodious, and every effort has been made to provide accommodation completely fulfilling modern requirements. A number of scholarships, prizes, and salaried appointments are open to students. **Secretary**, G. Q. Roberts.

University College Hospital, Gower Street, W.C.—Beds 305, in-patients 3630, out-patients 52,709; attendances 141,255; fees, 80 guineas; term, 3 years. The medical school is accommodated in a new building erected for the purpose, close to the hospital and opposite University College. Although primarily intended for students who have passed the early examinations, the school is open to students who have still the whole of their medical studies before them. It possesses a large library, and has set aside for its medical society four rooms for reading and recreation. University College Hall, Ealing, provides collegiate residence for about 40 men students. **Dean**, Raymond Johnson, B.S., F.R.C.S.; **Secretary**, L. R. Thomas.

Westminster Hospital, Caxton Street, S.W.—Over 200 beds. Fees for the full medical curriculum, 25 guineas per annum; dental students, in one payment on entrance, 50 guineas; term, 5 to 7 years. There are many appointments and scholarships open to students of the school. The library, museums, and laboratories are well equipped. There are athletic, football, cricket, tennis, swimming, and students' clubs. By an arrangement with King's College the hospital staff is left free from the teaching of any but the final subjects. **Dean**, E. Rock Carling, F.R.C.S.; **Secretary**, W. Fryer.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Higher Education of Women has made great advances since the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Schools was issued in 1868. The National Union for Improving the Education of Women, formed under the presidency of the Princess Louise, in consequence of that report, founded in '72 the Girls' Public Day School Company (since Jan. 1906 called "The Girls' Public Day School Trust"), which, with the Church Day Schools Company, has raised the standard of girls' education throughout the land, and prepared the way for the Higher—that is, University and College—Education of Women.

Training Colleges.

The **Maria Grey Training College**, Salisbury Road, London, N.W., was founded by the Teachers' Training and Registration Society in '78 for the training of women teachers in Secondary Schools and Kindergartens (Principal, Miss Alice Woods). The Winkworth Hall of Residence for students in this College was opened in Sept. '99; fees, £50 per session. Students are not admitted under 19 years of age, and must have sufficient academic qualification for admission.

The **Cambridge Training College for Women** was incorporated Jan. '93 (Principal, Miss Mary Hay Wood). This college is recognised by the Board of Education as a secondary training college. Fee for the year's course of thirty weeks, £65 to £75.

The **St. George's Training College**, for Women Teachers in Intermediate and Secondary Schools, 5, Melville Street, Edinburgh (Principal, Miss E. Stevenson, B.A., Classical Tripos), was opened in '86. No student is admitted to the college in preparation for any teachers' examination unless she holds some recognised qualifying certificate. Fees, including the University class of Education, 26 guineas per annum. The St. George's High School for Girls is in connection with the college.

The **L.C.C.'s London Day Training College** is attached to the University of London, and was inaugurated Oct. 7th, 1902, to provide for duly qualified persons of either sex engaged in or intending to enter the teaching profession, or who are making a special study of the theory, history, and practice of education (Principal, Prof. Adams, M.A., B.Sc. Glasgow, Professor of Education in the University of London; Vice-Principals, T. P. Nunn, M.A., D.Sc. Lond.; Miss M. Punnett, B.A. Lond.). A permanent college building has been opened in Southampton Row, W.C., with accommodation for 350 students. The college is now a school of the University of London in pedagogy.

The following colleges for women "Two-Year Students" are also maintained by the L.C.C.: **The Avery Hill Training College**, Eltham. Principal, Miss E. M. Julian, M.A. (Dublin), Mental and Moral Sciences Tripos (Cantab.). Accommodation, 320. **The Clapham Training College**, Cedars Road, Clapham. Principal, Miss L. Brackenbury, M.A. (Dublin), Mental and Moral Science Tripos (Cantab.). Accommodation, 250. **The Graystone Place Day Training College**, Breams Bldgs., E.C. Principal, Mr. W. T. Goode, M.A. (London). Accommodation, 144. **The Fulham Training College** (London County Council), Finlay Street, Fulham, S.W.

Principal, Miss A. Lloyd Evans, M.A. (St. Andrews). Accommodation, 250. **The Moorfields Training College** (London County Council), Finsbury Street, Moorfields, E.C. Principal, Mrs. S. J. Bannister, LL.A. Accommodation, 175.

The **Day Training Department of Goldsmiths' College**, New Cross, S.E. (Warden, W. Loring, Esq., M.A.), has accommodation for 515 students (men and women). The course ordinarily taken extends over two years, a final examination, conducted by the University of London, taking the place of the Certificate Examination of the Board of Education. Selected students are prepared for the Pass Degree in Arts of the University. Students nominated by the London, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Croydon Education Committees are admitted free. Other students pay £16 per annum. Hostels for women students are provided by the Kent and Surrey County Councils, and by the National Society.

A training college was opened in 1902 at **Oberwell Hall, Oxford** (Principal, Miss Catharine Dodd, M.A.). There is accommodation for about 50 students. Fees for teaching, board and residence, 65 to 78 guineas per annum.

Colleges at Cambridge.

Oxford and Cambridge now offer many facilities to women desiring advanced education. At **Cambridge** the triposes, or honour examinations for the B.A. degree in mathematics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediæval and modern languages, law, mechanical science, Semitic languages, Indian languages and theology, have, since '81, been open to such women as have passed a specified preliminary examination.

Girton College (Mistress, Miss E. E. Constance Jones) was founded at Hitchin in '69, removed to Cambridge in '73, and incorporated in '72. It now numbers 157 students, with seven resident women lecturers, a vice-mistress, assistant vice-mistress, bursar and registrar, a junior bursar, and a librarian. Entrance examinations are held at the College in the months of March and June, and scholarship examinations in March. Fee, £1. Students can attend University and Intercollegiate lectures in Cambridge, in addition to those provided by the college. The college fees (inclusive of all charges) are £105 per annum.

The South, now called "Old" Hall, **Newnham College**, Cambridge (Principal, Miss Stephen), was opened in '75, and incorporated in '80. The North, now called "Sidgwick" Hall, followed in '80, Clough Hall in '93, the Pfeiffer building in '93, and Kennedy buildings in 1906; a new Hall (Peile Hall) was opened in Oct. 1910. The college accommodates 220 students, a Principal, 4 vice-principals, and 15 resident lecturers and fellows. Various examinations qualify for admission. Entrance scholarships and exhibitions are awarded yearly. No student, unless reading for a tripos examination, with a reasonable prospect of obtaining honours, is allowed to reside at the college for more than two years without special permission. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging, and teaching, are from £30 to £35 per term. Women are admitted by the Council as out-students of the college if they either (a) reside with their parents or guardians in Cambridge, or (b) are not

generally resident in Cambridge, but are *bonâ-fide* students, pursuing definite study, over thirty years of age, unable to afford the cost of residence in one of the halls, or in other exceptional circumstances, and accustomed to support themselves. Out-students' fees are about £12 per term. Application for admission and all inquiries should be made to the Principal, Newnham College, Cambridge.

Colleges at Oxford.

In Oxford the principal honour examinations of the University (in classics, natural science, history, mathematics, jurisprudence, theology, Oriental studies, the examinations for the degrees of B.C.L., of Bachelor and Doctor of Music, and the School of Modern Languages, and the School of English), are open to women. The second public examination (pass degree) of the University is open to women, as well as Pass Moderations. Certificates are awarded as the result of the examinations, and in the case of honours the names are entered in the *University Gazette*; but no degree is conferred upon women. The University, in '97, established in Oxford a professional examination for teachers, and arranged a course of training in Theory and Practice of Teaching. To these women are admitted on the same terms as men (apply to Miss A. J. Cooper, 22, St. John Street).

Somerville College, Oxford (Principal, Miss Penrose, M.A., Vice-Principal, Hon. A. M. Bruce, M.A.), founded in '79, incorporated in '81, the name changed from "Hall" to "College" in '94, has 86 students, 5 resident tutors, a librarian and a domestic bursar. There is an entrance examination, and students are also expected to pass "Responsions" before entering the college, unless they have passed one of the examinations accepted as equivalent. In all cases two languages and Mathematics are required. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging and teaching, vary from £84 to £105 per annum, according to the rooms selected. The college is undenominational in principle. The Council confers a diploma on all students who have taken a B.A. course with Honours under the conditions required from members of the University, and a certificate on those who have resided 3 years and have taken an Honours examination. Scholarships and exhibitions are competed for annually in March or April. All scholars are expected to work for the Honours examinations of the University of Oxford. A Gilchrist Fellowship of £100 for one year is open to all women who have resided 12 terms in Oxford and have taken First Class Honours, and a Research Fellowship of not less than £120 for 3 years has been awarded from time to time by the College.

Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford (Principal, Miss H. Jex-Blake), was also founded in '79. It is conducted on the principles of the Church of England, with provision for the liberty of members of other religious bodies, and numbers about 65 students and a resident staff of 5. Candidates for entrance must have passed "Responsions" or an equivalent examination. Scholarships are offered each March. An extension of the Hall is in contemplation. Inclusive charges about £115 per annum.

St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford (Principal, Miss Moberly; Vice-Principal and tutor, Miss Jourdain; Librarian and Tutor, Miss Deneke;

Tutor, Miss Ady), founded in '86. The fees for board, lodging, and tuition are from £70 to £95 a year. The conditions of entrance are the same as for admission to University Examinations, and can be obtained on application to the Principal. The Hall is intended for members of the Church of England. Scholarships are competed for annually in March.

St. Hilda's Hall (Principal, Miss Burrows) is a Hall of Residence founded in '93 by the late Miss D. Beale, LL.D., Principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College, and enlarged in '95 and in 1909, and incorporated '98, for old Cheltonians and others who may desire to obtain a University education. Forty students are now in residence. The Hall fees are £75 per annum. Tuition fees depend upon course of study selected. For particulars apply to Principal.

Arrangements for the admission of women to lectures in Oxford are under the management of the Council of the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford, consisting of representatives of the Women's Colleges and halls, and of the Society of Oxford Home-Students, and others interested in education. A member of the Hebdomadal Council sits as a member of this Council (Secretary, Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers, Clarendon Building, Oxford). For particulars as to Home-Students application should be made to the Principal, Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 5, South Parks Road, Oxford.

Colleges in and near London.

The Royal Holloway College, Egham (postal address, Englefield Green), opened in '87, prepares for the London degrees in science and arts. Instruction in music, drawing, and painting is provided. The entrance examination, held in July, September and December, includes English, foreign languages, and arithmetic. Scholarships are competed for in July. All Scholars must read for Honours. Other students are under no such restriction. There are about 160 students, 17 resident women lecturers, and 12 non-resident professors and teachers. Terms, inclusive of board, lodging, and instruction, are £100 per annum. No student may enter for less than one year, or reside for more than four years, without special leave. Non-resident students must in general reside with their parents or guardians. Fee £12 a term. They must make special application for admission, and are required to pass an entrance examination. "The college is a recognised "school" of the London University, and has 10 "recognised teachers." Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins. Secretary, Miss A. Martin Leake.

Bedford College for Women, York Place, London, W., founded '49 (Principal, Miss Tuke, M.A.), offers scholarships, and prepares resident and non-resident students for the London degrees in arts and science. It is a "school" of the University. The final courses in Chemistry and Physiology are recognised as qualifying for the first M.B. Students may enter for separate classes, or for: (1) a University course in Arts or Science; (2) a General course; (3) a Professional Training in Teaching (Head, Miss Mary Morton, M.A.); (4) a course of Scientific Instruction in Hygiene; (5) the Art School (Mr. George Thomson). Fees for board and residence from 58 to 73 guineas per annum. Tuition fees for the London examinations from 27 guineas to 46½ guineas a session. Students

are not received into residence under eighteen. Special facilities are given to foreign students. There are about 300 resident and non-resident students.

The Women's Department of King's College, Kensington Square, W. (Vice-Principal, Miss H. D. Oakeley, M.A.), provides lectures and classes as preparation for the London and Oxford examinations. The Art School, under Mr. Byam Shaw, R.I., and Mr. Vicat Cole, R.B.A., was entirely reorganised during 1904. A special course of Biblical study is arranged for during the session. Students in Divinity are prepared for the "Diploma in Theology" instituted by the Archbishop of Canterbury. A residence for 25 students is under the charge of Miss E. Faithfull, King's Hall, 32, De Vere Gardens. A Physics Laboratory for students of the Intermediate B.Sc. Examination is now fitted up. Advanced students for the final B.Sc. do their work at the College Laboratories. Matriculated students of the Women's Department rank as "internal" students of London University.

Westfield College, Hampstead, founded in '82 for the preparation of women students for the degrees of the University of London. A School of the University in the Faculty of Arts. Fifty-nine resident students received, each having two rooms. Candidates for admission must pass an entrance examination if they have not already passed the Matriculation or some equivalent. Entrance scholarships of from £40 to £50 a year for 3 years are offered at an examination held in May each year. Fees for board, residence and tuition, £105 per annum. Mistress, Miss Maynard; Secretary, Miss S. M. Smeed.

Students of University College, London, of the Slade School of Art, and of the London School of Medicine for Women, can reside, under collegiate regulations, at College Hall, Byng Place, Gordon Square. (Founded '82. Incorporated '86. Principal, Miss Lindsell, M.A.) A Pfeiffer Fellowship and Scholarship, tenable at the Hall, are awarded each year. There is accommodation for 37 students.

The lectures and laboratories of University College, London, are open to women. Apply to the Lady Superintendent, Miss Morison. A register of boarding-houses is kept at the College for the convenience of students, but such residences are not under College control.

The London School of Economics, Clare Market, W.C., provides teaching, and prepares women for examination in economics and political science, including commerce and industry. Fees £10 10s. per session.

The School of Sociology and Social Economics, 63, 64, Denison House, 206, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. G. F. Hill), provides lectures and courses of training in both practice and theory. Fees for complete course, £12 12s. per session, £5 per term.

The St. Paul's Girls' School, Brook Green, Hammersmith, W., on the foundation of Dean Colet (Trustees, the Worshipful Company of Mercers), was opened in Jan. 1904 (High-Mistress, Miss Gray). Tuition fees, payable in advance, £7 per term.

St. Leonards School, St. Andrews; Roedean School, Brighton; and Wycombe Abbey, Bucks, are large residential establishments founded to give to girls similar advantages to those open to boys in our great public schools.

Cheltenham Ladies' College, established 1854, incorporated 1880, prepares for the London B.A. and B.Sc. and other University Examinations. Tuition fees from 18 to 24 guineas a year. There are 15 boarding-houses, also St. Hilda's College, a residence for senior students. Boarding fees from 30 to 93 guineas a year. The College also comprises departments for the training of teachers, for foreign students, for music and art, and for domestic science. Lady Principal, Miss L. M. Faithfull, M.A.

Provincial University Facilities.

Victoria University, Manchester, confers its degrees upon women. Miss Phoebe Sheavyn, M.A., D.Lit., is Warden of the Ashburne House Hall of Residence, and is Tutor for women students in the University. Fees for board and residence 12 to 20 guineas per term. The Victoria Church Hostel for women students in the University Training College was opened Oct. 1904. Warden, Miss Alceyne, B.Lit.

The University of Liverpool's charter provides that all courses shall be open to women. The University Hall, Fairfield, Liverpool (Warden, Miss M. C. Staveley) is the official residence of the women students. Fees for board and residence from £35 per annum. This hall is recognised as a hostel for day training college students.

In the University of Leeds (charter 1904) all classes and laboratories are open to women. Fees for complete course of instruction from £15 to £31 per annum. Apply to the Registrar, W. F. Husband, LL.B. Lyddon Hall has been licensed by the Court as a place of residence for students, and the University also issues a list of lodgings which have satisfied its inspection.

The University of Birmingham grants degrees to women. There is a Hall of residence for 55 Women Students:—University House, Edgbaston Park Road. Warden, Miss S. M. Fry; Sub-Warden, Miss B. Orange.

The University of Durham grants degrees to women, except in Divinity. There is a women's hall of residence (Principal, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, The Women's Hostel, Palace Green). Scholarships for women students are offered in June of each year. The Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne (Secretary, H. F. Stockdale), represents the faculties of Science, Medicine, and Engineering in the University of Durham, and is open to women students.

The University of Sheffield grants degrees, without distinction of sex, in the faculties of Arts, Science, Technology, Medicine, and Law. There is a University Hostel for Women. The Tutor for Women is Miss M. J. Sorby.

Ireland and Scotland.

In Ireland the University of Dublin opens its degrees and teaching to women. Students are prepared at Alexandra College for the University of Dublin. Exhibitions and scholarships of the value of £400 are awarded. Lady Principal, Miss H. M. White, LL.D.

Trinity College, Dublin, in 1904 opened all its degrees, teaching, and prizes in Arts and Medicine to women. In 1907 they were also admitted to the lectures, examinations and

degrees in Law. A special wing has been built for women in the Medical School, and special rooms are set apart for their use in the College. A hall of residence (Trinity Hall), in the suburb of Rathmines, has been provided, and is being extended so as to accommodate 50 students. The women students are under the supervision of the Lady Registrar (Miss Lucy Gwynn).

In Scotland the classes of the University of St. Andrews, both professorial and tutorial, in Arts, Divinity, Science, and Medicine, are open to women students, and the University confers all degrees upon them. The diploma of L.L.A. is also granted to them. University Hall (Warden, Mrs. Neave, B.Sc. Lond.), opened by the University Sept. '96, is now being extended to accommodate 65 students. Fees for board and residence during the academic year of three terms, £45 to £75. Scholarships, value from £40 to £15, are competed for in October. The Faculties in Arts, Science, and Medicine of the University of Aberdeen are open to women, but no hostel is provided.

At Edinburgh University degrees are given to women in Arts, Law, Science, and Medicine. Women are admitted to the Arts and Law classes with the men, and on the same terms as regards academic privilege. The Divinity classes are also open to women. Degrees are given to women in Science and Medicine, but most of the medical classes are not open to them. Masson Hall, 31, George Square, Edinburgh, was opened in '97 for the accommodation of women students (Warden, Miss F. H. Simson, M.A.). The Muir Hall of Residence, 12, George Square, Edinburgh (Lady Superintendent, Miss Robertson), is open for students of all the faculties.

Queen Margaret College, Glasgow (Mistress, Miss Frances H. Melville, M.A.), by incorporation in '93 is now the Women's Department of the University of Glasgow as a non-residential College for Women governed by the University Court and Senate. Women are there prepared for all degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, and Theology.

Queen Margaret Hall (Lady Superintendent, Miss Spens), with an average of 34 students, provides a residence for students attending Queen Margaret College. Clinical work is done at the Royal Infirmary and other local hospitals. Terms for board and residence from £32 to £40 per College year.

Wales.

In South Wales the classes of University College, Cardiff, in arts, science, and medicine are open to women students, and the degrees of B.A., B.Sc., M.A., D.Sc. of the University of Wales are conferred upon them. Students can take the first two or three years of a medical course and proceed to the Universities of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc. There are Secondary, Elementary, and Kindergarten Training Departments. Entrance scholarships of the value of £40 and under are competed for annually. The Aberdare Hall of Residence for women students (Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt), accommodates 60 students. Terms for board and residence £32 to £42 10s. per annum. College fees in Arts £10, in Science 13 guineas per annum.

The University College of North Wales (Bangor) gives the same advantages to women as to men in preparation for degrees and for the medical preliminaries of various Universities. There is a University Hostel for Women Students (Warden, Miss Dorothy Chapman, M.A.). Open entrance scholarships (from £40 to £10 in value) are offered to men and women alike.

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, prepares for graduation in the faculties of arts, science, and law in the University of Wales, and includes most of the subjects required for the degrees of the University of London. Entrance scholarships, open to women, are competed for annually. The Women's Hostel (Alexandra Hall, Warden, Miss E. A. Fewings) has rooms for 200 students.

Medical Training.

Women are eligible for the medical degrees of the University of London, the diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, England, the conjoint examination of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow (conjoint), the Society of Apothecaries, London, and the University of Durham. It is easier, and takes a shorter time, to pass the colleges than the Universities, but by the regulations five years is the required period for which a student must be registered as such. Students are not admitted under the age of 16, and, unless matriculation has been taken, a preliminary examination in English, Latin, and one other language, elementary mathematics, and arithmetic, has to be passed before registration. In London clinical instruction is given at the Royal Free Hospital, and the practice and teaching are reserved for the students of the London School of Medicine for Women. Every medical student must apply for registration at the office of the General Medical Council, 299, Oxford Street, W., within 15 days after the commencement of professional study. The whole course of medical study for the University of London, the Royal Colleges of England, the Society of Apothecaries, and the conjoint colleges can be completed at the London School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C. The greater part of the course for Durham and Glasgow can also be taken at this school. Courses are arranged for the Primary Fellowship Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. Certain courses in Biology, Physics, Chemistry, etc., are open to students preparing for examinations in science. Students not intending to study medicine with a view to practise may, by permission of the Council, attend certain classes upon payment of the fees, without passing the examination in arts. Art students are admitted to the classes of anatomy and practical anatomy. Valuable scholarships are annually competed for at the London School in September. There are eight sets of students' chambers at the school, 8, Hunter Street, W.C., for which application should be made to the Secretary and Warden, Miss Brooks, from whom also a list of other residences for women students in the neighbourhood can be obtained.

THE CHURCHES AND THEIR WORK.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN 1910.

The outstanding event of the year 1910 was the World Missionary Conference which assembled in Edinburgh in the month of June. The idea of the Conference originated with Dr. J. R. Mott, who is well known as the leader of the Students Volunteer Missionary Union. Its object was to gather together in friendly conference the representatives of all Christian bodies which do missionary work. Although successful to a great extent, this object was not entirely accomplished, as no representatives were sent by the Roman or Eastern Churches. Letters were read, however, and messages conveyed to the Conference from several Latin and Greek bishops, expressing sympathy with its aims and bidding it God-speed. All the great Protestant denominations welcomed the idea of the Conference and sent official representatives, although in the Church of England there was some division of opinion. The Church Missionary Society, which is supported mainly by the Evangelical or Low Church party, felt no difficulty in approving of the Conference, but it was otherwise with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, whose supporters are mainly of the High Church school. After some hesitation, its committee decided to join in the Conference, but on the distinct understanding that there was to be no discussion of theological or denominational questions. Even with this qualification the action of the committee roused opposition among many of the supporters of the society, and a protest was signed by several hundred incorporated members. The Conference elected as its president Lord Balfour of Burleigh, but its actual leader was Dr. Mott, who was chairman of the Business Committee. The delegates numbered 1200, but in addition to these there were several thousands who attended the meetings. The Conference sat daily for about a fortnight, and each day considered the report of one of the eight Commissions which had been at work for nearly two years gathering and sifting evidence. These reports dealt with: (1) Carrying the Gospel to all the non-Christian world; (2) the Church in the mission-field; (3) education in relation to the Christianisation of national life; (4) the missionary message in relation to non-Christian religions; (5) the preparation of missionaries; (6) the home basis of missions; (7) missions and governments; (8) co-operation and the promotion of unity. Amongst the speakers who specially impressed the Conference may be mentioned the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Birmingham and Southwark, Bishop Montgomery, the Rev. Lord William Cecil, Dr. Speer, Mr. J. W. Bryan (the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States), and the native delegates from Japan and India. King George was pleased to send a gracious message to the Conference. The proceedings throughout were remarkable for the high spiritual level attained. The result has been a quickening of interest in missionary work, a strengthening of the bonds of union amongst workers, and the opening of the way to unification of methods. Towards the close of the Conference the Business Committee created a Continuation Committee, which is

charged with the duty of arranging for a future Conference.

The clergy of the Church of England were faced with a difficulty arising from their conscientious objections to the Deceased Wife's Sister Act. Canon H. Thompson appealed unsuccessfully from a judgment of a divisional Court of King's Bench (consisting of Justices Darling, Bray, and A. T. Lawrence) discharging a rule *nisi* he had obtained calling on the Principal of the Court of Arches of Canterbury (Sir Lewis Dibdin) to show cause why a writ should not issue prohibiting that Court from proceeding with a decree and monition admonishing the Canon to abstain in the future from denying the Holy Communion to Mr. Banister, a parishioner who had married his deceased wife's sister (see ANNUAL for 1910, p. 554). In giving judgment against the appeal the Master of the Rolls stated his distaste at having to deal with a case of this kind. He held that neither the civil nor ecclesiastical law of England regarded marriage as a sacrament, and that the Act of 1907 legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister removed such marriages from being regarded as incestuous or prohibited. Canon Thompson's plea that Mr. and Mrs. Banister were "notorious evil livers" could not, therefore, be upheld in view of the Act which legalised their marriage. Lord Justice Moulton concurred, and maintained that since the passing of the Act of 1907 the parties to such a marriage as that under consideration stood before the Court in all respects in the same position as the parties to any other kind of marriage. Lord Justice Farwell also concurred, and stated that no clergyman could repel an intending communicant who had committed no sin according to the law of England. The Low Church party have, as a whole, acquiesced in the judgment of the Appeal Court, but High Churchmen have refused to acknowledge it, and it was announced in November that Canon Thompson had decided to appeal to the House of Lords. The Bishop of Birmingham, in a letter to the *Times*, dated Dec. 15th, 1909, repudiated the idea that Parliament can alter the conditions under which persons are admitted to communion in the Church of England. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in reply to Prof. Inge, of Cambridge, who had asked for a pronouncement, stated that the observations of the Appeal Judges were to be regarded as the expression of individual opinion. Several bishops have instructed their clergy to communicate with them should similar cases arise, and to be guided by their advice.

The Convocations of the Church of England, at their February session, considered a Letter of Business from the Crown on the subject of Prayer Book revision. The letter was simply a repetition of the Letter of Business sent four years ago to the former Convocation, and instructed the Houses to consider whether it was desirable to make any alterations, and if so, of what nature. The discussion of the letter showed great differences of opinion among the members, and revealed the existence of a strong party opposed to any alteration at present of the Prayer Book. At its session in July the Lower House of the Convocation

of Canterbury adopted a resolution requesting the President to summon a special session of Convocation to discuss the reports of the committees which have been preparing schemes of revision, and any questions arising out of them. A special session was accordingly held in November, and after an involved debate a resolution in favour of revision was passed by 71 votes to 44. The House then proceeded to consider the amendments proposed by the Committee in the Litany and in the Prayers and Thanksgivings, and adopted most of them. At diocesan conferences and other ecclesiastical gatherings the subject has been frequently discussed, and the trend of opinion seems to be in favour of revision, though a strong opposition is in evidence. In Scotland a Committee of Revision has published the result of its labours, and these will shortly come under the consideration of the authorities of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

The Scottish Church Assemblies had no burning questions to deal with during the year. In the United Free Church Assembly a report by the Committee on Church and State was so reserved in its language in view of the Joint Conference of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church (see *ANNUAL* for 1910, p. 553), that it aroused the suspicion of the advocates of disestablishment, who feared their cause was to be betrayed. It was with difficulty that the Moderator persuaded them to close the debate and adopt the report. The proceedings of the Joint Conference are conducted in private, but it is understood that good progress has been made.

The National Free Church Council met at Hull in March and appointed a Commission of Inquiry to consider an important proposal made by the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare. In an impressive speech he pointed out the gradual weakening of Denominationalism amongst them, and compared it to a hollow tree held up by the iron bands of trust deeds and destined to fall ere long. He advocated the formation of a United Free Church of England, to consist of all the bodies belonging at present to the National Free Church Council. This new Church would consist of several distinct sections known as the Baptist Section, the Methodist Section, and so on, but all working together in a common policy and in full co-operation. He urged that such a union would consolidate the forces of Nonconformity, and the consequent redistribution of colleges, chapels, and missions would save large sums of money. Mr. Shakespeare's scheme is a development of the idea which underlies the National Free Church Council, and there seems a good prospect of its adoption.

The Spring Assembly of the Baptist Union was of exceptional importance and promises to be historical. The scheme of a Ministerial Settlement and Sustentation Fund introduced last year had been under consideration ever since, and had evoked strong opposition from those who held firmly by the principles of Independence and regarded the scheme as a move in the direction of Presbyterianism. The strength of the opposition led the Committee in charge of the scheme to revise it and modify it in some of its most drastic features. The machinery for working the scheme was simplified and made more democratic. The proposal to limit a pastorate to a certain fixed period was abandoned, and it was recommended that when

giving a call to the pastorate each congregation is to consider and decide whether it shall be for a definite period not exceeding seven years, or without any time limit whatever. Further, instead of raising the proposed Sustentation Fund by a fixed levy based on the salary paid by each congregation to its pastor, it was agreed to leave this duty to voluntary effort. In this modified form the scheme was adopted, and the Assembly agreed to a resolution expressing its judgment that the adoption of the scheme would mark a real advance in denominational usefulness and efficiency, and would mitigate many of the evils of the present system. By this action the Baptists have taken a step in advance of the Congregational Union, which has been for some time maturing a similar scheme. But although the Sustentation Fund of the Congregationalists has been floated and has already received about £150,000 in subscriptions, the details of administration have not yet been settled. The Congregationalists, however, equally with the Baptists, have renounced the old principle of isolated independency by which they formerly stood.

The cause of Church Union has received a rebuff in South Africa, where the proposed union of the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists has failed through the withdrawal of the Methodists, who thought the proposal premature. Although greatly disappointed, the other three denominations resolved to go forward, and a Union Committee, nominated by them, succeeded in agreeing upon the creed, polity, and title of the proposed "Union Church of South Africa." By a majority the Presbyterian Assembly decided to withdraw at this stage, and the movement was ended. At the meeting of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland at Dublin a noteworthy discussion took place on the subject of reunion. Chancellor O'Connor and the Bishop of Derry advocated exchange of pulpits with Presbyterian ministers, and the tone of the whole discussion was of the utmost friendliness towards Presbyterianism.

At present the Nonconformist bodies are much exercised concerning the future of the Brotherhood Movement, which has grown with great rapidity during the last few years. It is a development of the P.S.A. meeting, which was an attempt to attract men who did not attend the ordinary Sunday services. It was a kind of religious "free and easy," and met with a large measure of success. It was managed and supervised by the ministers and deacons, by whom the programmes of the meetings were arranged and the speakers chosen. The Brotherhood movement binds together the members of the P.S.A.'s into a union which manages its own affairs, and selects its own officers and speakers. But although organised to this extent, it possesses no creed, has no worship, observes no sacraments, and defers to no ecclesiastical authority. Though meeting in chapels, the members of the Brotherhood are not connected with them nor do they join them. They seem content with what in the way of religion the Brotherhood supplies, and the movement, instead of being a supplement to the Church and a preparation for it, is becoming a substitute and supplanter. The result is that many ministers and deacons are asking what advantage to any chapel is it to possess a Brotherhood, and it does not seem unlikely that the movement may

cut its connection with the denominations which have nurtured it and set up as an independent organisation.

After a period of peace, the Church of England has been agitated by ritual troubles at Brighton. The Bishop of Chichester had sent out a Pastoral Letter to the clergy of his diocese based on their replies to his visitation questions. While allowing a considerable latitude in matters of ritual and ceremonial, the Bishop drew the line at certain practices which he regarded as unlawful, and in particular he directed that the Sacrament should not be reserved except for its primitive and catholic use (viz. for the communion of the sick and dying), and that it should not be used at any public service, such as Exposition and Benediction. The vicars of four Brighton churches were unable to adopt the Bishop's views, and finally two of them, the Vicars of St. Bartholomew and the Church of the Annunciation, resigned their benefices. Although the congregations attending both churches have with singular unanimity stood by their vicars, this seems due rather to personal affection and esteem than to any attachment to the practices condemned by the Bishop, for few of them have followed their pastors into the Church of Rome. It is significant that the English Church Union refrained from championing the cause of the two Brighton vicars, and that the High Church journals, though regretting the Bishop's action, admitted that he was strictly within his rights. Everything goes to show that the novel practices of Exposition and Benediction with the Reserved Sacrament will be suppressed throughout the Church of England.

The Old Catholics scattered throughout England have recently been organised, and Dr. A. Mathew has been consecrated as their Bishop. They are for the most part Dutchmen or Germans who have been connected with Old Catholic Churches in their own countries, and who are now resident in England. In addition to these there are a number of priests and laity who have left the Roman Catholic Church in England because of the Ultramontanist which prevails in it. The Old Catholics recognise the canons and degrees of the Council of Trent, but refuse to accept the dogma of papal infallibility. They permit the marriage of priests, the use of the native tongue in the church services, and the restoration of the cup to the laity in Mass. The High Church Anglicans, who have been strong supporters of the Old Catholic movement on the Continent, were disposed to favour its organisation in England, but their attitude has changed since Bishop Mathew announced that he was unable to recognise the validity of Anglican orders. This deliverance commits no one but himself, as the Old Catholic bishops abroad have given no decision on the subject, and their friendly intercourse with Anglican clergy points to their being of a different opinion.

The meeting of the Jubilee Church Congress at Cambridge on Sept. 27th has brought into prominence the history and progress of that unofficial Parliament of the Church of England. Begun in 1861 as a means of uniting those who were engaged in Church defence, it speedily became the meeting-ground of men of all parties and opinions. Through the masterly management of Bishop Samuel Wilberforce, who presided at the second Congress held at Oxford in 1862, no resolutions of any kind were passed

or decisions made and the Congress became, as it has since continued to be, a meeting for the interchange of opinion without dividing those present into a majority and minority. The Congress has long ceased to be regarded with suspicion by the bishops, who are now amongst its strongest supporters, and it has neither been monopolised nor controlled by any of the great church parties. The attendance of members during the last twenty years has averaged 3,500. The Congress at Cambridge this year was marked by much enthusiasm, and its numerous meetings were largely attended. Of special interest was the discussion on the eschatological problems connected with our Lord. Since the publication of Dr. Schweitzer's book on this subject, and notably since its translation into English, his views have aroused much interest and called forth support and opposition. Although he is free from all bias to orthodoxy, Schweitzer denounces the prevailing school of Liberalism in German theology, and maintains that its conception of Christ is untrue and has no support from scientific criticism of the Gospels. He does not accept the view that Christ was essentially a moral teacher and designedly the founder of a new religion; on the contrary, he holds that Christ was first and last a prophet of the last things, who regarded the end of the world as imminent and whose mission was to announce the catastrophe and prepare men for it. Dr. Schweitzer's view is at least as one-sided as that which he controverts, but the value of his work lies in his destructive criticism of the rationalist position and his proof that it quite fails to face one of the most important aspects of the life and work of Christ.

The decrease of candidates for the ministry is a problem which faces Christians of every denomination at the present time. Religious communities which seek for candidates and educate them free, or at a small cost, do not feel the difficulty to the same degree as those which expect candidates to offer themselves without solicitation and to find the means for their education. But even the Roman Catholics and the Nonconformists are finding it increasingly difficult to induce students to enter their seminaries, although the fees are low and in some cases non-existent. The Church of England, which makes no financial provision for the training of her ministry, has to face the difficulty in its gravest form. The old universities are no longer sending a majority of their students into the ministry of the national Church, and the new universities fail to supply the deficit. The announcement of the Bishops that after 1917 they would ordain no candidate who was without a degree, has already proved a premature decision, and is to be reconsidered. It is becoming evident that the Church will need to provide for the free education of candidates for the ministry whose only bar is poverty. Even if this provision were made, the difficulty might not be completely solved. Undoubtedly the low salaries paid to clergy and ministers deter many from entering a profession so ill paid, but a more serious deterrent is the unsettled state of religious belief at the present time. Students who adopt the results of modern criticism and science do not see how these can be reconciled with the older theology, and their doubts hinder them from subscribing creeds or articles which set forth that theology.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Church of England, properly so called, owes her foundation to **St. Augustine**, who was sent to England by Pope Gregory the Great in 596. St. Augustine was made the first Archbishop of Canterbury in 597—the 1300th anniversary of which event and of the foundation of the Anglican Church was celebrated during '97. But the greater part of England was converted to the Christian faith by a Celtic Mission from Iona under St. Aidan, who came to Northumbria in 635. The Roman and Celtic Missions were united at the Synod of Whitby in 664.

By the Anglican Church is meant collectively that group of autonomous churches which are in communion with or have sprung from the mother Church of England. They are the following: The Church of Ireland, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, the Church of Canada, the Church of Australia, the Indian Church, and the Church of South Africa, which are all autonomous bodies under the jurisdiction of their own metropolitans, and not amenable to the Ecclesiastical Courts of the Church of England, though some (e.g. the Churches of Australia and South Africa) are more closely connected with the See of Canterbury than others. In addition to these autonomous Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion there are 28 missionary bishops, representing the English Church in various remote regions of Asia, Africa, and America; and 10 representing the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. The Reformed Episcopal Church of America and the Free Church of England are not recognised as authentic branches of the Anglican Church. The American Church possesses 91 bishops in 63 dioceses and 29 missionary jurisdictions, and 5307 other clergy. It has 828,066 communicants and upwards of 1,650,000 baptised members. Its income amounts to \$16,338,326. See *Irish and Scottish Episcopal Churches* on p. 551.

India and the Colonies of the British Empire possess 101 Bishops of the Anglican Church, while two are appointed for Europe. In all essential respects the doctrine and discipline of the Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion is the same, differentiations being rather in detail of development than in form or character. One important difference is the restoration of Diocesan Synods and the general Synodical action which marks the un-Established branches of the Church. The tendency of the South African and Scottish Churches is towards High Churchmanship, and the same may be said in a less degree of the Indian Church; while Broad Evangelicalism is the rule in the Colonies, and in the United States the balance is almost equal between the High and Broad Church parties.

Government.

The government of the Church of England in England and Wales is carried on by Bishops, of whom there are thirty-seven (two of them Archbishops), including the new Sees of Birmingham and Southwark created in 1904. The Bishops superintend the work in each diocese, and are aided in the episcopal work of confirmations, consecration of churches and burial-grounds by suffragans, or assistant Bishops, of whom there are thirty-seven. The Bishops

are appointed by the King, in virtue of his supremacy, their appointment being ratified by the Church, by their election by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of the diocese, in pursuance of a *congé d'elire* sent to them by the Crown. The suffragans are appointed by the Bishops themselves with the approval of the Crown. The whole of England is divided into parishes of various sizes; for the inhabitants of each parish there is appointed a parish priest whose duty it is to minister to them. A certain number of parishes grouped together form a Rural Deanery; they in their turn added together form an Archdeaconry; a Diocese, over which the Bishop presides, is made up of two or more Archdeaconries. The Archdeacon—the *oculus episcopi*—assisted by the Rural Deans, reports as to the state of the livings. There are also in the diocese laymen who hold ecclesiastical appointments to control the temporal and legal business. There are two Vicars-General, one for each province (though Sir Charles A. Cripps, K.C., K.C.V.O., holds both offices himself), chancellors (usually barristers), registrars, surveyors, architects, etc. Each parish has at least two churchwardens to look after the temporal affairs connected with the Church. There is in all Rural Deaneries a Chapter composed of the clergy, in most a Ruridecanal Conference, composed of priests and elected laymen, and in each diocese a Diocesan Conference in which Church questions are discussed and diocesan business transacted.

The Cathedral in each diocese is the seat—the "*Cathedra*"—of the Bishop, but he has no voice in the government of the Cathedral, which is vested in the Chapter, of which the Dean is the head. The Deans and Canons are appointed by the Crown; the Minor Canons, who sing the daily Offices, and the various officers of the Cathedral, are appointed by the Chapter. There are two Deaneries which are called *Peculiaris*—Westminster and Windsor—the Abbey and St. George's Chapel being outside the jurisdiction of the Bishops of the diocese in which they are severally situated. There are a few Deans in name only, such as the Dean of Battle—a survival of the title of the Abbot of Battle Abbey; there is also the Dean of the Chapels Royal (the Bishop of London), and the Dean of the Closet—but their offices are connected with the Royal Household. The dioceses, roughly speaking, are continuous with the counties of which the chief town is the See, though there are important exceptions. All the dioceses of England and Wales (except those of York, Durham, Liverpool, Newcastle, Ripon, Manchester, Carlisle, Wakefield, Chester, and Sodor and Man, which form the Province of York) are in the Province of Canterbury.

Bishops and Deans.

On the next page is a list of the territorial prelates of the Church of England, with the date of their appointment to the see, and with the annual income. The table, it will be seen, includes the Suffragans appointed for each see; and the names of the Deans. For biographies of the Bishops see under the alphabetical heading of each in *PARLIAMENT* (pp. 27-65), where also it is shown which of the Bishops sit in the House of Lords.

BISHOPS AND DEANS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

See.	Bishop.	Ap- pointed.	Income	Bishop Suffragan and Title.	Dean.
Canterbury	Davidson(Abp)	1903	£ 15,000	{ Dr. W. Walsh, Bp. of Dover. Dr. H. H. Pereira, Bp. of Croydon. Dr. Crosthwaite, Bp. of Be- verley.	Henry Wace, D.D.
York	Lang (Abp) .	1908	10,000	{ Dr. Kempthorne, Bp. of Hull Dr. J. N. Quirk, Bp. of Sheffield. Dr. H. Luke Paget, Bp. of Stepney. Dr. Turner, Bp. of Islington Dr. Ridgeway, Bp. of Ken- sington.	A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D.
London ..	Winnington- Ingrain ..	1901	10,000	{ Dr. T. E. Wilkinson, Asst. Bp. for British subjects in North and Central Europe. Dr. George Nickson, Bp. of Jarrow	R. Gregory, D.D.
Durham ..	Moule	1901	8,000	{ Dr. J. H. G. Randolph, Bp. of Guildford. Dr. MacArthur, Bp. of Southampton.	G. W. Kitchin, D.D.
Winchester	Ryle	1903	6,500	{ Dr. Stirling, Assistant Bishop None. [Bp. None. [son, D.D. Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst. Francis Pigou, D.D.	W.M.Furieux, M.A
Bangor ..	Williams ..	1899	4,200	Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of Barrow-in-Furness	Griffith Roberts, M.A.
Bath & Wells	Kennion ..	1894	5,000	Dr. L. H. Burrows, Bp. of Lewes.	J. Armitage Robin- son, D.D.
Birmingham	Gore	1904	3,500	Dr. Harrison, Asst. Bp. .. .	None. [son, D.D.
Bristol ..	Browne ..	1897	2,800	Dr. Trefusis, Bp. of Crediton.	Francis Pigou, D.D.
Carlisle ..	Diggle	1904	4,500	.. .. .	W. Barker, M.A.
Chester ..	Jayne	1889	4,200	.. .. .	J. L. Darby, D.D.
Chichester..	Ridgway ..	1908	4,200	.. .. .	J. J. Hannah, D.D.
Ely	Chase	1905	5,500	.. .. .	A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D
Exeter ..	Robertson ..	1903	4,200	.. .. .	Bishop Earle, D.D.
Gloucester ..	Gibson	1905	4,300	.. .. .	H. D. M. Spence- Jones, D.D.
Hereford ..	Percival ..	1895	4,200	H. Mather, Asst. Bp.	Hon. J. W. Leigh, D.D.
Lichfield ..	Legge	1891	4,200	Dr. Were, Bp. of Stafford ..	H. E. Savage, D.D.
Lincoln ..	Hicks	1885	4,500	Dr. W. MacCarthy, Bp. of Grantham .. .. .	.. .. .
Liverpool ..	Chavasse ..	1900	3,500	.. .. .	F. C. Fry, D.D.
Llandaff ..	Hughes	1905	4,200	.. .. .	None.
Manchester	Knox	1903	4,200	{ Dr. Thornton, Assist. Bp. . Dr. H. Henn, Bp. of Burnley Dr. A. G. Rawstorne, Bp. of Whalley.	W. H. Davey, M.A.
Newcastle ..	Straton	1907	3,500	{ Dr. J. P. A. Bowers, Bp. of Thetford	Bishop J. E. C. Well- [don, D.D.
Norwich ..	Pollock	1893	4,500	{ Dr. Randall, Bp. of Reading . Dr. Clayton, Bp. of Leicester	None.
Oxford ..	Paget	1901	5,000	{ Dr. Mitchellson, Asst. Bp. . Dr. Puleine, Bp. of Richmond Dr. L. F. M. Bottomley Smith, Bp. of Knaresborough ..	H. Russell Wake- field, D.D.
Peterboro' ..	Carr-Glyn ..	1896	4,500	.. .. .	T. B. Strong, B.D.
Ripon	Carpenter ..	1884	4,200	.. .. .	Arnold H. Page, M.A.
Rochester ..	Harmer	1905	3,100	{ Dr. R. H. Whitcombe, Bp of Colchester. Dr. Stevens, Bp. of Barking.	Hon. W. H. Fre- mantle, D.D.
St. Albans ..	Jacob	1903	4,500	.. .. .	E. Lane, M.A.
St. Asaph ..	Edwards ..	1889	4,200	.. .. .	W. J. Lawrance, D.D.
St. David's ..	Owen	1897	4,500	Dr. J. Lloyd, Bp. of Swansca	S. Pryce, M.A.
Salisbury ..	Wordsworth	1885	5,000	.. .. .	J. A. Smith, M.A.
Sodor & Man	Drury	1907	2,000	.. .. .	W. Page Roberts, None. [M.A.
Southwark..	Talbot	1905	3,500	{ Dr. J. C. Leek, Bp. of Wool wich. Dr. C. Hook, Bp. of King- ston-on-Thames.	None.
Southwell ..	Hoskyns ..	1904	3,000	C. T. Abraham, Bp. of Derby	None.
Truro	Stubbs	1906	3,000	Dr. J. R. Cornish, Bp. of St.	The Bishop.
Wakefield ..	Eden	1897	3,000	.. .. . [Germans.	The Bishop.
Worcester ..	Yeatman- Biggs	1904	5,000	.. .. .	W. Moore Ede, D.D.

Deans of Collegiate Churches. { Westminster (Vacant).
Windsor, Very Rev. Dr. Eliot.

Convocation.

There are two Convocations, or Provincial Synods, of the clergy of the Church of England for the two Provinces of Canterbury and York. The greater importance of the Synod of Canterbury, until recent years, has led to its being commonly spoken of as *Convocation*. It was silenced in 1717, and its meetings were, with few exceptions, merely formal until 1852, from which date it has regularly met for business, generally thrice yearly for a week at a time. It consists of two Houses. In the Upper House sit the Archbishop and Bishops of the province in their scarlet Convocation robes; in the Lower House, the Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors elected to represent the cathedral chapters and the beneficed clergy. The members of the Lower House wear the academic dress, the doctors their scarlet gowns. With every new Parliament a new Convocation is summoned by the Archbishop in obedience to a royal writ. When the Crown desires to refer to the Convocation any question affecting the Church, *Letters of Business* are issued directing it to take that question into its consideration. If the Convocation wishes to make any alteration in the canons of the Church, it prepares draft amended canons, and submits them to the Crown, both Convocations concurring in the same proposals. If the advisers of the Crown approve, the "royal licence" is issued, and the canons are enacted and promulgated by the Convocations and bind the ecclesiastical courts. Where the law of the Church has been settled by statute—as is the case with the rubrics and services of the Prayer-Book, and many other matters—it cannot be altered without the authority of Parliament. In the absence of Letters of Business, Convocation is free to discuss all questions concerning the interests of the Church and the spiritual welfare of the nation.

Province of Canterbury.—*Vicar-General:* Sir C. A. Cripps, K.C.V.O., K.C.; *Registrar:* Harry W. Lee, Esq.; *Actuary:* H. R. E. Childers, Esq.; *Apparitor-General:* Sir J. A. Hanham, Bart.; *Clerk:* K. Munro, 1, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.; *Prolocutor:* The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor.

Province of York.—*Registrar and Notary:* H. A. Hudson, Esq., Minster Yard, York; *Treasurer:* Canon G. M. Argles, York; *Synodal Sec.:* Canon H. Robinson, The Rectory, Badsworth, Pontefract; *Prolocutor:* The Bishop of Beverley.

Houses of Laymen.

The first House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the Parliament of 1886. The representation originally consisted of a certain number of members elected by the various diocesan conferences, a fixed number being allotted to each diocese irrespective of population. Thus, London had 10 members; Rochester, 8; Winchester, Lichfield, St. Albans and Worcester, 6 each; and the remaining dioceses 4 each. The Archbishop also had the power of nominating 10 additional members. By the resolution of the Representative Church Council, which was confirmed by Convocation in Feb. 1906, the representation was altered, and the elections are now made with reference to the population of

each diocese, and on the principle of giving one representative for the first 100,000 or under of the population, and one more for every further complete 100,000. London has now 36 members; Southwark, 21; St. Albans, 14; and the other dioceses varying numbers, from 13 in the case of Lichfield, down to 3 in the case of Bangor, Hereford, and St. Asaph.

There are now no ex-officio or nominated members, but the House may co-opt, on the proposal of the Chairman, not more than 3 members. The House is bound to avoid discussions upon doctrine. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament.

Province of Canterbury.—*Chairman*, Marquess of Salisbury; *Vice-Chairman*, Chancellor P. V. Smith, J.L.D.; *Secretary*, Sydney W. Flamank, Church House, Westminster, S.W.

In '92 the first House of Laymen for the Province of York, containing 106 members, held its first meeting. The meetings are held at York, at least twice a year, or as often as may seem good to the Archbishop. See *Convocation* above.

Province of York.—*Chairman*, Viscount Cross, G.C.B.; *Vice-Chairmen*, Sir Francis S. Powell, Bart., M.P., and Viscount Halifax; *Hon. Sec.*, E. P. Charlewood, 19, Carlyle Mansions, Chyne Walk, London, S.W.; *Hon. Treasurer*, W. F. H. Thomson, York and East Riding Bank, York.

Representative Church Council.

The Representative Church Council consists of the two Houses of Convocation and the two Houses of Laymen meeting together as one body for consultative purposes. It is intended that all the members shall by-and-by be elected *ad hoc* by the clergy and laity. The Constitution adopted in Nov. 1905 places large powers in the hands of the laity, and practically puts them on an equal footing with the clergy. Care has been taken, however, that this shall not interfere with the inherent rights of the episcopate.

Statistics.

The number of clergy in England and Wales is about 23,000, of whom 14,750 are beneficed, and 7770 are assistant curates. The funds contributed to central and diocesan societies and institutions and administered by their executives for the year ending Easter 1909 show an increase of £83,543 on the previous year. The respective amounts are:—

Home Missions (including funds for church extension), Universities and Public Schools Missions, General Home Mission Societies, Missions to Soldiers and Sailors, and Temperance work, £760,906.

Foreign Missions, £1,110,729.

Educational work (including diocesan inspection and support of training colleges, and societies for the circulation of literature and other agencies), £84,141.

The clergy (educational and charitable assistance), including funds for their widows and orphans, £302,527.

Philanthropic work, including industrial schools, penitentiaries and prevention homes, orphanages, nursing and convalescent homes, £668,423.

Funds locally raised and retained and administered by the clergy for parochial purposes and for the maintenance of assistant clergy,

with church collections and Easter offerings to supplement clerical incomes, £852,346.

For elementary education, general maintenance of elementary schools, annual contributions, £135,515.

School buildings (new or enlarged day and Sunday), £165,334.

Sunday schools, £180,596.

For the maintenance of church services, etc., £1,545,194.

For the support of the poor, £506,628.

For any other parochial purposes (religious or secular), £381,424.

For church buildings, fabric and fittings, £1,171,562.

Burial grounds, £27,146.

Endowment of benefices, £91,024.

Parsonage houses, £76,784.

The grand total amounts to £8,060,289, representing the voluntary offerings of the Church of England for the year ended Easter 1909. This sum is exclusive of contributions to societies supported by the co-operation of Churchmen and Nonconformists—e.g. the Bible Society.

Summary of Revenues from Church Property.

	£
1. Episcopal Sees	98,908
2. Cathedrals	192,460
3. Benefices	4,213,662
4. Ecclesiastical Commission	1,247,827
5. Queen Anne's Bounty not included in (3)	700
Total	£5,753,557

CHURCH OF IRELAND.

St. Patrick is universally recognised as the Apostle of Christianity in Ireland, and he probably went to that country as a missionary bishop A.D. 432. He planted there a native church and raised up a native priesthood, and during the sixth and seventh centuries missionaries from Ireland poured out to Britain and other European countries. Up till the twelfth century the Irish Church was independent, but it then became subject to Rome, and so remained till the Reformation. In 1800, by the Act of Union, the Church was united to the Church of England. In '69 the Irish Church Disestablishment Act was passed, taking effect on Jan. 1st, '71. Since then the Church has flourished in spite of the loss of the revenues and property formerly belonging to her. The government is in the hands of a **General Synod** composed of three distinct orders—the bishops, the clergy, and the laity. The bishops form one House; and 208 of the clergy with 416 of the laity form a Second House—the House of Representatives. The three orders sit together to constitute the Synod. This latter House is elected triennially by the 21 diocesan synods throughout the country. The General Synod meets annually at Dublin on the second Tuesday after Easter. The affairs of each diocese are managed by a diocesan synod acting through a diocesan council. The financial affairs of the Church are in the hands of the **Representative Church Body**, composed of archbishops and bishops, 13 clergymen, and 26 laymen chosen by the diocesan representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members, making a total of 65 members. This body holds the property of the Church in

trust. The sum handed over by the Church Temporalities Commission to this body was £8,081,075, which comprised £7,581,075, the life annuities of the bishops and clergy paid as commutation money, and £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds in hand on Dec. 31st, 1909, amounted to £9,087,534, and are appropriated to the following purposes. Commutation capital, £408,517; Parochial sustentation, £5,690,445; Episcopal sustentation, £563,613; Glebes capital, £355,115; Miscellaneous capital, £2,017,397 (this includes over £300,000 for superannuation of the clergy); and there are besides balances due to parishes, etc., £52,446; total, £9,087,534. The annuitants now only amount to about 100, and the interest on commutation capital more than pays these, so that in many dioceses 10 or 12 per cent. is paid to the clergy as bonus on their stipends. The number of clergy in the church is 13 bishops, about 1300 incumbents, and 370 curates. The Church population in 1901 was 581,089. The incumbents are elected by **Boards of Nomination**, consisting of 1 bishop, 3 diocesan and 3 parochial members. The incumbents nominate their curates. Bishops are chosen by the members of the diocesan synods, and the Primate by the bishops from amongst themselves. The average stipend of an incumbent is £230 with house, and of a curate £120. Bishops receive from £1273 to £1750, and the Archbishops £2500, with houses free of rent. Secretary of the Representative Church Body: Anthony F. Maude, 52, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland has seven bishops—viz., the Primate, the Most Rev. W. J. F. Robberds, D.D., Bishop of Brechin; the Right Rev. A. Ean Campbell, D.D., Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway; the Right Rev. A. J. Maclean, D.D., Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Caithness; the Right Rev. Rowland Ellis, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney; the Right Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D., Bishop of Argyll and the Isles; the Right Rev. C. E. Plumb, D.D., Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane; and the Right Rev. George H. S. Walpole, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh. There are 404 churches and mission stations, 149 parsonages, 350 clergy, and 51,791 communicant members. Registrar and Lay Clerk to the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14, Young Street, Edinburgh.

The Representative Church Council, constituted in '76, is recognised as the organ of the Church in matters of finance, but cannot deal with questions of doctrine or worship, nor with matters of discipline, save to give effect to the canonical sentences of the Church. The Council consists of the bishops, deans, priests and deacons, trustees of the Council, chancellors, auditors, registrars of the dioceses, and the provincial accountant; the secretaries of diocesan councils, secretaries and treasurers of foreign mission boards, and a lay representative elected by the congregation from each incumbency and mission contributing to the council's funds. Each diocesan council may appoint a priests or deacons and 3 lay representatives. There are 678 members—328 clerical, 28 official and 322 laymen. **Joint Secs. and Treasurers**, R. T. Norfor, C.A., and W. W. Farquharson, 13, Queen Street, Edinburgh; **Cashier**, William Watt.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Christianity was introduced into Scotland in the fourth century, and the Church that resulted differed in several respects from the rest of Western Christendom. The chief distinction lay in its government. Three orders of clergy were recognised: bishops, priests, and deacons; but the bishops had no dioceses, and were in subordination to the abbots who presided over the great missionary college at Iona. St. Columba, the first of these abbots, like some of his successors, was a simple presbyter. Gradually the early Scottish Church assimilated to the Roman use, although it was not till the fifteenth century that metropolitans were appointed, with jurisdiction over the other sees. At the Reformation prelacy was abolished, and the Church of Scotland was constituted on its present basis. A long conflict ensued between the adherents of prelacy and presbytery, but in the end the latter prevailed, and the Reformation constitution was ratified by William and Mary, and in 1707 was confirmed by the British Parliament.—**Doctrine.** The standards of the Church of Scotland are the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms compiled by the Westminster Assembly of 1643. The doctrine they contain is Protestant and Evangelical, following the theological teaching of Augustine and Calvin.—**Polity.** The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian in government—i.e. it recognises the equality of all presbyters. Its congregations are ruled by a board of elders or laymen elected for life from the Church members. This is known as the **Kirk Session**, and the minister of the parish is *ex-officio* president. Its duties are chiefly spiritual, but they are also temporal and disciplinary. Over the Session is the **Presbytery**, consisting of the ministers and one elder from each congregation within a certain district. Over this again is the **Synod**, composed of the presbyteries of a province; and over all is the **General Assembly**, the supreme court of the Church, which meets yearly in Edinburgh in May. The Assembly is summoned by its own warrant. The King's Commissioner is present at its sittings. When its business is concluded it is dissolved by its Moderator, who at the same time fixes the date when the next Assembly shall meet. The Royal Commissioner then also dissolves the Assembly in the name of the King, and appoints the next meeting to be held on the date fixed by the Moderator.—**Worship.** The Church of Scotland uses no liturgy in the conduct of public worship, but the order of service is to some extent prescribed by the Westminster Directory of Worship (1643). At present the tendency in the Church is towards greater uniformity and order, and a few clergymen use the *Euchologion*, a service-book issued by the Church Service Society.—**Statistics:** ministers, 1825; missionaries (including wives) 216; elders, 11,796; communicants, 711,211; parishes, 1425; churches, 1687; presbyteries, 84; synods, 16; income, £526,700, exclusive of bequests, tithes or tithes, and Government grants. There are 13 churches in England connected with the Church of Scotland, and 6 at popular places of resort on the Continent, and vigorous missions are carried on in India, Africa, and China. Commissioned chaplains for Presbyterian troops are chosen chiefly from the Church of Scotland, but clergymen of the United Free

Church of Scotland and of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland are also eligible for appointments. His Majesty has decreed that during his year of office the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland should take rank in Scotland after the Lord Chancellor. His Majesty has followed the example of Queen Victoria and King Edward in appointing Royal Chaplains from the Church of Scotland, and in attending worship at Crathie parish church while in Balmoral.

Moderator for 1910, The Right Rev. P. McAdam Muir, D.D.

Lord High Commissioner, The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair.

Principal Clerk, The Very Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D., Edinburgh.

Deputy Clerk, The Very Rev. J. Gillespie, LL.D., Mouswald.

Procurotor, Christopher N. Johnston, K.C., LL.D., Sheriff of Perth.

Agent, Alan L. Menzies, W.S., 54, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

Offices of the Church, 22, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

This Church was formed by the union of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church. In 1900 the United Presbyterian Synod agreed to union unanimously, and the Free Church Assembly agreed by a majority of 557 in a house of 615 members.

Statistics.—Churches, 1631; ministers (including 16 professors), 1733; missionaries, 315; native agents, 4216; elders, 16,944; deacons and managers, 18,985; communicants, 507,408; in foreign field, 50,919; Continental stations, 25; income, £1,178,648.

The Free Church of Scotland originated in the claim made by a majority in the Established Church (commonly known as the Evangelical party) to be free of control by the State in determining her own affairs. The conflict with the civil courts related to the right to veto a presentation to a parish when the majority of the people opposed it, and the right to admit other ministers than those of the civil parishes to sit in Church courts. On both points the courts of law decided against the Church, and the Government refused relief. The result was the **Disruption** on May 18th, 1843, when 474 ministers, headed by Dr. Chalmers, left the Establishment and formed the Free Church, surrendering all State support in order to possess "spiritual independence."

The **United Presbyterian Church** was constituted in '47 by the Union of the Secession and the Relief Churches. The **Secession Church** owed its origin to the action of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, of Stirling, who in 1732, along with 3 other ministers, seceded from the Established Church in protest against its defection from Reformed principles and its suppression of their ministerial freedom. It was from the first an evangelical and missionary church, and at the time of the union in '47 it had increased to 384 congregations. The **Relief Church** at its union with the Secession numbered 113 congregations.

Moderator, Rev. John Young, D.D., Edinburgh; **Principal Clerks,** Rev. A. Henderson, D.D., Crief, Rev. C. Jerdan, M.A., L.L.B., Greenock; **Clerk Depute,** R. R. Simpson, W.S., 10, Albion Place, Edinburgh.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

A considerable number of ministers, elders, and communicants of the Free Church were opposed to union with the United Presbyterian Church. It seemed to them to involve the surrender of the principle of National religion (the United Presbyterian Church being voluntary—i.e. opposed to the principle of Establishment) and of the Confession of Faith, which was qualified in the United Free Church by two Declaratory Acts, and largely nullified by a change of formula. Holding these opinions (which were identical with those professed by the Free Church in '43), they could not consistently enter into the union. They were therefore extruded by the majority who are now in the United Free Church from the use of the Free Church buildings and funds. The extruded parties went to law, and eventually in Aug. 1904 judgment was pronounced in favour of the Free Church. The effect of the decision was that the whole of the funds and heritable property of the Free Church vested in the non-uniting minority; and as they were clearly unable to occupy all the churches or administer the funds, a Royal Commission was appointed on Dec. 17th, 1904, to inquire into the matter. Following on the Commissioners' report an Act of Parliament was passed in 1905, under which an Executive Commission was set up which has allocated the property, etc., as between the two Churches.

The Church consists of 5 synods, 12 presbyteries, and 1 Mission presbytery, 87 ministers, and 180 congregations. Moderator, Rev. James Henry, Burghhead; Clerk, Rev. Prof. J. K. Cameron. Free Church Offices, The Mound, Edinburgh; telegraphic address, Citadel.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Before the union in '76 of the Free Church with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, there were in existence two bodies hearing the title of Reformed Presbyterians, and usually distinguished as the "Majority" and "Minority," a division having arisen in the Reformed Presbyterian Church in '63. The "Minority" has stood separate from all other denominations since that date, and still holds intact the doctrines and principles of the second Reformation, such as the infallibility of the Scriptures, Confession of Faith and Catechisms, Presbyterianism, the perpetual obligation of Covenants, and dissent from the civil constitution of the country.—Statistics for Scotland: Presbyteries, 2; churches, 10; ministers, 8; elders, 60; communicants, 1000; income, £2237. Moderator, 1910, Rev. Henry Paton, M.A., Edinburgh. Statistics for Ireland: Presbyteries, 4; churches, 40; professors, 3; ministers, 33; missionaries, 5; elders, 167; communicants, 3991; income, £6000. Moderator, Rev. R. J. McIlmoyle, Dervock, Belfast.

UNITED ORIGINAL SECESSION CHURCH,

popularly known as "Auld Lichts." This Church was constituted in 1842, and represents the Seceders who, on doctrinal grounds, left the Established Church with Ebenezer Erskine in 1733.—Statistics. Presbyteries, 5; churches, 28; ministers, 20; elders, 148; communicants, 3161; income, £5863. Moderator, 1910-11, Rev. Alexander Parker, Pollokshaws; Synod Clerk, Rev. James Young, 28, Bellevue Crescent, Ayr; Synod Treasurer, John Kyle, Pollokshaws.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the last century was due to the influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the Disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in '47. The English section of that Synod united with the older Presbyterian body in England in '76, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. Of the present congregations, 28 trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century, while the remaining 284 have been established within the last 110 years.—Statistics. The Church consists of 354 fully organised congregations and 10 preaching stations, providing accommodation for 175,212 persons. Several churches are in course of rebuilding, and consequently their sittings cannot be given. A large number of fully equipped mission stations also exist in connection with town congregations, and these have an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of ministers, including professors, is 370, with 27 ordained and 14 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides 4 missionary teachers and 35 lady missionaries, 3 of whom are fully qualified doctors. There are also 15 licentiates, and about 18 theological students preparing for the ministry. The College was transferred from London to Cambridge in Oct. '99. Moderator, 1910-11, Rev. James Mellis, M.A.; General Secretary, Rev. W. M. Macphail, M.A.; Financial Secretary, John Leggat; Foreign Missions Secretary, Rev. William Dale. Publications Office, 21, Warwick Lane, E.C., T. French Downie (Manager). Offices of the Church, 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND.

Presbyterianism arose in Ireland through the plantation of Ulster by Scottish settlers in the reign of James I. The colonists were at first received as members of the Established Church, which was Calvinistic in doctrine and recognised the validity of Presbyterian orders. After 1634, however, the Irish prelates endeavoured to depose all Presbyterian ministers who would not submit to episcopal ordination and follow the Anglican ritual. In self-defence the Presbyterians left the Established Church, and in 1642 they organised their first presbytery at Carrickfergus. During the protectorate of Cromwell the Presbyterians were kindly treated, but after the Restoration the severest pains and penalties were enforced against them for their nonconformity. At the Revolution of 1688 the gallant conduct of the Presbyterians in defending Londonderry and supporting William III. gained for them the *regium donum*, an annual bounty of £1200. By the Irish Church Act of 1869 they lost the *regium donum*, but the commutation granted by Government, supplemented by the gifts of the people, has more than compensated for the loss.—Statistics: Synods, 5; presbyteries, 36; churches, 565; ministers, 649; elders, 2248; missionaries, 36; communicants, 106,481; income, £282,475. Moderator, Rev. J. Howard Murphy, D.D., Cork; Assembly Clerk, Rev. W. J. Lowe, M.A., D.D., Church House, Belfast.

METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

1. Wesleyan Methodist.

John Wesley and his younger brother Charles, together with George Whitefield, when studying at Oxford University, formed a society which came to be called the Methodists. In 1739 Whitefield took to preaching in the open air, and at his instigation Wesley followed suit. That same year the first Methodist chapel was opened. Three years later the movement was extended to Newcastle and Lincolnshire, and under the energetic and persevering advocacy of the Wesleys it gained a large number of adherents. A year afterwards rules were drawn up for the members of this newly formed denomination, and the movement rapidly spread throughout England and gained a firm foothold in Ireland and Scotland. The Methodists were subjected to much persecution at this time, and John Wesley, who is said to have travelled about 5000 miles a year, often went in peril of his life.

President of Conference, 1910-11, Rev. John Hornabrook (1911-12, Rev. Henry Haigh); **Secretary,** Rev. Simpson Johnson. **Offices,** 25-35, City Road, London, E.C.

Statistics: Great Britain, churches, 8643; members, 516,596; ministers, 2455; Sunday scholars, 980,165.

2. United Methodists.

This denomination, which was constituted in 1907, is the outcome of the amalgamation of three Methodist Churches—the Methodist New Connexion, the Bible Christian Church, and the United Methodist Free Church. The first of these churches was the result of a movement headed by Alexander Kilham which sought to place the governing power of the people called Methodists in the hands of the members instead of in those of the ministers. Kilham was expelled from the Methodists, and he and the 5000 men who followed him formed the New Connexion. The Bible Christians were originally the followers of one William O'Bryan, a local preacher whose energetic methods were declared irregular. This Church was formed in 1816 and became very popular in the western counties. The United Methodist Free Church consisted of several Methodist Societies which combined in the year 1857.

President of Conference, 1910-11, Rev. Henry Chapman (1911-12, Rev. G. Packer); **Secretary,** Rev. J. Baxter. **Publishing House,** 12, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.

Statistic: Churches, 2340; members, 151,856; ministers, 849; Sunday scholars, 309,649.

3. Calvinistic Methodist.

While the Wesleys and Whitefield were forming the Methodist movement in England, Howell Harris, Daniel Rowlands, and others were prosecuting a similar movement in Wales. The first Methodist Association meeting was held in 1743 at Watford, Glamorgan-shire, and from this time to the end of the century the word "Methodist" only was used to denote this Church. When, however, the Wesleyan Methodists began operations in Wales, a distinctive name became necessary, and therefore the term-prefix "Calvinistic" was adopted. This society is principally confined to Wales, but branches exist in England, America and Australia.

Secretaries, Rev. J. Gwynoro Davies, Bar-mouth, and Rev. Maurice Griffith, M.A., Aberystwith.

Statistics: Churches, 1449; members, 185,289; Sunday schools, 217,703; hearers, 340,854.

4. Primitive Methodist.

The Primitive Methodist Church is an offshoot of the Wesleyan Methodist. It was founded through the agency of two Wesleyan local preachers, Bourne and Clowes, and its first Conference was held at Hull in 1820. The separate Church, however, really came into existence some ten years before this date. The idea of Bourne and Clowes and their associates was that the Wesleyan Methodists had departed somewhat from the fundamental methods of their founders, and they endeavoured to compel the people to come in by means of camp and other open-air meetings. The whole movement was a "growth" rather than a "secession," and the underlying principles of the Primitive Methodists are still similar to those of the Wesleys.

President of Conference, 1910-11, Rev. S. S. Henshaw (1911-12, Rev. E. Dalton); **Secretary,** William Barker. **Offices,** Holborn Hall, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

Statistics: Churches, 5136; members, 211,601; ministers, 1192; Sunday scholars, 470,039

5. Wesleyan Reform.

When various Methodist bodies decided to form themselves into the United Methodist Free Churches, a goodly number of people refused to join, and the outcome of this was the Wesleyan Reform Union.

Statistics: Churches, 195; members, 8,366; ministers, 21; Sunday scholars, 21,754.

6. Independent Methodist.

The Independent Methodists are an offshoot of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and membership is chiefly confined to the North of England. The constitution is democratic and the ministers are mostly unpaid.

Statistics: Churches, 159; members, 8,768; ministers, 414; Sunday scholars, 27,703.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The Separatist or Independent Church began as far back as the reign of Queen Mary, but the first Separatist body known to history is that of which one Richard Fitz was the minister. It is recorded that the members were thrown into prison about the year 1567. Later the Independents, Barrow, Greenwood, and Penry, were thrown into prison for denying the ecclesiastical supremacy of the sovereign. A few years afterwards an Independent Church was formed at Gainsborough, and another at Scrooby, and some of the members of this latter Church crossed the Atlantic in the *Mayflower* and founded Plymouth colony. By the Act of Uniformity, following the Restoration, the position of the Independents was made almost impossible, and members and ministers suffered persecution until the passing of the Toleration Act. Throughout their history the Congregationalists have been strenuous advocates of civil and religious liberty.

Chairman Congregational Union, 1910-11, Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.A. (1911-12, Gerard N. Ford); **Secretary,** Rev. R. J. Wells. **Offices,** Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Statistics: British Isles, churches, 4932; members, 495,170; ministers, 3195; Sunday scholars, 709,910.

THE BAPTISTS.

It has been claimed that the Lollards were really Baptists, and there are expressions in the writings of some of the Reformers which appear to favour Baptist views. Most, if not all, the Baptists who suffered death for their faith during the Reformation period were immigrants from the Low Countries. Doubtless there were Englishmen as early as the reign of Henry VIII. who held that the immersion of believers only is taught in the New Testament. The strongest presumptive evidence of these early English Baptists is to be found in the Statute Book and in the Articles of the Established Church. It is an attested fact that a few years after the Elizabethan Settlement in 1578 there were a number of Baptist communities in London. Under the Commonwealth and the Protectorate the Baptists rapidly increased in numbers, and from that time onward they never ceased to take an active part in every struggle for the extension of religious freedom. For a long time there were two main bodies of Baptists—the Particular or Calvinistic, and the General or Arminian. When some of the General Baptist Churches drifted into Arianism, those General Baptists who continued to hold evangelical views formed the New Connexion of General Baptists. The Particular Baptists formed the Baptist Union in 1813, but General Baptist Churches were admitted to membership in 1835. At the final meeting of the General Baptist Association of the New Connexion in 1891 a resolution to amalgamate completely with other Baptist Churches was passed, and the Churches connected therewith joined the various county associations.

President of the Baptist Union, 1910-11, Sir G. W. Macalpine, J.P.; **Secretary,** Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A. **Offices,** Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

Statistics: British Isles, churches and chapels, 7208; members, 422,455; pastors, 2120; Sunday scholars, 579,242.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army is Methodist in its origin, its founder, General Booth, having been for fifteen years a Methodist New Connexion minister. In 1865 he established the Christian Mission in the East End of London, and about 1878 the Mission became known as the Salvation Army, military methods and titles being adopted to a certain extent. The authority of the General is absolute, and he has the power, under the Army's constitution, to nominate his successor.

Commander-in-Chief, General Booth; **Chief of the Staff,** W. Bramwell Booth. **Headquarters,** 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Statistics: Corps and outposts, 8574; sitting accommodation, 508,590; officers and cadets, 16,244.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

As its name implies, the Unitarian body is one which does not accept the doctrine of the Trinity. There are other orthodox doctrines to which it does not subscribe, such, for instance, as the deity of Christ and the infalli-

bility of the Bible. The British and Foreign Unitarian Association consists of a number of people whose aim it is to promote the doctrines of the Unitarians, but further than this it does not directly represent the Unitarian Churches. The **President** of the association is John Harrison, and the **Secretary** Rev. W. Copeland Bowie. **Offices,** Essex House, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Society of Friends, whose members are sometimes called Quakers, was founded by George Fox in the Commonwealth period. Fox repeatedly travelled the length and breadth of the country as an itinerant preacher, and his followers, who were the most advanced Nonconformists of their time, suffered terrible persecutions, especially in the reign of Charles II. Theologically the Quakers were in the main evangelical, but they held pronounced views on the unlawfulness of oaths, of military duty, and of a professional ministry. For a long time they preserved a distinctive simplicity of speech and dress, and it was required of members that they should not marry out of the Society. Although the Society of Friends can hardly be regarded as a propagandist body, it sustains active missions in some of the poorer districts of London, and it has been the pioneer of the Adult School Movement.

Officers: London Yearly Meeting, Henry Lloyd Wilson; **Clerk,** Isaac Sharp. **Offices,** Devonshire House, 12, Bishopsgate Street Without, London.

THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION.

Selina Countess of Huntingdon appointed Whitefield as her chaplain in 1748, and afterwards erected a number of chapels in which the liturgy of the Church of England was used, though the preachers were not usually ordained clergymen. Not a few of these chapels have become distinctly Congregational, but a number still remain faithful to their original traditions.

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 16,000; members, 2,520; Sunday scholars, 4,700; ministers, 30.

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

This church is "that branch of the visible body of Christ which took a separate form at Litz in Bohemia in 1457, which was crushed in its first form by Roman influence as the result of the Thirty Years' War and was renewed in 1722 in Saxony." It thenceforward extended its influence as an international missionary body and now has congregations in all parts of the world. This Church maintains that the Holy Scriptures are the only rule of faith and life, but on individual points and doctrine no detailed standard is allowed.

Statistics: British province, communicants, 3782; Sunday scholars, 5738; ministers, 31.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST.

The Churches of Christ are Churches pleading for the union of all Christians by an unqualified return to primitive christianity in all its simplicity and purity, and the acceptance of the New Testament as the sole and absolute authority in all matters of faith and practice. They hold that in the Kingdom of

God there are no such distinctions as "clergy" and "laity," but that all Christians are priests unto God. They avoid the use of all clerical titles and advocate the adoption of scriptural names only for the people of God.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The Disciples of Christ originated in Western Pennsylvania, U.S.A., in 1809, under the leadership of Thomas and Alexander Campbell, Presbyterian ministers. From America the movement spread to this country, where one Church was organised as early as 1821. As an outcome of the efforts of several American evangelists who came to this country in the seventies of the last century the "Christian Association" was constituted "an association of Churches of Christ federated for mutual helpfulness; aggressive evangelistic work, and for the promotion of unity among the followers of Jesus Christ."

President of the Association, F. Coop, Southport; Secretary, Leslie Morgan, B.A., Priory Road, Hornsey, London, N.

Statistics: Communicants, 2237; ministers, 14; Sunday scholars, 2580.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

This body, whose first convocation was held in 1864, is Episcopal and Protestant, "free to go into any parish and preach the Gospel, free to use a revised Prayer-Book, free to associate the laity with the clergy in the government of the Church, and free to hold communion with other Christians."

Statistics: Communicants, 1352; ministers, 24; Sunday scholars, 4156.

NATIONAL FREE CHURCH COUNCIL.

The National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches owes its inception to the late Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, of the West London Wesleyan Mission. The idea was first mooted in 1893, but it was not until three years later that the first Congress met at Manchester. The objects of the Council are to facilitate fraternal intercourse and co-operation among the Evangelical Free Churches, to assist in the

organisation of local councils, to encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the Churches, and to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life. At the present time there are over 1,050 councils in the organisation.

President, 1910-11, Rev. J. H. Jowett, M.A., D.D. (1911-12, Rev. Chas. Brown); Secretary, Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A. Office, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

THE P.S.A. BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT.

One of the most remarkable religious movements of this generation is the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Brotherhood. This essentially democratic concern has embraced a great concourse of men. The movement is non-political and unsectarian, but the great majority of the meetings are held in churches. The P.S.A. Brotherhood was started by Mr. John Blackham, of West Bromwich, in 1875, and now numbers some 2000 societies with a membership of nearly half a million. The aim of the movement is "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhoods of mutual help, and to win the masses of the people for Jesus Christ."

The Secretary of the National Council of P.S.A.'s is Eben Gould, M.A., Grantham.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

In 1881 Dr. F. E. Clark, "Father Endeavour Clark," founded a movement in America for the purpose of promoting an earnest Christian life among young people. It immediately sprang into popularity and rapidly spread, until at the present time there are branches all over the world to the number of over 70,000 with a membership of over 4,000,000. The other object of the Society is to increase mutual acquaintance amongst the youth of the Churches. Each society is attached to a particular Church, and its efforts are devoted to strengthening that Church.

The Secretary of the Christian Endeavour Union of this country is Rev. W. Knight Chaplin, Williston, Leytonstone, London.

THE MOVEMENT FOR DISESTABLISHMENT.

The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control exists for the purpose of obtaining the abrogation of all laws and usages which inflict disability or confer privilege on ecclesiastical grounds; the discontinuance of all payments from public funds, and of all compulsory exactions, for religious purposes. After an equitable satisfaction of existing interests, the application of the national property now held in trust by the Established Churches of England and Wales and of Scotland to other and strictly national purposes; and, concurrently therewith, the liberation of those Churches from State control. The Society's present operations are educational, parliamentary, electoral, and legal. It holds numerous meetings, and by lantern-slide and other lectures carries on a vigorous propaganda in all parts of the country. It circulates large numbers of publications. Its monthly organ is *The Liberator*. The Liberation Society's chief office is 16, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. Secretary, David Caird.

The Central Church Committee for Defence and Instruction is the organisation on the other side. Its object is to give instruction to the people in town and country in all matters connected with the history of the Church; to combine men and women of every shade of political and religious opinion in the maintenance and support of the Established Church; and generally to encourage the co-operation of the clergy and laity for the promotion of measures conducive to the welfare and efficiency of the Church. No question touching doctrine is entertained at its meetings. Secretary, T. Martin Tilby, Church House, Westminster.

A Bill for the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales was introduced in 1895 by Mr. Asquith, when Home Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's last administration. The Bill passed the second reading, and was in the Committee stage when the Parliament came to an end.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then Prime Minister, in a letter to Sir S. T. Evans, M.P., March 12th, 1906, said: "I adhere to the

statement made by me before the election to the Welsh members through Alfred Thomas and Lloyd-George, that Welsh disestablishment remains an integral part of the legislative programme of the Liberal party and will be dealt with at the first available opportunity."

In pursuance of a pledge made on July 23rd, 1908, to a deputation of Welsh M.P.'s, Mr. Asquith, on April 21st, 1909, introduced another Bill for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church in Wales. The Bill of 1909 proposed that on Jan. 1st, 1911, all ecclesiastical corporations in the four Welsh dioceses should be dissolved. From that date no Welsh bishop would sit in the House of Lords; consequently the spiritual peers in that assembly would be reduced from 26 to 22. The ecclesiastical law would cease to exist in Wales as law, but the law, articles, rules and ordinances of the Church would operate by agreement. Full power was given to hold synods and conventions, and to form a Church representative body for the purpose of dealing with the government, doctrines, and property of the Church after disestablishment. The part of the Bill dealing with disendowment proposed to create three bodies for the purposes of administration. In the first place there were to be Welsh Commissioners, whose functions would continue till Dec. 1915. Secondly, there was to be constituted a council for Wales, or central authority, consisting of members appointed by the councils of counties and county boroughs and of boroughs and urban districts of the required *minimum* population. Thirdly, there was to be a Church representative body which the disestablished Church would have power to create, and which the King might by charter incorporate with power to hold land.

Of the ecclesiastical property which did not pass into the hands of the representative Church body, parochial property was to be applied according to schemes made by the county council for the erection or support of hospitals, dispensaries, or convalescent homes; for the provision of trained nurses for the sick poor; for the provision of public halls, institutes, and libraries; for technical and higher education; and for charitable or eleemosynary purposes for which provision was not made out of public funds. Every scheme was to provide that one-tenth—a new form of tithe—was to be paid to the Council of Wales. This tenth and all other property in their hands would be expended in defraying the cost of the Act and upon higher education. It was obvious when the Bill was introduced that the state of Parliamentary business made its passage almost impossible. It was not even carried to a second reading, being withdrawn in June, with a pledge on the part of the Government that it should be the first measure introduced in the next session.

In June 1906 a Royal Commission, under Lord Justice Vaughan Williams as chairman, was appointed, "To inquire into the origin, nature, amount, and application of the temporalities, endowments, and other properties of the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire, and into the provision made and work done by the churches of all denominations in Wales and Monmouthshire for the spiritual welfare of the people, and the extent to which the people avail themselves of such provision, and to report thereon." Secretary, Mr. R. M. Thomas, Town Clerk, Carmarthen. Owing to division of opinion amongst the Commissioners their Report was seriously delayed.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners owe their origin to the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77, which provided that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, and First Lord of the Treasury for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the Sovereign, with three others therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. The function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to make increased provision out of their common fund (arising from a readjustment of cathedral and episcopal revenues) for the cure of souls in necessitous parishes. The proceedings of the Commissioners are controlled by numerous Acts of Parliament, and various duties have from time to time been imposed upon them—*e.g.*, the formation of new parishes and alteration of boundaries where required. the augmentation and endowment of poor benefices in populous places, the sale and leasing of glebe lands, etc., etc. Since 1840, when the common fund was first created, the Commissioners have augmented or endowed over 6500 benefices. The total increase in the incomes of benefices resulting from the operations of the Commissioners exceeds £1,212,000 per annum. The gross income from Estates for the year ended Oct. 31st, 1909, amounted to £1,713,800, and the outgoings to

£266,000. The net rental of £1,447,800, together with the income of £408,000 from invested funds, made the total net revenue carried to the Common Fund £1,855,000.

The amount appropriated to fresh augmentations to be made in the year 1910 was £400,000. A scheme for the administration of a Pension Fund for facilitating the retirement of aged or infirm clergy holding poor benefices was framed in 1907. Besides those named above the Commissioners are: Earls Brownlow, Cawdor, and Portsmouth, Viscount Halifax, Viscount St. Aldwyn, Lord Burghclere, Rt. Hons. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P., H. Hobhouse, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L., C. N. Nicholson, M.P., and A. H. A. Morton. Secretary, S. E. Downing. Office, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.

The following are the principal payments and appropriations out of the Fund:—

Annual payments to about 6500 benefices	£ 851,000
Payments to the Bishops in respect of incomes from Bishops' estates	100,000
Payments to chapters, vicars choral, etc.	152,000
Grants to meet benefactions and erect parsonage houses	129,000
Capital set aside to meet new annual charges	455,000
	<u>£1,687,000</u>

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick IV. of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Moravian Church was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, Labrador, Greenland, and in many other parts of the world. The Baptist Missionary Society was founded in 1792, the London Missionary Society in 1795, the Church Missionary Society at the commencement of the last century, and the Wesleyan-Methodist Missionary Society in 1814. The following details are extracted from the last published reports of each society.

Baptist Missionary Society. Received on behalf of the Society during 1909-10, £86,766 13s. 10d. Operations are carried on in Bengal, Chittagong Hill Tracts, South Lushai Hills, Orissa and North India, Ceylon, China, Africa (on the Lower and Upper Congo), and in Brittany and Italy. The statistics for 1909-10 summarised (excluding Jamaica and the West Indies, now independent of the Society) show the following results: missionaries, 183; missionaries' wives and lady helpers, 146; stations and sub-stations, 1128; evangelists, 623; baptised, 1392; number of members, 20,699; day-school teachers, 1272; Sabbath-school teachers, 830; day-scholars, 21,817; Sabbath-scholars, 15,640. Mission House, 19, Farnival Street, Holborn, E.C. Treasurer, Edward Robinson, Esq., J.P.; Hon. Secretary, A. H. Baynes, J.P.; General Secretary, Rev. C. E. Wilson, B.A.; Home Secretary, Rev. J. B. Myers; Organising Secretary, Rev. J. Cornish.

The Church Missionary Society, which was founded in 1799, labours in West Africa, Eastern Equatorial Africa, Uganda, Palestine, India, Egypt, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, Japan, North-west America, and British Columbia. The summary of the work shows the following results: Stations, 543; Missionaries, etc., including European, Eurasian, and native clergymen, female teachers, and native Christian unordained teachers, 9939; native adherents baptised, 322,582; catechumens, 38,807; native communicants, 100,874; schools, 2758; scholars, 165,308. Hon. Clerical Secretary, the Rev. Cyril Bardsley, M.A. Mission House, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C. (See Advt.)

The London Missionary Society was established in 1795. It is now maintained chiefly by Congregationalists. Income received in year 1909-10, £191,390 (including £38,704 from mission stations). Mission operations carried on in China, India, Madagascar, South Africa, Central Africa, Polynesia, and Papua. A general summary shows that the Society has 295 European missionaries and 6995 native agents; 86,494 Church members and 300,052 native adherents, while they conduct 1755 native schools, with 80,408 scholars. Mission House, 16, New Bridge Street, E.C. (See Advt.)

Moravian Missions, London Association in Aid of the. Established 1817. There are over 307 stations. The annual expenditure is about £100,000, of which nearly two-thirds is raised in the Foreign field. The converts number over 107,000; day schools over 300, with over 30,000 scholars; 130 Sunday schools, with 20,000 scholars. Secretary, Rev. W. Wetton Cox. Office, 7, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Presbyterian Church of England Foreign Missions. Founded 1847. Total income, 1909 (not including £4000 raised on the mission field), £30,000; expenditure, £32,820. Operations are carried on in China, Formosa, Singapore, at Rampoor Boalia and Naogaon in Bengal, and (a mission to the Jews) at Aleppo, in Syria, and in London. (Jewish Mission: income £2729, expenditure £1699, not included in Foreign Mission figures.) Forty-eight European missionaries are engaged, of whom 14 are medical and 5 are lay teachers, besides 37 lady missionaries, of whom 4 are fully qualified lady doctors, besides 49 native pastors, 309 native evangelists and teachers, and 316 native students in colleges and hospitals. There were 10,700 communicants at the end of 1909, being an increase of 400 during the year; and there were 7127 baptised children. Secretary, Rev. Wm. Dale, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.

Primitive Methodist Missionary Society. The total receipts of this Society for the year ending Mar. 31st, 1909, were as follows: General Fund, £11,952 2s.; African Fund, £9191 12s. 1d.; making a total of £21,143 14s. 1d. Secretary, Rev. Arthur T. Guttery, 18, Ridge Road, Hornsey, N. Treasurer, Sir W. P. Hartley.

The "S.P.G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) is the oldest Missionary Society connected with the Church of England, being incorporated by royal charter in 1701. On the Society's list there are 852 ordained missionaries, including 12 bishops; and of these 314 are labouring in Asia, 264 in Africa, 27 in Australasia and the Pacific, 151 in North America, 67 in the West Indies and South America, 29 (chaplains) in Europe and 50 Lay missionaries. There are nearly 253 women missionaries at work in Asia and Africa, and 122 laymen missionaries. In the Society's colleges there are about 3200 students; and 3000 lay teachers are employed in the various Missions; 64,240 children are receiving instruction in the Mission schools in Asia and Africa. The income for 1909 was £189,923. Office, 15, Tufton St., Westminster. Secretary, Right Rev. H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa. Founded by David Livingstone, and commenced in 1861 by Bishop Mackenzie; now consists of 126 English members and 450 trained native teachers. There are five chief centres of work—at Zanzibar, Usambara, Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and Northern Rhodesia. Sec., Rev. D. Travers. Office, 9, Dartmouth Street, Westminster.

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. The total sum received in 1909 from the Home districts amounted to £126,493, Ireland £3813, Foreign districts £26,107, Mission House receipts £6355, special with miscellaneous receipts £26,332, together making a total of £189,700. The expenditure for 1909 including the deficiency of 1908 was £191,910, in addition

to £1,575 reserved, making a total of £193,485, resulting in a deficiency of £3,785 on current account. The Foreign Missions of the Society fall under three heads: (1) Missions originated by the Society, but now entirely independent and under the direction of Colonial Conferences, in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands; (2) Missions now under the immediate direction of local Conferences, but still aided by the Society, in Ireland, France, and South Africa; (3) Missions still under the immediate direction of the British

Conference, in Europe, Ceylon, India, China, South and West Africa, and the Western Hemisphere. The summary of the year (not including affiliated Conferences) gives the following results: Churches, 1489; other regular preaching-places, 2401; missionaries, 343; ordained native ministers, 234; other paid agents, 4681; unpaid agents, 12,531; full Church members, 119,125; on trial for Church membership, 20,237; scholars, Sunday, 114,785, Day 118,059. Centenary Hall, 24, Bishopsgate, E.C.

OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

Additional Curates Society. Established 1837. Helps to maintain more than 1300 missionary clergy in poor and populous parishes in England and Wales. No party considerations influence the appropriation of the grants, in order to maintain which a sum of over £53,000 in voluntary contributions is needed each year. Expenditure, 1909, £62,673. Secretary, Rev. Canon Petit, M.A., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster. (See advt.)

Bible Society, The British and Foreign. was established in 1804, and by 1910 had issued over 222,000,000 Bibles and portions of the Bible, in 424 languages and dialects. Expenditure 1909-10 £212,890. The Society has thirty agents in foreign countries, under whom there is a staff of 1100 colporteurs. Bible House, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Secretaries, Revs. A. Taylor, M.A., and J. H. Ritson, M.A.

Central Church Committee for Defence and Instruction (£8900), T. Martin Tilby, Office, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Christian Evidence Society. Founded in 1870 by the then Bishop of London, the late Earl of Harrowby, and others, Churchmen and Nonconformists, to counteract the progress of unbelief amongst various classes. President, Archbishop of Canterbury; Sec., Rev. R. V. F. Davies, M.A. Offices, 34, Craven Street, W.C.

Church Army. A working man's Church mission to working men, founded in 1882, directed by a committee acting under the Council, amongst whom are the archbishops and bishops. There are upwards of 800 trained workers, men and women, constantly at work throughout the Metropolis and the provinces. A sum of £250,000 is required annually. The Evangelistic Department (Sec., Mr. Davey) selects and trains working-men and working-women for spiritual work among the masses. There are 67 mission and colportage vans working all the year round in different dioceses. Parishes are furnished with trained evangelists and mission nurses. Suitable candidates are trained free. Evangelists' Training Home, 59, Bryanston Street, W.; Publication Department, 14, Edgware Road; Mission Sisters' Training Home, 61, Bryanston Street, W.; Printing Works, Oxford; Training Home Mission Hall, Cumberland Mews, W.; Church Army West-end Church, Upper Berkeley Street, W. The Social Department tries to raise the hopeless outcasts of society by labour, rescue, and lodging-homes, of which there are nearly a hundred and twenty in London and the provinces; by the farm colony at Hempstead, Essex, and by emigration. Headquarters, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.; Hon. Chief

Secretary, Prebendary Carlile; Hon. Treasurer, W. F. Hamilton, Esq., K.C. About 400,000 cases of men, women, and boys dealt with yearly; over 50 per cent. of all received turn out well. There are Boys' Homes, Girls' Homes, First Offenders' Homes, and Inebriate Homes. The Society is certified and registered by the Home Office as a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society for the Convict Prisons. League of Friends of the Poor, for providing personal service towards the distressed. Boys' Aid Department, for saving promising lads from swelling the ranks of unemployed. The Church Army also conducts "The King's Labour Tents" and "The Queen's Labour Depôts." (See Advts.)

Church Association, The. Instituted in 1865, to maintain the principles and doctrines established at the Reformation, and to preserve the purity of Protestant worship in the Church of England; to resist all innovations in the order of the service as prescribed by the joint authority of the Church and State, all attempts to restore the use of the confessional, and every exercise of that priestly authority which was put down at the Reformation. The Association has formed a Protestant electoral organisation in more than half the Parliamentary boroughs and divisions in England. Organ, *The Church Intelligencer*. Chairman, Capt. Cobham; Secretary, Henry Miller. Offices, 13 and 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Church of England Sunday-School Institute (incorporated 1910). There are 435 local Sunday-school Associations. The Institute provides educational appliances for teachers and scholars, conducts a yearly examination of Sunday-school teachers, trains and assists in the work of teaching, and assists the clergy of poor parishes with grants of publications and material. Secretary, Rev. H. Dawson, M.A.; Offices, 12, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster. Originated early in '86. On Feb. 23rd, '88, a charter of incorporation was granted. There are spacious halls for the meetings of both Houses of Convocation, and for the Representative Church Council. Fifty-three Church Societies have their offices in the building, and there are five committee rooms, a small hall, and a great hall capable of accommodating 1350 persons, which was opened Feb. 11th, '96. The west block contains the **Henry Hoare Memorial Hall**, the meeting-place of the House of Laymen. There are reading-rooms, library, writing-room, offices, etc., for the use of members. Membership of the Corporation (open to all members of the Church of England) may be obtained by the annual subscription of one guinea. Life membership, £10 10s. Secretary,

Mr. Sydney W. Flamank, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Churchmen's Union. Founded '98, to work for such changes in the formularies and practices of the Church of England as from time to time are made necessary by the needs and knowledge of the day, and to encourage friendly relations between the Church of England and all other Christian bodies. The membership embraces most of the Broad Churchmen within the Anglican Communion. **Organising Secretary,** Rev. W. Manning, M.A., The Rectory, Chipping Barnet, Hertfordshire. **President,** Sir C. Thomas Dyke-Acland, Bart., Taunton.

Church Pastoral Aid Society. The oldest Home Missionary Society in the Church of England. Makes grants to provide curates, scripture readers, and lady workers in the largest and poorest parishes in all dioceses of England and Wales. Number of workers now supported, 1143. **Income, 1910, £62,967.** **Sec.,** Rev. T. C. Chapin. **Offices,** Falcon Court, Fleet Street, E.C. (See Advt.)

Church Reform League. Established '95. Its foundation principle is that Church reform should be carried out by the Church herself through her own assemblies. **General Sec.,** Alfred Holdsworth, Esq. **Office,** Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Dissenting Deputies. These are laymen, and represent Churches—Presbyterian, Independent, or Baptist, in or near London—by whom they are elected. This body came into existence in Nov. 1732, in connection with the Test and Corporation Acts, and still exists to protect the rights of Dissenters. It had not the privilege of access to the throne, but under recent arrangements shares the privileges of of the "Three Denominations." **Chairman,** J. Massie; **Vice-Chairman,** Alderman Evan Spicer, J.P.; **Sec.,** Alderman A. J. Shephard, 6, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

English Church Union. Formed in 1859, after the Protestant riots at St. George's-in-the-East, for the purpose of uniting clergy and laity "in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and of the rights and liberties of her faithful children." Its main objects are to defend and maintain unimpaired the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England against Erastianism, Rationalism, and Puritanism, and to repel all attacks on the Church's Marriage Law, and on religious education in elementary schools. The Union contends for the recognition of the Church's right to settle disputes concerning Spiritual questions in Courts of her own appointment. **Organ,** *The Church Union Gazette.* **President,** Visct. Halifax. **Sec.,** H. W. Hill, Esq. **Offices,** 31, Russell Square, W.C.

Evangelical Alliance. Founded 1846, to enable Evangelical Christians of different Churches, and of all countries, to manifest their true unity in the essential doctrines of the Gospel; for the defence of religious liberty and various enterprises of direct gospel work, etc. **A Week of Universal Prayer** is observed during the first complete week of January each year throughout the whole world. **General Sec.,** H. Martyn Gooch. **Office,** 7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

Evangelical Continental Society. Founded in 1845. Its object is to aid existing native Evangelical Churches and Missions in France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russian

Poland, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, and the city of Vienna; and it is the only Congregational Society at work on the Continent. **Sec.,** Rev. George H. Giddins. **Offices:** 11, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Free Church Boys' Camps (intended for boys at the great public schools and grammar schools, and conducted by University men). **Hon. Sec.,** A. H. Griffiths, Upperton High School, Eastbourne.

Lord's Day Observance Society, 18, Buckingham St., W.C. **Sec.,** Rev. Frederic Peake, LL.D.

Metropolitan Free Church Federation. Exists for the united action of Evangelical Free Churches on spiritual, moral, and social questions affecting Greater London. **President,** Rev. W. Cull; **Treasurers,** Sir R. W. Perks and Montagu Holmes, Esq. **Secretary,** Rev. William Thomas. **Office,** 28A, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches. Formed at the Fourth National Congress of the Evangelical Free Churches of England and Wales, held at Nottingham in March 1896. The denominations represented are Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist of all sections, the Society of Friends, the Free Episcopal Church of England, and various unattached Evangelical Missions. The constitution of the Council was settled at the Nottingham meeting in March '96, and the objects are stated as being: (1) To facilitate fraternal intercourse and co-operation among the Evangelical Free Churches; (2) To assist in the organisation of local Councils; (3) To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the Churches; (4) To advocate the New Testament doctrine of the Church, and to defend the rights of the associated Churches; (5) To promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life. The fifteenth Annual Council was held at Hull in 1910, and about 1000 councils and 50 district federations were there represented. The organs of the movement are the *Free Church Chronicle* and *The Free Churchman*, both published monthly, and the *Free Church Year-Book*, published annually, in April. **President,** Rev. J. H. Jowett, M.A., D.D.; **President-elect,** Rev. Charles Brown; **Treasurers,** Mr. George Cadbury, Mr. T. R. Ferens, M.P., Sir J. C. Compton Rickett, M.P.; **Hon. Sec.,** Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A. **Office,** Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Nonconformist Choir Union. The objects of the Union are the "developing and improving the music of Nonconformist Church Services," and the "mutual co-operation of Nonconformist Church Choirs." **President:** E. Minshall. **Secretary:** Arthur Berridge, 24, Wallingford Avenue, N. Kensington, W.

Protestant Reformation Society. Established 1827. For the maintenance of the Religious Principles of the Reformation and of Church Missions to Roman Catholics in England. **Hon. Secretary,** Rev. F. B. Johnston, M.A. **Sec.,** Walter A. Limbrick, F.R.Hist.S. **Offices,** 57, Berners Street, London, W.

Queen Anne's Bounty was established in 1704, to augment poor livings in the Church of England, and to assist the clergy, by loans on security of the revenues of benefices, to build, etc., residences and farmhouses, etc. The fund is managed by governors appointed by Royal Charter. Applications for grants

can be made at any time, but no applications received after Feb. 1st can be considered during the current year. In 1909 the grants amounted to £21,107, in respect of 171 livings, and the benefactions received to £25,521. The capital fund, held by the Governors in money and stock for various benefices, amounted to upwards of £7,298,000. **Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. R. Le Fanu. Office, 3, Dean's Yard, Westminster.**

Religious Tract Society, instituted 1799, incorporated 1899, has for its object the circulation of religious books and treatises throughout the British dominions and foreign countries. It has published in 271 languages and dialects. The managing committee is elected annually, and consists of 4 ministers, 8 laymen, and 6 permanent members, half the committee being members of the Established Church and half Nonconformists. **Offices, 65, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 4, Bouverie Street, E.C.**

Simeon's Trust, The, was founded early in the past century by Charles Simeon, incumbent of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, Fellow and Vice-Provost of King's, and a very prominent leader among the Evangelical Churchmen of that time, for the purpose of acquiring Church patronage and exercising it in favour of the Evangelical clergy. The Trust is still being administered, the present trustees being Canon Girdlestone; Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot, of St. Jude's, South Kensington; Canon Barnes-Lawrence, of Blackheath; Canon Stuart, of Canterbury, and Canon Denton Thompson.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Founded in 1698. It is the Bible and Prayer Book Society of the Church; a Church of England Tract and Pure Literature Society; a Home Church Mission and Education Society; a Foreign and Colonial Missionary Society; and an Emigrants' Spiritual Aid Society. It maintains a training college for schoolmistresses at Tottenham, and a training college for lay workers in the East of London. It devotes a portion of its funds to **Medical Missions** and the training of medical missionaries, lay and clerical, in India and other parts of the world. Money and book grants from April 1st, 1909, to March 31st, 1910, £46,490 15s. 6d. **Secs.,** Revs. George L. Gosling, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A. **Chief Accountant, Mr. H. Edward Scott. Office, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.**

Sons of the Clergy, Corporation of the. Founded in 1635 to relieve distressed ministers ejected from their preferments during the Rebellion; incorporated by Royal Charter 1678; assists necessitous clergymen, their widows and aged single daughters, and provides grants towards the education, apprenticeship and outfit of Clergy children. A donation of thirty guineas is the qualification of a Governor. Annual sum distributed about £26,000. **Registrar, Sir Paget Bowman, Bt.; Office, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C. (See advt.)**

Sunday School Union. Founded in 1803. It aims at developing Sunday-school work in all its branches. It has two Extension Lecturers and three trained Lady Teachers engaged in promoting modern methods in organisation and in teaching; a **Teachers' Training College**, with examinations both for teachers and scholars. It arranges library grants at reduced rates to Sunday-schools; gives aid to village schools; supports convalescent and holiday homes for Sunday scholars; supports 22 Sunday-school missionaries on the continent

of Europe; and has two young people's missionaries in India, and a Secretary in China for the China Sunday School Union; it issues varied literature for the Sunday-school. Its branches of work include the International Bible Reading Association, Boys' Life Brigades and Girls' Life Brigades, a young people's Home Missioner, the organisation of Primary Departments (*i.e.* among the infants and juniors), and the establishment of Sunday Institutes for senior scholars. **Organ, Sunday School Chronicle. General Sec., Rev. Carey Bonner; Hon. Secs., W. H. Groser, B.Sc., Frank Clements, Jas. S. Crowther, and Thomas G. Ackland, F.I.A. Head Office, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.; (Publishing and Retail Depts.), 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, E.C.**

Three Denominations, The, is the abbreviated designation of an association of Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist ministers resident in or near London. The full title is "The General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations Resident in and about the Cities of London and Westminster." This association, which was first organised in 1727, enjoys the privilege of direct access to the throne and the kissing of hands. It is not a body which represents the Churches. It is composed solely of ministers, and admission must be through one or another of the three ministerial boards, **Chairman, 1910-11, Rev. A. E. Garvie, M.A., D.D., Hon. Sec., Rev. F. W. Newland, M.A.; Permanent Clerk, Mr. John Minshull, Memorial Hall, E.C.**

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour. Established in 1881 by the Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., Portland, Maine, U.S.A. In 1910 there were 70,000 societies (8000 in the United Kingdom), with a membership of 4,000,000. **Secretary, Rev. W. Knight Chaplin. Offices, Williston, Leytonstone, London, N.E.**

Young Men's Christian Associations. The work of these Associations was established in London in 1844, and is designed to promote the religious, social, intellectual, and physical well-being of young men. There are now 8280 associations existing in more than 40 countries, with an enrolled membership of 821,209. **Headquarters of National Council: "George Williams House," 13, Russell Square, London, W.C. President of the National Council, the Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird. Treasurer, R. L. Barclay. Secs., W. H. Mills and F. Howe. Foreign Department: Chairman, W. H. Seagram; Treasurer, T. F. Victor Buxton, J.P.; Sec., Oliver H. McCowen, LL.B. Addresses: Headquarters, London, Central Association (founded 1844), "Central Y.M.C.A. House," Tottenham Court Road, W.; 346, Strand, W.C. President, the Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird; Treasurer, F. A. Bevan, J.P., D.L.; Sec., Clarence Hooper, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S. Over sixty other Associations in larger London. Birmingham, Dale End: Sec., Henry Whitwell. Manchester, Aytoun Street (temporarily): Sec., A. K. Yapp. American Headquarters: 124, East 28th Street, New York. Well-equipped Associations exist in all larger centres in the British Colonies.**

Young Women's Christian Association, has more than 500,000 members in all parts of the world. The British membership is 102,500, including nearly 15,000 in London. **Head Offices, 25 and 26, George Street, Hanover Square, W. The World's Y.W.C.A.,** organised for the development and extension of Y.W.C.A.s in all lands, also has its office at 26, George St.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Statistics.

The total number of Roman Catholics throughout the world, ruled by about 1300 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 264,500,000. There are in Great Britain and Ireland about 5,750,000 (*i.e.*, about 3,300,000 in Ireland, and the remainder in Great Britain); and in the whole of Europe about 177,000,000. Ireland is divided into 4 ecclesiastical provinces, subdivided into 27 dioceses, ruled by 4 archbishops and 24 bishops (*v. infra*). The number of priests in Ireland was last year 3645, serving 2468 parochial and district churches, situated in 1113 parishes. The 25 archbishops and bishops of Great Britain (*v. infra*) consist of: 1st, for England and Wales, 1 archbishop (of Westminster, which has more suffragan sees than any other province in the world), with 15 suffragans, 2 auxiliaries and 1 coadjutor; 2ndly, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans. The number of priests in England and Wales in 1910 was 4240, with 2150 churches, chapels, and stations; in Scotland 553, with 390 churches, chapels, and stations. The United States have about 14,347,000 Roman Catholics, 14 archbishops and 90 bishops, about 16,550 priests, about 13,204 churches and chapels, and 1,237,251 pupils in Catholic schools. In the British possessions of North America there are about 2,810,000 Roman Catholics, 41 archbishops and bishops, about 4053 priests, and 3350 churches, chapels and stations. From statistics like these, which can be approximated to in all the other parts of the world, it may be inferred how complete is the organisation of this Church, and how vigorously she exercises the forces at her command for the extension of the Roman Catholic faith.

Roman Catholic Bishops.

The following is a list of the bishops in the United Kingdom, with their respective sees:—

England and Wales.

Province of Westminster.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. Francis Bourne (Archbishop)	Westminster.
Rt. Rev. P. Fenton (Auxil.)	
" " Edward Hsley	
" " George A. Burton	
" " Richard Collins	Hexham and Newcastle.
" " William Gordon	Leeds.
" " J. R. Cowgill (Coadj.)	
" " Thomas Whiteside	Liverpool.
" " Richard Lacy	Middlesbrough.
" " John C. Hedley, O.S.B.	Newport.
" " Fredk. W. Keating	Northampton.
" " Robert Brindle	Nottingham.
" " Charles Graham	Plymouth.
" " William T. Cotter	Portsmouth.
" " Louis C. Casartelli	Salford.
" " John Vaughan (Auxil.)	
" " Hugh Singleton	Shrewsbury.
" " Peter Amigo	Southwark.
" " Francis Mostyn	Menevia in Wales.

Scotland.*

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. James A. Smith (Archbishop)	St. Andrews and Edinb.
Most Rev. John Maguire (Archbishop)	
Rt. Rev. Aeneas Chisholm	Glasgow.
" " John Smith	Aberdeen.
" " Angus MacFarlane	Argyll and the Isles.
" " William Turner	Dunkeld. Galloway.

* The four Bishops of Scotland are suffragans to the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. The Abp. of Glasgow has no suffragans.

Ireland.

Province of Armagh.

NAME.	DIocese.
His Eminence Cardinal Logue (Abp.), Primate of all Ireland	Armagh.
Rt. Rev. Joseph Hoare	
" " P. McKenna	Armagh and Clonmacnoise.
" " Charles McHugh	Clogher.
" " John Tohill	Derry.
" " Henry O'Neill	Down and Connor.
" " Patrick Finnegan	Dromore.
" " Laurence Gaughran	Kilmore.
" " Patrick O'Donnell	Meath. Raphoe.

Province of Dublin.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. W. J. Walsh (Archbishop), Primate of Ireland	Dublin.
Rt. Rev. N. Donnelly (Auxil.)	
" " James Browne	Ferns.
" " Patrick Foley	Kildare and Leighlin.
" " Abraham Brownrigg	Ossory.

Province of Cashel.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. Thomas Fennelly (Archbishop)	Cashel.
Rt. Rev. Robert Browne	
" " Thomas O'Callaghan	Cloyne.
" " John Mangan	Cork.
" " Michael Fogarty	Kerry and Aghadoe.
" " Edward O'Dwyer	Killaloe.
" " Denis Kelly	Limerick.
" " Richard Sheehan	Ross. Waterford. and Lismore.

Province of Tuam.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. John Healy (Archbishop)	Tuam.
Rt. Rev. John Lyster	
" " Thomas Gilmartin	Achonry.
" " John Clancy	Clonfert.
" " Thomas O'Dea	Elphin.
" " John Conmy	Galway and Kilmacduagh.
	Killala.

THE JEWS.

The numbers of Jews in the various countries of Europe, according to the "Jewish Year-Book," are as follows: Russia, 5,032,342; Austria-Hungary, 2,076,277; Germany, 586,948; Roumania, about 200,000; Turkey, 282,277; Holland, 103,988; France, 95,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 220,304; Italy, 35,617; Switzerland, 12,264; Servia, 5729; Greece, 8350; Denmark, 3476; Sweden and Norway, 4554; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 8213; Belgium, about 4000; Bulgaria, 33,717. Total in Europe, about 8,760,585. Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but it is probable that Asia contains 377,410; Africa, 392,482; the Americas, 1,512,107; and Australia, 17,403. There are probably about 11,059,987 Jews in existence at the present date, and of late years the number living in Palestine has noticeably increased. The Jews are returning to the land of their ancestors as tillers of the soil. It is estimated that there are now 100,000 Jews in Palestine. The number of Jews in London is estimated at 140,000, and in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland at 80,300.

In England, full emancipation was granted to the Jews in '58. They possess a special **Jewish Board of Guardians** (Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate), which provides for indigent Jews, and expended £36,991 in relief during 1906 to 6418 cases; a large orphan asylum at West Norwood, in addition to many other charities, and there are Jewish wards in several hospitals. There are seven large Jewish elementary schools in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields, the largest and one of the most successful elementary schools in the world. Similar schools and charities are connected with the principal provincial congregations. The most important are those of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Newcastle, Hull, and Sheffield. The spiritual wants of Jews are provided for in the East-End by a number of *hebras* or minor congregations, which have been united (Federation of Synagogues); while sixteen of the larger synagogues are organised by the United Synagogue (St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.). Ministers for these are trained at the **Jews' College** (Queen Square House, Guilford Street, W.C.), which has a very extensive library of works dealing with Jewish subjects. Another library specially noteworthy for Hebrew MSS. is situated at the Beth Hamidrash (Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E.), where the sittings of the **Beth Din**, or ecclesiastical tribunal, are held, at which points of Jewish law are decided.

Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hermann Adler, C.V.O. The mandates of the Chief Rabbi are only binding on the so-called **Orthodox Jews**, while there are "**Reform**" congregations at Upper Berkeley Street, London, Manchester and Bradford. There has been a marked *rapprochement* of recent years between these two bodies. There are, besides, some 3000 Spanish and Portuguese Jews (**Sephardim**) in London, who are under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Dr. Gaster and whose ritual slightly differs from that of the more numerous German and Polish Jews (**Ashkenazim**). A new movement, styled the **Jewish Religious Union**, was started in 1901, which provides services, largely in English, for those to whom the ordinary synagogue service does not appeal. The services were at first held in the West End

only, but an East End Branch was established in Oct. 1903. As a religious term "Jew" has nowadays the very vaguest connotation, ranging from the superstition of the Chassidim of Russia and Galicia to the advanced agnosticism of the Society of Ethical Culture in New York.

Jews have some special enactments connected with the form and registration of their marriages, modifications of the Factory Acts to suit their Sabbath, etc. These, and other matters likely to affect them, are looked after by the **Jewish Board of Deputies** (19, Finsbury Circus; Solicitor and Secretary, Charles H. L. Emanuel, M.A.). The chief Jewish weekly is the *Jewish Chronicle* (2, Finsbury Square, E.C.).

Until comparatively recently Jews were restricted in their rights throughout the world, and those of eastern Europe and parts of Africa and the East still labour under many disabilities, which it is the object of the "**Alliance Israélite Universelle**" of Paris, and of similar societies in Germany, Austria, and England (**Anglo-Jewish Association**, 85, London Wall, E.C.: Secretary, M. Duparc), to remove.

The **Zionist Movement**, founded by the late Dr. Theodore Hertzl, aims at (1) the organisation of the Jews, (2) the opening of the door to Palestine, (3) the successful establishment of a home for the Jews there, (4) the working up of the State into a model State after the home has been established, and (5) the realisation of the Jewish mission by imparting to the world the social solutions and ideals of righteousness developed by the spiritual genius of the race. **Zionist Congresses** have been held since '97, with ever-increasing attendances. In England there are 15,000 Zionists enrolled in 75 associations, while the total number of members enrolled in the movement is 320,000. Sir Francis Montefiore, Mr. L. J. Greenberg, and others are at the head of the movement.

Mr. I. Zangwill, who warmly advocated the acceptance of the British Government's offer of land in East Africa (which was declined by the Zionist Congress in 1905 as involving an abandonment of the aim of regaining Palestine), and others who hold the same views, have in consequence of the decision of the Congress formed the **Jewish Territorial Organisation**, to which many prominent Jews have rallied who are opposed to the purely Zionist Movement.

The **Jewish Colonisation Association** (Paris, 2, Rue Pasquier) is the trust created by the late Baron Hirsch for the purpose of helping persecuted Jews in all parts of the world, and its chief work has been the formation of colonies in Argentina. The Zionists contend that the money should be used to help their movement.

A Religious Census of the World has been published by the Stuttgart Statistical Bureau, according to which the adherents of the principal religions are thus distributed:

		Per cent. of total.
Christians	534,940,000	34.6
Mohammedans	175,290,000	11.4
Jews	10,860,000	.7
Confucians	300,000,000	19.4
Brahmins	214,000,000	13.8
Buddhists	121,000,000	7.8
Other Religions	188,420,000	12.2

World population . 1,544,510,000

CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES.

The following list includes most of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions that have offices in London, and are either wholly or in part dependent upon voluntary contributions. The figures indicate the last reported annual receipts. The Index should be consulted for the names of societies classified in other pages of the ANNUAL.

Actors' Benevolent Fund (£7224), C. I. Colton, 8, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

Additional Curates' Society (£54,283, not including legacies £11,365), Rev. Canon Petit, M.A., 14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W. (See advt.)

After-Care Association for Poor Persons discharged recovered from Asylums for the Insane, H. Thornhill Roxby, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and Homes (£14,044), J. E. Hazelton, 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Aged Poor Society and Almshouses (A.P.S. £1445, Almshouses £552), J. H. Behan, Hon. Sec., 39, Gerrard St., Soho, W.C.

Alexandra Orphanage (see Orphan Working School).

Annuitants' Homes, Miss Shoppard's (£416), Mrs. Chadwick, Hon. Sec., 27, Ossington St., Bayswater, W. The Homes are: one in Ossington St., three at The Grove, Hammer-smith, one at 32, Waltham Rd., W., and one at 20, Artesian Rd., Bayswater.

Architects' Benevolent Society (£1100), Percival Curry, Hon. Sec., 9, Conduit St., Hanover Sq.

Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society (£609), Col. S. D. Cleve, 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Artists' Benevolent Fund (£1500), Percy Edsall, 64 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Artists' General Benevolent Institution (£5308), Douglas H. Gordon, Sec., 3, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.

Association for Placing Orphans in Private Families (£57), Mrs. Senior, 12, Chichester Terrace, Brighton.

Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind (£2154), Howard E. Mullins, 258, Tottenham Court Rd., W.

Asylum for Fatherless Children (see Reedham Orphanage).

Baptist Union Publication Dept. (Baptist and Evangelistic Tract Section) (£223), Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A., 4, Southampton Row, W.C.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes: National Incorporated Association (£270,963), Geo. Code, Hon. Sec., 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. (See advt.)

Benevolent Society of Blues for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christ's Hospital, their Widows and Orphans (£1450), G. W. Bates, 60, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society (£1100), exclusive of the sums raised by district committees for special relief. Hon. Sec., Rev. Simpson Johnson; Sec. and Collector, H. C. Williams, 49, City Road, E.C.

Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Irish residing in and about London and of their Children (£1604), Lieut. L. Menzies, R.N., 61, Stamford St., S.E.

Biggs's Charity to Printers (£540), Joseph Mortimer, Grays Inn Chambers, 20, High Holborn, W.C.

Blind Association, British and Foreign, for promoting the Education and Employment of the Blind. Incorporated 1902; founded 1868. Secretary-General, 206, Great Portland St., W.

Blind, Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the, Upper Norwood, London. Estab-

lished March 2nd, 1872. Patrons, Their Majesties the King and Queen and Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. The College embraces a Preparatory School, a Secondary School, a Technical School, a Training College, and an Academy of Music. The work is in need of increased support, especially in the shape of annual subscriptions. Donations and subscriptions can be paid to the Principal at the College, or to the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay & Co., Ltd., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Lord Stalbridge; Principal, Sir Francis J. Campbell, LL.D.; Lady Superintendent, Lady Campbell.

Blind, School for the Indigent, Leatherhead. The object of the Institution is "to render the blind self-reliant by teaching them a trade." Principal, Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A. Factory and S. London depot, 246, 248, 250, Waterloo Road, S.E.; London Office, 1, St. George's Circus, S.E.; Chief Offices, Highlands Road, Leatherhead. (See advt.)

Booksellers' Provident Institution (£2910), Philip Burrowes, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Boys' Home Industrial School (Incorporated Society) (£4651), C. F. Roache, Regent's Park Rd., N.W.

British and Foreign Sailors' Society (£30,455), Secs., Rev. E. W. Matthews and Rev. Alex. Jeffrey, Passmore Edwards' Sailors' Palace, 680, Commercial Rd., E.

British Home and Hospital for Incurables (Ordinary £10,387, Legacies £4711), Edgar Penman, 72, Cheapside, E.C.

British Medical Benevolent Fund (Ordinary £4991, Legacies £13,619), W. E. Sargent, M.R.C.S., 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

British Orphan Asylum (£5380), Charles T. Hoskins, 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. (See advt.)

Brixton Orphanage for 250 Fatherless Girls (£1883), Miss Adeline H. Bird, Superintendent, 57, Barrington Rd., Brixton.

"Brown" Animal Sanatory Institution, The, for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Quadrupeds and Birds useful to Man (£1527), Superintendent, F. W. Twort, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., The Brown Institution, 149, Wandsworth Road, S.W.

Builders' Benevolent Institution (£1831), Thos. Costigan, 31 and 32, Bedford St., Strand, W.C.

Butchers' Charitable Institution (£5468), T. W. Hall, Solicitor, 61, West Smithfield, E.C.

Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association (£3114), A. D. Tait, 15, Soho Sq.

Cabmen's Shelter Fund (£1729), Lt.-Col. Cecil Troughton, J.P., Hon. Sec.; Assist. Sec., R. H. Austin, 48, Dover St., W.

Charity Organisation Society (£22,784), C. S. Loch, D.C.L., Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.

Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution (£2400), E. Kent, 2, Denman St., London Bridge Station.

Children's Aid Society (£4798, including Legacies £30), A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

Children's Country Holidays Fund, The, organises holidays, never less than two weeks, for poor city children by boarding them with country cottagers, who are paid 5s. a week per child; and much good has resulted from the

movement. The C.C.H.F. sends about 44,000 children annually. **Treasurer**, The Earl of Arran; **Secretary**, W. R. L. Blakiston; **Office**, 18, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Children's Fresh-Air Mission, The, was established in 1882 to provide change of air for poor children in London, specially in the Holborn, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's districts. In 1909, 3359 children were thus sent out into the country for two or three weeks, making a total since '82 of 74,122 children. **Treasurer**, Walter Hazell, Esq., J.P.; **Secretary**, Mrs. Percival; **Office**, St. Peter's Schools, Onslow St., Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

China Inland Mission (£74,746), F. Marcus Wood, Newington Green, N.

Christian Literature Society for India; founded 1853; Income £14,000; issues for the year, 1,368,053 volumes in twelve languages. The Right Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., President; Rev. G. Patterson, Sec., 35, John St., Bedford Row, W.C. (See advt.)

Church Association (£10,702), H. Miller, 13 and 14, Buckingham St., Strand.

Church Building Society (Incorporated) (£7862), Rev. T. T. Norgate, 7, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Church Extension Association (Incorporated), including Orphanages, and St. Mary's Home, Broadstairs (£41,674): Orphanages, Schools, Convalescent Homes, Workrooms, and Dispensaries are features of the work. Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

Church Missionary Society (£412,551), Rev. Cyril C. B. Bardsley, M.A., Hon. Sec.; 14, 16, 18, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C. See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES, p. 558.

Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays (otherwise known as **Waifs and Strays**) (£107,264), now maintains annually 106 Homes, including 5 for Crippled Children, and over 4100 children. Since its formation 15,600 children have been received, the majority free of all payment. Rev. E. de M. Rudolf, Office, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, S.E. (See advt.)

Church of England Parochial Mission Society (£3156), Rev. H. Muir, M.A., The Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Church of England Scripture Readers' Association (£8524), Rev. Albert C. Kestin, Sec., 56, Haymarket, S.W.

Church of England Sunday-School Institute (general fund £1425), Rev. H. Dawson, M.A., 13, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.

The Church of England Temperance Society (Incorporated), £50,569, has for its basis co-operation on equal terms between non-abstainers and abstainers. It aims at the suppression of intemperance and the reformation of the intemperate. Half a million children in Bands of Hope. Some of the methods:—The Police Court Mission working in 358 courts; the Racecourse Mission; the Missions to Hop-pickers; 11 homes for Inebriates of slender means; Labour-yards, Shelter Homes for lads and girls; Refreshment Tents at Agricultural Shows, etc. Rev. Gerald A. Thompson, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster. (See advt.)

Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund, London Committee in Aid (£996). The Misses Nugent, Hon. Secs., 29, Eaton Terrace, S.W.

Church Pastoral Aid Society (£65,699), Rev. J. C. Chapman, Sec., Falcon Court, 32, Fleet St., E.C. (See advt.)

Church Penitentiary Association (£1698), Hon. Sec., Rev. T. G. Cree; Sec., C. H. Baker, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Church Schoolmaetere and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution (£7642), John West, The National Society's House, 21, Great Peter St., Westminster, S.W.

Church Training College for Lay Workers (£1712). Warden, Rev. C. J. Beresford, M.A., 384-92, Commercial Rd., Stepney, E.

City of London Truss Society for relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom. Instituted 1807. W. K. Taunton, Sec., 35, Finsbury Sq., E.C.

Clergy Orphan Corporation (£9456 from voluntary sources), Rev. W. C. Cluff, M.A., 35, Parliament St., S.W. Boys' School, St. Edmund's School, Canterbury; Girls' School, St. Margaret's School, Bushey, Herts; and Gwestfa, Manordilo, S. Wales.

Clergy Seaside Rest, Margate (£1648). Applications to the Rev. Dr. Pryor, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Margate. Subscriptions to F. H. Jona (London Corresponding Secretary), 17, King William St., Strand, W.C.

Colonial and Continental Church Society (£34,482), Sec., Rev. J. D. Mullins, M.A., Assistant Sec., Rev. F. H. W. Taylor, M.A., 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.

Colonial Missionary Society (Incorporated) (£5516), Rev. D. Burford Hooke, D.D., 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution (£15,067), Leonard Courtney, 11, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.

Commercial Travellers' Schools (£16,334), H. A. Evans, F.C.I.S., 17, Cheapside, E.C.

Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society (£4235), Rev. J. E. Flower, M.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund (£7429), Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Congregational Pastors' Widows' Fund (£1677), Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy. Registrar, Sir Paget Bowman, Bart., Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. (See advt.)

Country Towns Mission (£3330), G. H. Mawer, Sec., 12, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St., E.C.

Cripples' Home and Industrial School for Girls, Miss J. M. Baylis, Sec., at the Home, 19A, Marylebone Rd.

Curate's Augmentation Fund (£10,707), Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson, 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster. (See advt.)

Deaf and Dumb Association for Oral Instruction, of. Includes a Training College for Teachers and a School for Children. 11, Fitzroy Square, London, W. Director, Geo. Sibley Haycock.

Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institute (General Fund £1683, Trust Fund Account £220), W. Sly, 32, Sackville St., W.

Earlwood Asylum, The National Training Home for Feeble-minded. H. Howard, 36, King William St., London Bridge, E.C.

East London Church Fund (£21,960), Rev. H. A. E. Standfast, M.A., 70, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate St. Without, E.C.

East London Fund for the Jews (£2435), Rev. H. Heathcote, 71, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate St. Without, E.C.

East London Industrial School (£5272), E. C. Sinkler, Hon. Sec., 55, Clarendon Rd., Lewisham, Kent.

East London Nursing Society (£2494), Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson, Charterhouse, E.C.

East London Provident Association (£2650), Percy G. Kirke, 495, Commercial Rd., E.

Female Mission to the Fallen (£4982), A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

Field Lane Institution (otherwise known as Field Lane Refuges and Ragged Schools) (£7479 including Legacies), estab. 1841, and supported by voluntary contributions. It includes Refuges for 70 men and women of good character, and Industrial Training Home for 130 Boys as bakers, shoemakers, tailors, gardeners, bandmen, and carpenters. Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., President; F. A. Bevan, Esq., Treasurer; H. Bradbery Parker, Sec. Office, Vine St., Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.

Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of England, including Women's Missionary Association (£30,000), Sec., Rev. W. Dale, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.

Friend of the Clergy Corporation (£4350), Rev. A. R. Nunn-Rivers, 17, King William St., Strand, W.C.

Gardner's Trust for the Blind (interest on capital of £300,000), H. J. Wilson, Sec., 53, Victoria St., S.W.

George Yard Mission and Ragged Schools (£1295), Col. R. Hayne, Superintendent, 87, High St., Whitechapel, E.

German Society of Benevolence (£3675), Henry Foelix, 14, South St., Finsbury, E.C.

Gibraltar Mission to Seamen (£1968) (Patron, H.M. the King), Rev. Canon A. T. Barnett, 15, Tufton St., Westminster, S.W.

Girls' Friendly Society (£5650), Miss Ethel Smith, 39, Victoria St., S.W. (Telephone 2521, Victoria. Telegrams, "August," London.)

Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution (estab. 1833) (£2380), C. C. Brace, 72, Dean St., Soho, W.

"Gordon" Boys' Home, West End Working (The National Memorial) (£8011), E. G. Markham, Sec., 5, York St., St. James's, S.W.

Governesses' Benevolent Institution (General Fund, £7341; Annuity Fund, £11,460; Provident Fund, £8432). Home, 47, Harley St., W.; Holiday House, Fairmount, Shanklin; Asylum, Chislehurst. Sec., A. Wesley Dennis; Office, 32, Sackville Street, W.

Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society (£2618), S. W. Bowyer, 10, Old Jewry Chambers, Bank, E.C.

Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice (£1656), W. Stevens, Great Windmill St., W.

Hetherington's Charity to the Blind (£7940), R. L. Franks, Clerk of Christ's Hospital, 60, Aldersgate St., E.C.

Home Arts and Industries Association. Founded Nov. 1884. Supported by voluntary contributions. Its aim is to teach hand-work to the children of the poorer people by means of classes taught voluntarily by members of the association. An annual exhibition of the work done is held in the Royal Albert Hall (usually in May). Secretary, S. C. Hendrey. Office and studios, Royal Albert Hall.

Home of Rest for Horses (£7994 18s. 10d.), J. Erabazon Morris, Westcroft Farm, Cricklewood, N.W.

Homes for Little Boys, Farningham and Swanley, Kent (Incorporated) (£14,823), Percy Roberts, 100, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C. (See advt.)

Homes for Working Boys in London (£9165), W. Denham, 12, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Homes for Working Girls in London (£13,167, inclusive of inmates' payments), Founder and Director, John Shrimpton, 3, Victoria St., S.W.

Homes of Hope for the First Fallen and Friendless Young Women (£1375), C. M. Hornibrook, 4, Regent Sq., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Home Teaching Society for the Blind (£1422), Miss E. M. Bainbridge, 53, Victoria St., S.W.

House-boy Brigade (£2801), Superintendent, J. W. Budd, 146 and 148, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

Houseless Poor Asylum (£1530), Colin F. Campbell, 130, Edgware Rd., W.

House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London (Expenditure £1207), Secs., George Cowell, F.R.C.S., and John Rigby Murray, 1, Greek St., Soho Sq., W.

Incorporated Free and Open Church Association (£341), Ronald E. Bill, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Indigent Blind Visiting Society (General Fund £1741, Samaritan Fund £1571). W. F. Hamilton, 8, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

Inebriates' Reformation and After-Care Association, Victoria House, 117, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., A. J. S. Maddison.

Infant Orphan Asylum (£11,555), Sec. and Supt., Commr. H. C. Martin, R.N., 93, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Invalid Asylum, Stoke Newington (Income £908, Expenditure £934: this is made up of subscriptions, donations, dividends, rents, and patients' payments.) Mrs. G. Howse, Hon. Sec., 187, High St., Stoke Newington.

Invalid Children's Aid Association (London), Incorporated (£6500), M. Munro, 69, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund (£1874), Captain R. Barclay, 7A, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. (See advt.)

Italian Benevolent Society and Home for Aged Poor (£4962, Expenditure £4918), A. Dubinet, Sec., 2, Paton St., Red Lion Sq., W.C.

Kyle Society, The, owes its origin to Miss Miranda Hill, and was formed in 1876. Its work is apportioned between four branches, which undertake, first, to decorate workmen's clubs, hospitals, etc.; second, to preserve open spaces; third, to give music and entertainments to the poor; and fourth, to provide them with literature. There are provincial societies at Birmingham, Cheltenham, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Bristol, Birmingham, and Warrington. Hon. Sec., J. B. Hodge. Office, 192, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

League of Charity included in Church Extension Association (q.v.), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Pk. Rd.

League of Universal Brotherhood and Native Races Association, Dr. Chas. Garnett, Hon. Sec., 47, New Broad St., E.C.

Liberator Relief Fund (£5124), Sec., Rev. John Harrison, 41, Memorial Hall, 16, Farringdon St., London, E.C. (See Advt.)

Licensed Victuallers' Asylum (subscriptions £6437), Charles J. Weston, 28, New Bridge St., E.C.

Licensed Victuallers' School (£4758), E. Grimwood, 127, Fleet St., E.C.

Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Lace-men, Haberdashers and Hosiers' Institution and Cottage Homes, J. W. Stuttle; Offices, 43, Finsbury Sq., E.C.; Cottage Homes, Mill Hill, N.W.

London Aged Christian Society (£1604), W. J. Pethybridge, Hon. Sec., 32, Sackville St., W.

London City Mission (£56,947), Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, M.A., Rev. Martin Anstey, M.A., B.D., 3, Bridewell Place, E.C.

London Diocesan Home Mission (£4859), Rev. Canon C. V. Childe, LL.D., Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

London Diocesan Penitentiary, House of Mercy, North Hill, Highgate, N.

London Domestic Mission Society (£1226), Rev. H. Gow, B.A., 3, Kents Grove, Hampstead.

London Female Guardian Society (£3294), W. Edwin Page, 107, High St., Stoke Newington, N.

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution (£4955), W. J. Taylor, 200, Euston Rd.

London Fire Brigade Widows' and Orphans' and General Benefit Fund (£5599), including £101 4s. 11d. Legacies), C. W. Deakin, Fire Brigade, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

London General Porters' Benevolent Association (£6250), Thos. R. E. Ross, 106, Cheapside, E.C.

London Master Bakers' Pension and Almshouse Society (£5257), A. Kestin, "Isledon," Hampton Hill.

London Medical Mission (£2084), Sec. and Superintendent, Dr. Sewell S. McFarlane, F.R.C.S., 45, Short's Gardens, Endell St., W.C.

London Mendicity Society (£1177), W. Fitzgerald Arbutnot, 9, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

London Orphan Asylum (Watford) (£17,322), H. C. Armiger, 3, Crosby Sq., E.C. (See advt.)

London Philanthropic Society (£4500), A. C. Voules, 17, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside.

London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews (£46,636), Sec., Rev. F. L. Deuman, M.A.; Assist. Sec., E. L. Langstone, M.A., 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Marine Society (*Warpole* training ship), trains boys of good character only for a sea life; has sent 65,700 boys to sea since its institution in 1756. Sec., Lieut. N. Bosanquet, R.N., Clark's Place, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes (£2939), F. Stokes, 49, Upper Baker St., N.W.

Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage (£20,580), A. J. Kestin, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.

Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants (£7668), Miss M. M. Dalglish, 66, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Victoria, S.W.

Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum (£1196), F. G. Holmer, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Metropolitan Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association, Sec., A. F. Dickin, 9 and 10, Pancras Lane, E.C.

Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association (£2148), Capt. W. Simpson, 70, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Metropolitan Hospital-Sunday Fund (Mansion House) (£71,550), Sir E. Hay Currie, 18, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Metropolitan Nursing Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor (£1504), Rev. D. Creven, Hon. Sec., 23, Bloomsbury Sq.

Metropolitan Prisoners' Aid Society, 44, Burton St., W.C. Sec., C. H. Chadwick.

Mildmay Institutions, etc., Conference Hall and Deaconesses' Institutions (ordinary £17,600), Supt.-Capt., F. L. Tottenham, Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, N.

Missions to Seamen (incorporated with Thames Church Mission) (£54,029), Sec., Stuart C. Knox,

Assistant Sec., Wm. Edwards, 11, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

National Anti-Gambling League (£1199), Hon. Sec., John Hawke, 13, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

National Association for the Establishment and Maintenance of Sanatoria for Workers suffering from Tuberculosis. The first Sanatorium, at Benenden, Kent, will accommodate 200 patients. Cost of maintenance of a bed for one year, £65. Chairman, Mr. C. H. Garland; Sec., Mr. H. Seagrave. Offices, Royal Oak House, 11, John St., Bedford Row, W.C.

National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis.—The object of the Association is the collection and diffusion of information as to the spread, treatment, and prevention of consumption. During 1909 a Tuberculosis Exhibition was successfully organised, and was opened by the President of the Local Government Board in the Whitechapel Art Gallery. Chairman of Council, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.; Hon. Sec., Dr. J. J. Perkins. Office, 20, Hanover Sq., W.

National Association of Grocers' Assistants' Benevolent Fund (£2126), George Cowell, F.G.I., 24, Bedford St., W.C.

National Benevolent Institution (£15,589), H. C. Latreille, 65, Southampton Row, W.C. (See advt.)

National Blind Relief Society (£5145). Non-voting Charity: candidates elected within a year. Rev. G. Pullen-Thompson, The Vicarage, 27, Tite St., Chelsea.

National Children's Home and Orphanage (£64,455), Principal, Rev. Arthur E. Gregory; Charles N. Barnes, Sec., Bonner Rd., London, E.

National Committee for the Establishment of Self-supporting Sanatoria for the Treatment of Consumption among the working classes. Includes delegates from the chief Friendly Societies and Trades Unions. Office, 19, South Molton Street, Bond Street, London, W.

National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys (£3128), Mr. E. Carlos Cooper, Woolsthorpe House, Wright's Lane, Kensington.

National Orphan Home for Fatherless Girls, Ham Commop, Surrey (£2436). Sec., George Randall.

National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children (Incorporated 1924) and *Arcthusa* and *Chichester* Training Ships (£32,000). Joint Secs., H. Bristow Wallen and H. G. Copeland, 161, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. (See advt.)

National Social Purity Crusade. Director, Rev. James Marchant, Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.

National Society for Epileptics (£9260). Has a colony at Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, with a number of detached houses on a large farm, and a special Home for Convalescents. G. Penn Gaskell, 58 to 60, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (£76,800), Patrons, T.M. the King and Queen. Robt. J. Parr, Director, 40, Leicester Sq., W.C.

National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor (£33,580), Talbot Baines, 19, Great Peter St., Westminster, S.W.

National Society for the Protection of Young Girls, Princess Louise Home (*children under 15*) (no votes required) (£2719), Sec., Major E. C. Thomas, 32, Sackville St., W.

Newspaper Press Fund. President, Lord Burnham, K.C.V.O.; Treasurer, Sir Edward Russell; Sec., J. P. C. Coast. Office, 11, Garrick Street, W.C.

News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution (£2652), W. Wilkie Jones, Room 9, 15 and 16, Farringdon St., E.C.

Nightingale Fund for the Training of Nurses (£1450 from interest on Invested Fund; payments by probationers, variable), H. Bonham Carter (Apply to Matron, St. Thomas's Hospital), S.E.

Open-air Mission (£4168), F. Cockrein, 11, Adam St., Strand, W.C.

Ordination Candidates Exhibition Fund, distributes about £4700 annually for the education of candidates for the Ministry of the Church of England. Canon Petit, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Orphanages of Mercy (including Victoria Orphanage, Paddington, and Lady Adelaide Home St. Michael's House, Hallam Hall Orphanage, Clevedon) (£4581), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Road, N.W.

Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage, Maitland Park, Haverstock Hill, N.W. Founded in 1758. Entirely maintains and educates 500 boys and girls. A Convalescent Home at Harold Road, Margate, contains provision for 25 children. The object of the institution is to keep and educate children of respectable parentage left fatherless and in need. The institution is dependent upon voluntary contributions. Secretary, Alexander Grant; Office, 73, Cheapside, E.C.

Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Original Boys (£9778), J. Trevarthen, Farm School, Redhill.

Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, 38, Tavistock Place, W.C. (£19,035), Mandeville B. Phillips, Sec.; immediate assistance given in money and clothing to Clergymen or their widows, and orphan daughters in temporary distress. (See advt.)

Post Office Orphan Homes (£5501), W. R. Lovell. Eastern Central Office, General Post Office.

Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation (£12,888), Joseph Mortimer, Gray's Inn Chambers, 20, High Holborn, W.C.

Providence (Row) Night Refuge and Home for Homeless Men, Women and Children (£7088), J. W. Gilbert, B.A., 15, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.

Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers and Clerks (£15,692), C. C. Greenwood, F.C.I.S., 98, Cheapside, E.C.

Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund, John E. Gwyer, Hon. Sec., 27 and 29, Moorgate St., E.C.

Slender Surgical Appliance Society (£1098), J. Slater Spencer, 12, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Ragged School Union and Shaftesbury Society (£13,070), Sir John Kirk, J.P., 32, John St., Theobald's Rd., W.C.

Railway Benevolent Institution (£74,547), A. E. Mills, 133, Seymour St., Euston Sq., N.W.

Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society (£13,407 18s. 8d.), W. A. Woods, 167, Strand, W.C.

Reedham Orphanage (£7941), J. Rowland Edwards, 34, Walbrook, E.C.

Reformatory and Refuge Union (Incorporated) (£2465), A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution (£25,000), C. B. Shaw, Secretary and Acting Treasurer, 26, Charles St., St. James's, S.W.

Royal Albert Orphan Asylum for Boys (£2142, legacy £550), W. C. Brooks, F.C.A., 57, Gracechurch St., Lombard St., E.C. (See advt.)

Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution (Ordinary £9785), J. Bailey Walker, 58, Fenchurch St. (See advt.)

Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb (£3417), T. Cole, Sec., 419, Oxford St., W.

Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society (Schools Redhill). Office, 58, Gracechurch St.; Sec., A. F. Randal Daniel.

Royal Blind Pension Society (£11,023), W. E. Terry, 237, Southwark Bridge Rd., London, S.E.

Royal Caledonian Asylum, Bushey, Herts (£6271), P. D. Graham, Bushey, Herts.

Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows (£3235), Lt.-Col. A. C. Fryer, 5, York St., St. James's Square, S.W.

Royal Female Orphan Asylum (£3718), Brough Maltby, 17, Buckingham St., Strand.

Royal Female Philanthropic Society (£933), H. S. Watkins, 23, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and Manor Hall, Great Church Lane, Hammer-smith.

Royal General Theatrical Fund (£3900), Charles Cruikshanks, Sec., 115-116, Strand, W.C.

Royal Literary Fund. The principle of the Fund is to administer assistance to authors of genius and learning, reduced to distress by unavoidable calamities, or deprived, by enfeebled faculties or declining life, of the power of literary exertion; and this assistance is extended at the death of an author to his widow and children, or mother, or sister. The Fund has £58,525 invested, producing an income of £1,840, besides rents and other receipts. Patron, H.M. the King; President, Lord Tennyson, G.C.M.G.; Sec., A. Llewelyn Roberts, B.A., 40, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons (£42,383), P. Colville Smith, M.A., P.G.D., 4, Freemason's Hall, Great Queen St., W.C.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys (£37,366), J. M. McLeod, F.C.I.S., 21, Gt. Queen St., Kingsway, W.C.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls (£32,383), R. Percy Simpson, M.A., 21, Great Queen St., W.C.

Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage (formerly Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum), Snarebrook (£7652), F. W. Rawlinson, F.R.G.S., Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. (See advt.)

Royal National Lifeboat Institution (£78,702), George F. Shea, M.A., 22, Charing Cross Rd., London, W.C.

Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen (£41,912), Francis H. Wood, Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C. (See advt.)

Royal Naval Benevolent Society (£3583), R. H. Clark, R.N., 18, Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.

Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society (£2008 1s. 3d. including legacy), H. Kestell-Cornish, Sec., Trafalgar Institute, Portsmouth.

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood (£10,234), Sir F. J. Campbell, LL.D., Principal.

Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation (income, £39,154), Sec., Major E. A. Stanton, 17, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army (£7127), Col. F. W. T. Attree, F.S.A., late R.E., 25, Suffolk St., Pall Mall, S.W.

Royal School for Deaf and Dumb Children, Margate. Founded in 1792 in Old Kent Road, London. (£11,856). F. H. Madden, 93, Cannon St., E.C.

Royal School for Naval and Marine Officer's Daughters (£3670), Miss K. M. Todd, St. Margaret's House, Twickenham.

Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners (£1920). Col. J. G. Y. Wilson, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (£40,000), Edward G. Fairholme, Sec., 105, Jermyn St., St. James's. (See advt.)

Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association (£52,440), Francis Burton Osborn, 7, Arundel St., Strand, W.C.

St. Margaret's Home for Invalid and Incurable Children (£350), H. J. Moxon, 11, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.

St. Mary's Girls' Club, Union St., Southwark, S.E., and **St. Mary's Home of Rest**, Herne Bay (£566), Miss Olive Chichester, Union St., S.E.

School for the Indigent Blind, Highlands Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey; founded 1799 (£14,823). Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A., Principal. (See advt.)

Scripture Readers and Irish Society (about £3500), Rev. T. Keane, Sec. and Treasurer, 32, Sackville St., W., and 28, Molesworth St., Dublin.

Seamen's Christian Friend Society (£2340), Rev. G. J. Hill, 255, Burdett Rd., Limehouse, E.

Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children (£1738), Sec., Mrs. Birt, Myrtle St., Liverpool.

Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society (£23,539), G. E. Maude, 26, Suffolk St., Pall Mall East, S.W.

Mrs. Smyly's Homes and Schools, Dublin, benefiting 1000 children. Hon. Secs., The Misses Smyly, 21, Grattan St., Dublin.

Society for Irish Church Missions (£13,025), E. W. Alden (Lay), Rev. R. E. Waters, M.A., 11, Buckingham St., Adelphi, W.C.

Society for Promoting Special Religious Services in Theatres, Halls and Mission Rooms (established 1859) (£645), John Wood, Hon. Sec., 21, Surrey St., Strand, W.C.

Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace (£2778), Dr. W. Evans Darby, B.D., 47, New Broad St., E.C.

Society for the Promotion of the Due Observance of the Lord's Day (£1091), Rev. F. Peake, M.A., LL.D., 18, Buckingham St., Strand.

Society for the Relief of Distress (£2512; Legacies, £1000), Charles T. Bruce, 78, Jermyn St., S.W.

Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men (£3500), E. J. Blackett, 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children (£4113), C. Stuart Thorpe, 205, Great Portland St., W.

Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children. The Rescue Society was established in 1853, and incorporated in '86 for the reformation of openly immoral women and the guardianship and training of young girls exposed to danger. Maternity cases are also admitted. Six Homes are maintained, accommodating 185 inmates. The industrial earnings were £1154 in 1909, or one-fourth of the total

cost. Funds are greatly needed. Chairman of Committee, Mr. Edmund Ives; Secretary, Mr. C. Stuart Thorpe. Offices, 205, Great Portland Street, W.

Society (Incorporated) for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes (£4064), A. Humphreys, F.C.I.S., 4, Bloomsbury Mansions, Hart St., W.C.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, Sec., Capt. Wickham Legg, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

Soldiers' Daughters' Home, The Royal (£5126), Col. E. L. F. Jennings, M.V.O., 5, Robert St., Adelphi, W.C.

Solicitors' Benevolent Association (£9500), J. T. Scott, 2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

South American Missionary Society (£36,368), Secs., Rev. J. M. Harris, M.A., Rev. E. P. Cachemaille, M.A., 20, John St., Bedford Row, W.C.

Southwark Diocesan and South London Church Fund (£18,892), Sec., Charles Clarke, 49, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.

Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society (£4110), Rev. T. J. Pulvertaft, M.A., Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Stockwell Orphanage (£15,224), F. G. Ladds, Clapham Rd., S.W. (See advt.)

Strangers' Home for Aelatics, etc. (about £800), Major Napier E. Chesney, Hon. Sec., West India Dock Rd., Limehouse, E.

Sunday School Union (The) (£4633), Sec., Rev. Carey Bonner, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.

Surgical Aid Society (£26,280), R. C. Tresidder, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C.

Temporary Home for Loet and Starving Dogs. An institution for the protection of stray dogs and cats. Private dogs and cats received as boarders. Guy H. Guillum Scott, 4, Battersea Park Rd., S.W. (See advt.)

United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund (£9,476), A. James, 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Universal Beneficent Society (£2902), A. D. Tait, 15, Soho Square, W.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa (£31,402), Rev. D. Travers, M.A., 9, Dartmouth St., S.W.

Warehousmen Clerks and Drapers' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children, Russell Hill, Purley (£15,670), G. F. Ridley, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Watercross and Flower Girls' Christian Mission (£19,736). Founder, J. A. Groom, "The Crippleage," Sekforde St., Clerkenwell, E.C. (See advt.)

Widows' Friend Society (£1511), President, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, Bart., P.C., K.C.V.O.; Richard Say, Sec., 61, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, or Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society (£26,367), Lord Kinnaid, Treasurer; Rev. A. R. Cavalier, and Mrs. Firth, Secs., King's Chambers, Portugal St., Kingsway, W.C.

Zenana Medical Mission College and Hospital for Women and Children, Dr. G. de G. Griffith, Hon. Sec., 9, Lupus St., Westminster, S.W.; Hospital being unendowed, all fees and payments go to maintain it.

Zenana Missionary Society (Church of England) (£52,168); Secretaries, Rev. C. H. Stileman, M.A. (Clerical), 11, I. Hebbert (Lay), Lonsdale Chambers, 27, Chancery Lane, E.C.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN LONDON.

King Edward's Hospital Fund for London was founded in 1897, on the initiative of H.M., who was then Prince of Wales, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign. The total received by the Fund to the end of 1908 was £2,529,393. The awards have amounted to £989,576, and the invested funds, including gifts to capital, amount to £1,609,635. Since '97 the total number of beds reopened as free beds has been over 400. President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Hon. Treas., Lord Rothschild; Hon. Secs., Right Hon. Sir Savile Crossley, Bart., and Mr. Fredk. M. Fry; Sec., Mr. H. R. Maynard. Offices, 7, Walbrook, E.C.

The League of Mercy.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, '93, to secure support for King Edward's Hospital Fund, etc., by obtaining small subscriptions. It has contributed £116,000 to the London Hospitals, and made grants to Provincial Hospitals to the amount of £5476. In connection with the League the "Order of Mercy" was instituted by his late Majesty as a reward for distinguished personal service. Grand President and Lady Grand President, T.R.H. The Prince and Princess of Wales. Hon. Secretaries, The Lord Wolverton, Sir William J. Collins, M.S., M.P., Mr. J. Harrison, M.V.O. Hon. Registrar of the Order, Mr. E. W. Wallington, C.M.G. Secretary, Colonel F. J. Kempster, D.S.O., Office, 29, Southampton St., Strand, London, W.C.

The Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund is a regular weekly collection controlled by delegates. The total collected in 1908 amounted to £29,541, and donations, etc., amounted to £289, the whole being divided amongst 205 hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions. Offices, 54, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. Sec., Mr. A. W. Davis.

The Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund was founded in 1872. The total sum collected during 1907-8 was £80,181. Secretary, Sir Edmund Hay Currie; address, Mansion House, E.C.

Hospitals and Dispensaries in London.

The following list comprises the most important, with their last notified annual income and secretary's address:—

Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease (£5762), Stanley Smith, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury.

Belgrave Hospital for Children (£2286), Percy Gates, 7, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Bethlem Royal Hospital for Mental Diseases (£31,000), A. H. Martin, Steward, Lambeth, S.E.

British Lying-in Hospital (£2884), A. C. Wickins, Endell St., Long Acre, W.C.

Cancer Hospital (Free). Incorporated under Royal Charter. No letters of admission required. F. W. Howell, Fulham Rd., S.W. Telegrams, Cancer, London; Telephone, 747 Western. (See advt.)

Central London Ophthalmic Hospital (£2215), Harry R. S. Druce, 238A, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Central London Throat and Ear Hospital (£4233), Richard Kershaw, 330, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Charing Croes Hospital (£22,825, Ordinary £17,999, Extraordinary £4826), Walter Alvey, Agar St., Strand, W.C. (See advt.)

Chelsea Hospital for Women (£5656), Herbert H. Jennings, Fulham Rd., S.W.

Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children (£3067), H. Kemp Welch, Cheyne Hospital, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

City Dispensary (£912), G. Noble Farmer, 93, Cannon St., E.C.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest (£12,172), George Watts, Hospital, Victoria Park, E.

City of London Lying-in Hospital, established 1750 (£10,815), R. A. Owthwaite, 102, City Rd., E.C.

East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women (£8324), W. M. Wilcox, East London Hospital, Shadwell, E.

Evelina Hospital for Sick Children (£7000), H. C. Staniland Smith, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

Finabury Dispensary (£804), W. H. Pratt, 6A, Brewer St., Goswell Rd., E.C.

Foundling Hospital (£26,597), W. S. Wintle, M.A., Guilford St., W.C.

German Hospital (£12,184), Secretary, W. F. Cochran, Dalston Lane, N.E.

Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home for the Poor, more especially of the East of London (£1643). Assistant Secretary, James Attfield. Office, 147, Leadenhall St., E.C.

Great Northern Central Hospital (£19,371), Lewis H. Glenton-Kerr, Holloway Rd., N.

Guy's Hospital (£60,741, and £12,314 Extraordinary), H. Williams, Clerk. Office, Counting House, St. Thomas St., Borough, S.E.

Hampstead General Hospital, the general hospital for Hampstead and North-West London (with which is now amalgamated the North-West London Hospital) (£9900), A. E. Thomas, Sec., Haverstock Hill, N.W.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (£39,256), Frederick Wood, Fulham Road, S.W.

Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (£1180), Frederick Hayter, 52, Stamford St., Blackfriars, S.E.

Hospital for Diseases of the Throat (£5400), W. Holt, The Hospital, Golden Sq., Regent St., W.

Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis and other Diseases of the Nervous System (Incorporated), (Ordinary £4390), H. W. Burleigh, 4, Maida Vale, W.

Hospital for Sick Children (Ordinary income £15,486, Extraordinary income £3244), Stewart Johnson, 499, Great Ormond St., W.C.

Hospital for Women (£4283), Alfred Hayward, 30, Soho Sq., W.

King's College Hospital (Ordinary £13,774, Extraordinary £513), Capt. H. S. Tunnard, Portugal St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. (See advt.)

Look Hospital and Rescue Home (Female Hospital £4397, Rescue Home £1507, Male Hospital £2645), Secretary, R. Edwin Eddison, 283, Harrow Road, Paddington, W.

London Fever Hospital, specially for infectious patients who can pay a small fee, Major W. Christie, Liverpool Rd., Islington, N.

London Homoeopathic Hospital (£8148), Edwd. A. Attwood, F.C.I.S., Great Ormond St., W.C.

London Hospital (Ordinary and Extraordinary income, £113,868), E. W. Morris, Sec., London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.

London Skin Hospital (£1004), Sec., James E. Hole, 40, Fitzroy Sq., W.

London Temperance Hospital, for the medical and surgical treatment of patients without the use of alcohol as ordinarily prescribed (Ordinary income, £3493), Secretary, A. W. Bodger, Hampstead Road, N.W.

Magdalen Hospital (£4784), Rev. W. Watkins, Warden and Secretary, Streatham, S.W.

Metropolitan Dispensary (£1152), H. C. Davis, 9, Fore Street, Cripplegate, E.C.

Metropolitan Hospital (£13,940), J. C. Buchanan, Kingsland Rd., N.E. (See advt.)

Middlesex Cancer Hospital (Charity) (Ordinary £4649, Extraordinary £4559), Secretary-Superintendent, F. Clare Melnado, St. Mary-lebone.

Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Hampstead and Northwood (£18,884), William J. Morton, 7, Fitzroy Square, W.

National Hospital for the Diseases of the Heart (Ordinary £2861, Building Fund £1064), E. C. Russell, 32, Soho Square.

National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial) (Ordinary £14,617, Extraordinary £2330), with Convalescent Home, East Finchley. Treasurer, The Earl of Harrowby. Secretary, Godfrey H. Hamilton, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury, W.C. (See advt.)

North London or University College Hospital (Ordinary £17,552), J. Gerald T. Buckle, B.A., Gower St., St. Pancras, W.C.

North-West London Hospital (amalgamated with the Hampstead General Hospital) (Ordinary £1738), A. Craske, The Hospital, 18, Kentish Town Rd., N.W.

Paddington Orsen Children's Hospital, London, W. (£4990), Sec., W. H. Pearce.

Poplar Hospital for Accidents, East India Dock Road, E. (£10,643), Percy Rogers, B.A.

Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital (£5430), Arthur Watts, 191, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

Queen's (late North-Eastern) Hospital for Children (£14,632), T. Glenton-Kerr, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green, E.

Royal Dental Hospital of London (£6346), J. Francis Pink, 32, Leicester Sq., W.C.

Royal Eye Hospital or Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital (£3384), Edwin Easton, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E.

Royal Free Hospital (£11,410, Legacies £5726), Conrad W. Thies, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, for the gratuitous relief of poor persons suffering from diseases of the chest in any of their various forms (£6852), A. T. Mays, 231, City Rd., E.C. (See advt.)

Royal Hospital for Incurabls (Putney) (£20,863, Legacies £21,664), Charles Cutting, 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. (See advt.)

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields Eye Hospital) (£11,879), R. J. Bland, City Rd.

Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principle, Ventnor, Isle of Wight (£12,582), E. Morgan, 18, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital for all Deformities or Malformations (£8151, Building £27,338), Arthur Morley, M.A., 234, Great Portland St., W. (See advt.)

Royal Spa-Bathing Hospital, Margate (£9651), A. Nash, 12, Charing Cross, S.W.

Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women (£3207), the Sec., Waterloo Rd., S.E.

Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (Ordinary £2006, Legacies £366), John H. Johnson, King William St., West Strand, W.C.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital (£75,771), Thos. Hayes, West Smithfield, E.C.

St. George's Hospital (Ordinary £23,998), Supt. and Res. Med. Officer, G. E. Friend, Sec. to House Committee, H. Wingrove, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.

St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (£5145), Geo. A. Arnaud, 49, Leicester Sq., W.C.

St. Luke's Hospital for Mental Diseases (£4798), W. H. Baird, Old St. (See advt.)

St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum (£3505, Expenditure £4503), A. W. Sowden, City Road, E.C.

St. Mary's Convalescent Home for Children of the Poor, Broadstairs, (£4962), Hon. Sec., Miss A. Brimble, St. Mary's Home, Stone Rd., Broadstairs.

St. Mary's Hospital (£25,914), T. Ryan, Praed Street, Paddington, W.

St. Peter's Hospital for Stone and other Urinary Diseases (£3925), Irwin H. Beattie, 27, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.

St. Thomas's Hospital (Ordinary £62,013), G. Q. Roberts, M.A. Oxon., St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth Palace Road, S.E. (See advt.)

Samaritan Free Hospital for Women (£5510), W. Guntrip King, 161-171, Marylebone Road, N.W.

Seamen's Hospital Society (£21,439), P. I. Michelli, C.M.G., Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, S.E.

Victoria Hospital for Children (£9574), H. G. Evered, Tite Street, Chelsea.

West London Hospital (£13,635), Secretary, A. Betteridge, Hammersmith Rd., W.

Westminster Hospital (£22,226), S. M. Quennell, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.

The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. The Charity Commission was created by the Charitable Trusts Act 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137). Four commissioners were appointed, three of them being paid; and two at least of these three (one of the two being the Chief Commissioner) must be barristers-at-law of not less than twelve years' standing. The number of Commissioners is now reduced to three. No paid commissioner can sit in the House of Commons during tenure of office. The Board are empowered, "from time to time, as they may see fit, to examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, and the value, condition, management, and application of the estates, funds, property, and income belonging thereto," with certain large exceptions. The secretary to the Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of "The Official Trustees of Charity Lands," for taking and holding charity lands; and the Commissioners from time to time appoint, with the approval of the Treasury, "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," who must lay their accounts before Parliament yearly. The original jurisdiction of the Commissioners has been largely extended by the Charitable Trusts Act, passed in '60, and other Acts. C. A. Cook, Chief Commissioner; A. F. Leach and C. P. Allen, M.P. (unpaid). Secretary, H. W. T. Bowyear. Offices: Ryder Street, St. James's.

SOCIETIES, POLITICAL, SOCIAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND COMMERCIAL.

Accountants (Chartered) in England and Wales, Institute of. Incorporated by royal charter May 11th, 1880. **President,** William Plender, F.C.A., 5, London Wall Buildings, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.; **Secretary,** Hon. George Colville; **Solicitors,** Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co., 57, Coleman Street, E.C. **Hall and Offices,** Moorgate Place, E.C.

Actors' Association of, 32, Regent Street, W. **Sec.,** D. Young.

Actuaries, Faculty of, in Scotland. Constituted 1836, incorporated 1868. **President,** Gordon Douglas; **Hon. Sec.,** W. G. Walton; **Assistant-Sec. and Librarian,** John Forsyth. **Hall and Library,** 14, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Actuaries, Institute of, Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, W.C. **President,** Gerald Hemmington Ryan; **Hon. Secs.,** W. P. Phelps, M.A.; Lewis Frederick Hovil; **Assistant-Sec.,** S. H. Jarvis.

Alliance Française, Fédération des Comités des Îles Britanniques. The **President** of the Federation is Prof. A. V. Salmon, 54, Western Elms Avenue, Reading. **Hon. Gen. Sec.,** M. F. Novion, 32, Iligh Street, Croydon.

Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society. The Aborigines Protection Society and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, which were founded respectively in 1837 and 1839, with aims very similar in character, of protecting and advancing the interests of enslaved and oppressed native races, were amalgamated in 1909, under the title of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society. **Journal, The Anti-Slavery Reporter and Aborigines' Friend;** **President,** Sir T. F. Huxton, Bart., G.C.M.G.; **Secretary,** Travers Buxton, M.A. **Office,** 51, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

Apothecaries, Society of, Water Lane, Blackfriars. **Clerk,** A. M. Upton; **Sec. to Examiners,** Frank Haydon, L.R.C.P.

Architects, The Society of. Founded in 1884 and incorporated in '93; advocates the statutory examination and registration of all persons entering the profession of architecture; has over 1000 members. Its examinations are held in April and October. **Office of Secretary,** 28, Bedford Square, W.C.

Architectural Association, The (London). Instruction is given by day and evening schools, the latter preparing for the intermediate and final examinations of the R.I.B.A. The **Royal Architectural Museum**, open daily to the public, free, is accommodated in the same building. **Membership,** 1700; **entrance fee,** £2 2s.; **annual subscription,** £1 1s. **Sec.,** D. G. Driver, F.C.I.S., **Office,** 18, Tufton Street, Westminster.

Art Masters, The National Society of. 13, Warwick Road, Earl's Court, S.W. **President,** R. G. Hatton, Hon. A.R.C.A.; **Secretary,** Francis C. Ford, M.A.

Auctioneers' Institute of the United Kingdom (Incorporated). There are eleven provincial branches. **Membership** may be obtained by examination annually in March or April, or under the "Practice" qualification. **President,** Sir Robert Buckell, J.P., M.A., Oxford. **Secretary,** Charles Harris. **Offices,** 34, Russell Square, W.C.

Bankers, Institute of. Founded in '79, it has in London, the provinces, in India

and the Colonies over 8000 adherents: viz., 385 Fellows, who are partners, directors, or managers of banks, about 2300 Associates, consisting of officials of over 10 years' standing, and those who have passed the final examination, and over 5500 ordinary members drawn from the juniors on bank staffs. Its organ is the *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*. The annual examinations for the certificate of the Institute are held in the spring in London and numerous provincial centres. In 1910 there were 3761 candidates at 420 centres. **Offices,** 34, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. **President,** Frederick Huth Jackson. **Secretary,** Ernest Sykes.

British Constitution Association. Instituted Nov. 1905. "to resist Socialism, to uphold the fundamental principles of the British Constitution—personal liberty and personal responsibility, and to limit the functions of governing bodies accordingly." **Hon. Sec.,** W. V. Cooper. **Office,** 20, Tothill Street, S.W.

British Iron Trade Association, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. **President,** The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles McLaren, Bart., K.C., M.P.; **Secretary,** C. J. Fairfax Scott, M.A.

British Medical Association. The Association numbers more than 22,000 members. There are 38 branches in the United Kingdom, and 34 Colonial branches. **Annual subscription,** 25s. **Organ, British Medical Journal,** Editor, Dawson Williams, M.D. **Financial Secretary,** Guy Elliston; **Medical Secretary,** J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S. **Offices:** 429, Strand, London, W.C.

Builders, Institute of, Koh-i-Noor House, Kingsway, W.C. **Sec.,** T. Costigan.

Capital Punishment, Society for the Abolition of. **Office,** 145, New Kent Road, S.E.

Chambers of Commerce Association of the United Kingdom. Formed 1860, incorporated '75. The Association holds an annual meeting early in the year in London, and an autumnal meeting in the provinces. The membership consists of 119 chambers of commerce. **President,** Lord Brassey; **Secretary,** Sir E. W. Fithian, J.P. **Offices,** Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Chartered Institute of Secretaries, Founded 1801. Royal charter granted 1902. **Membership** over 3500. Secretaries of public companies, societies, institutions, etc., are eligible as fellows, and assistant secretaries, registrars, or clerks as associates. Examinations for membership—preliminary (educational), intermediate (Associates), and final (Fellows)—are held in June and December. An **Employment Register** is kept. **Organ, The Secretary,** monthly. **Sec.,** Mr. Russell Day, B.A., LL.M. **Offices,** 65, London Wall, E.C.

China Association, The, is a society of merchants and others interested in the Far East, having for its objects the representation of the interests of the British mercantile community in their relations with the Chinese and Japanese, and the promotion of trade and intercourse with China and Japan. **Sec.,** H. C. Wileox; **Office,** 150, Cannon Street, E.C.

Cold Storage and Ice Association. Founded in 1899 to promote the interests of its industry, on the lines of the Institution of Mechanical

Engineers and other engineering societies. Meetings are held to discuss scientific and other papers, which are published in the Association's "Proceedings." The annual subscription is one guinea, and half a guinea for associate members. There are over 100 members and associates. **President**, Charles E. Brightman; **Hon. Treasurer**, M. T. Brown, B.Sc.; **Secretary**, J. Raymond; **Office**, 3, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C.

Commercial Travellers' Association (United Kingdom), Incorporated, was established in 1883, and has branches throughout the kingdom. In connection with it is the **United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society** (**Secretary**, H. G. King. **Offices**, 104, High Holborn, W.C.). The Association is managed by an Executive Council, and holds an annual Conference. Monthly organ, *On the Road*. **General Sec.**, Fred Coysb. **Registered Office**, 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

County Councils Association. **Secretary**, G. M. Harris. **Office**, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

Dental Association, British, 19, Hanover Square, W. **Hon. Sec.**, Norman G. Bennett.

Directors, Institute of. Founded 1903; Royal Charter 1906; membership over 1300. Directors of or Trustees for Companies are eligible as Fellows (F.I.D.). **President**, Sir Felix Schuster, Baronet; **Chairman of Council**, The Hon. Lionel Holland; **Sec.**, W. Arthur Addinsell, F.C.A. **Office**, 4, Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Early Closing Association and Traders' Parliamentary Alliance. **Secretary**, James A. Stacey; **Offices**, 21, New Bridge St., E.C.

Engineers, Junior Institution of. **Pres.**, Sir J. J. Thomson, F.R.S. **Sec.**, W. T. Dunn, F.C.I.S., 39, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Fire Brigades Union, National. **President**, Duke of Marlborough, K.G.; **Hon. Sec.**, Augustus Hill, Union Bank Chambers, Bedford.

Foreign Bondholders, The Corporation of, was founded in 1868, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament in '93. The Council of the Corporation consists of 21 members, 6 of whom are nominated by the Central Association of Bankers, 6 by the London Chamber of Commerce, and 9 are co-opted by the Council as a whole. The principal object of the Corporation is the protection of the interests of the holders of foreign securities. It keeps elaborate records regarding the economic and financial condition of the various States with whose debts it is called upon to deal. The Council appoints the British representative on the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt. As a general rule the Council acts through the various **Bondholders' Committees** associated with it. There are usually from fifteen to twenty separate **Bondholders' Committees** affiliated to the Corporation. The Council finds the Committees house-room, supplies them with skilled assistance, and advances such sums as may be required to defray the necessary expenses connected with the negotiations. The ordinary expenditure of the Corporation averages between £9000 and £10,000 a year. The President receives £1000, the Vice-President £500, and the other members of the Council £100 each. The Corporation has been concerned in the settlement of debts aggregating not much short of £1,000,000,000.

President, Lord Avebury; **Vice-President**, Sir C. W. Fremantle, K.C.B.; **Secretary**, J. P. Cooper; **Office**, 17, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Fruitarian Society. **President**, Dr. Josiah Oldfield, Harley Street, W.; **Office**, 145, New Kent Road, S.E. **Hon. Sec.**, Ernest Clifford.

Gas Engineers, Institution of (Incorporated), 39, Victoria Street, S.W. **President**, Alex. Wilson, M.Inst.C.E.; **Sec.**, W. T. Dunn, F.C.I.S.

General Medical Council. Controls the education and registration of the medical and dental professions. **Registrar for England**—H. E. Allen, B.A., LL.B.; **Scotland**—J. Robertson, 54, George Square, Edinburgh; **Ireland**—R. J. E. Roe, 35, Dawson Street, Dublin. **President**, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D. **Office**, 209, Oxford Street, W.

Gymnastic Teachers' Institute, Incorporated. Founded 1897, incorporated 1907. Holds examinations and grants certificates (recognised by L.C.C. and other educational authorities) to teachers of Physical Education, and also Elementary School Teachers Drill Certificate. **Hon. Sec.**, T. Williams, 25, Chalcroft Road, Lee, S.E.

Highways Protection League (with which is incorporated the Road Union). Aims at retaining a speed limit for motor cars, enabling local authorities to impose lower limits in towns and villages, and diminishing dust, noise, etc. **Secretary**, L. H. Barnes, 7, Fig Tree Court, Temple, London, E.C.

Horological Institute, The British, has for its main object the encouragement of the English watch trade. Technical classes and examinations are held by the Institute, and certificates of competency are granted. **Secretary**, James Savidge. **Office**: 35-6, Northampton Square, E.C.

Howard Association, The (founded 1866) was instituted, under the patronage of Lord Brougham, to promote the best methods of treatment and prevention of crime and pauperism. The principles of the great philanthropist, John Howard, have been generally embodied in the work of the Association. It collects information both at home and abroad bearing on the present systems of punishment and prevention of crime. Many books and pamphlets dealing with prison management, pauperism, boarding-out neglected children, vagrancy, and kindred subjects, have been disseminated by this Association. **Secretary**, Thomas Holmes. **Office**, 43, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.

Humanitarian League, The, founded in 1869, proposes a thorough revision and more humane administration of the criminal law and prison system, deprecates the various provocations to aggressive warfare, urges the need of amending present social conditions, advocates the prohibition of vivisection, condemns cruel sports, and aims at the mitigation of the sufferings to which animals are subjected in the cattle traffic and the shambles. **Hon. Sec.**, Henry S. Salt. **Office**, 53, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, Society of, (A.D. 1885). **President**, Arthur Edward Green. **Secretary**, James Martin, 50, Gresham Street, Bank, London, E.C.

Institute of International Law (Institut de Droit International), founded in '73. The first meeting was at Ghent in '74, and

since then the Institute has assembled annually at various places on the Continent and in England. The idea of the founders was that since the rules which govern the intercourse of states are established out of respect for the public opinion of the civilised world, and since this public opinion in turn is mainly derived from the leading international jurists of Europe, the incorporation of those jurists into a society whose resolutions should form a *corpus juris gentium*, could not but facilitate the development of the reign of law and justice among nations. The maximum number of its members is 60, and of its associates 60, and no nation can possess more than a fifth of the whole number. The Institute was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1904. The English members are Professors Westlake, Holland, Leech, and Dicey, Sir Robert Hart, Lord Reay, Sir Thomas Barclay, Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, and Lord Chief Justice Alverstone; and the English associates are Mr. E. J. Lawrence, Sir Sherston Baker, Mr. J. A. Foote, Prof. Goudy, Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B. General Sec., M. Alberic Rolin, 99, Rue de Namur, Louvain, Belgium.

Irish Industries Association, Royal, for the promotion of Irish industries and the organisation of exhibitions and sales of Irish cottage-made work. Offices, 76, Grafton Street, Dublin; and 23, Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, London.

Journalists, The Institute of, established March 9th, 1889, by conversion of the National Association of Journalists, founded in '84, and incorporated by royal charter in March '90. The objects of the Institute include the devising of examination or other practical tests for candidates for membership; "the promotion of whatever may tend to the elevation of the status and the improvement of the qualifications of all members of the journalistic profession"; ascertainment, and where necessary amendment, of the law and practice affecting the discharge by journalists of their professional duties, and the promotion by all reasonable means of the interests of journalists and journalism. In pursuance of its objects, amongst other matters, it has an Orphan Fund, a Provident Fund, and an Unemployment Fund. There are 2500 members, organised in 50 districts and sub-districts. The Annual Conference in 1910 was held in London. John Mitchell, of Dundee, was elected President for 1910-11. Secretary, Herbert Cornish. Hall, Tudor Street, London, E.C.

Land Nationalisation Society, established '81. It has for its object the abolition of the present system of private ownership of land and the establishment of a general system of public land ownership. When the land has been valued the Society advocates that the ascertained value should be taken as the basis of the purchase price, and that the State or local authorities should have wide powers to acquire whatever land they consider would be advantageous to the community. It says that much of the land which comes into the market could then be profitably bought without the exercise of any compulsory powers, although these should be in reserve in case they may be necessary. Compensation should be paid in the shape either of redeemable land stock or terminable annuities. The Society's **Yellow Vans** were started in 1890, and are sent out every summer. President, Prof. Alfred Russel Wal-

lace, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; Secretary, Joseph Hyder. Offices, 432, West Strand, London, W.C.

Law Association (1817), 3, Gray's Inn Place, W.C. President, Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G. Sec., E. E. Barron.

Law Society, The, was established in 1825, and a royal charter was obtained in Dec. '31. In '45 it was remodelled upon the principle of other learned and professional bodies, and received a new charter. This charter was amended by supplemental charters in '72 and 1903. Any solicitor practising in England or Ireland, and any writer practising in Scotland, as well as any solicitor or writer who has ceased to practise, is eligible for election as a member of the Society. The administration of business is in the hands of an elective council of 40 ordinary and 10 extraordinary members. The President and Vice-President are annually elected by the members of the Society from the members of the Council. The members of the Society at present number over 8700. Its buildings are situated in **Chancery Lane**, and comprise a handsome hall, a common room opened by the King in 1904, and a library of upwards of 47,000 volumes. The Society takes charge of the professional training, character, and interests of solicitors. The Society instituted lectures on law in '33, and in '36 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then **Preliminary, Intermediate, Final and Honours Examinations** have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. Under statute, all cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors are heard before a specially appointed committee, which, when necessary, makes a report to the High Court, which has the power of striking the names of the offenders off the Roll. The committee has never undertaken the duty of prosecuting offenders against the criminal law, and no such duty, expressor implied, is cast upon it by charter or statute. The committee, however, places any evidence it obtains at the disposal of the Public Prosecutor. Secretary, S. P. B. Bucknill; Offices, Bell Yard, W.C.

L'Entente Cordiale, founded in 1898, has about 750 members. Its objects are to maintain and perpetuate friendly social intercourse between the two nations. Two scholarships, enabling elementary scholars to spend a month in France, are offered for competition; and two scholarships are open to University students on condition that they go through a course at a French University. Chairman, A. Barton Kent, 31, Marlborough Place, N.W.

Liberty and Property Defence League, The (motto "Self-help *versus* State-help"), was established in 1882 for maintaining security and freedom of contract, for upholding proprietary rights, and for resisting socialistic legislation. Federated with the League are about 220 **Defence and Protection Societies**, representing the chief industries in the kingdom. Chairman, Earl of Wemyss. Central offices, 25, Victoria St., S.W.

London Municipal Society. The Society is established to maintain and promote the effective and economical working of the existing system of London government, so that the City Corporation and the Metropolitan Boroughs may make the best possible use of their municipal privileges and powers, and that the important duties assigned to the London County

Council may be performed to the utmost public advantage. It urges the necessity for adequate control of capital expenditure and for strict economy in general administration; advocates a uniform system of municipal accounts and an audit conducted by qualified and independent auditors, as recommended by the report of the Select Committee on Municipal Trading, 1903; holds that the primary duty of a municipal body is to perform services which are essential to the whole community, and cannot be provided with equal advantage by private enterprise; that a municipal body ought not to prejudice the efficient and economical performance of such services by undertaking trading enterprises which involve excessive demands upon the time of its members and the purse of the ratepayers; advocates the reform of the Municipal Franchise in order to secure votes for limited liability companies and other incorporated bodies paying rates; and opposes the growth of Municipal Socialism. **President**, The Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G.; **Chairman of Council**, Capt. H. M. Jessel; **Hon. Sec.**, Capt. G. S. C. Swinton, L.C.C.; **Sec.**, W. G. Towler.

London Reform Union. Inaugurated Oct. '92. A non-party organisation having branches in many of the Metropolitan parliamentary constituencies. Its object is to improve the municipal government of London, the administration of its public affairs, and the collective organisation of its civic life. The Union is in general agreement with the policy of the Progressive Party on the London County Council. It has instituted an annual "Citizen Sunday" in London, and does much educational work. **Chairman**, Harold Spender; **Treasurer**, Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P.; **Sec.**, F. W. Galton. **Offices**, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W.C. Telephone 1972 Central.

Marine Engineers, Institute of, 58, Romford Road, Stratford, E. **President**, Sir David Gill, K.C.B., F.R.S., D.Sc. **Hon. Sec.**, James Adamson.

Medical Defence Union. Established to promote honourable practice; to suppress unqualified medical practice; to defend members when attacked in cases involving professional principle; and to advise generally members on all professional medico-legal matters. **General Sec.**, A. G. Bateman, M.B. **Office**, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

Medical Education and Registration, General Council of, 299, Oxford Street. **President**, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D.; **Registrar**, Henry E. Allen, B.A., LL.B.

Medical Officers of Health, Society (Incorporated) of, 1, Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, W.C. **Secretary**, William A. Lawton.

Metropolitan Public Gardens Association. The acquisition and laying-out of open spaces, disused burial grounds, churchyards, squares, and other vacant sites, the provision of seats and the planting of trees both in gardens and thoroughfares, the formation of public gymnasia and children's playgrounds, encouragement of outside window gardens in poor localities, opposing threatened encroachments upon, and Bills in Parliament endangering, commons, open spaces, gardens, etc., are part of the work of this society. **Income in 1909**, £2145; **expenditure** £1960. **Patron**, H. M. the King; **Chairman** and **Hon. Treasurer**, The Earl of Meath, K.P.; **Secretary**, Basil Holmes, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

National Canine Defence League, Sec., C. R. Johns. **Office**, 27, Regent St., S.W.

National Free Labour Association. Founded by W. Collison, May 1893, "for the purpose of aiding in the liberation of labour from injurious restrictions, and for securing to the industrious the full, fair, and free exercise of the right to work." There are District Offices at Manchester, Glasgow, Gateshead - on - Tyne, Leeds, and Cardiff. **General President**, J. Chandler; **General Sec. and Manager**, W. Collison. **Offices**, 5, Farringdon Avenue, E.C. Telephone, Post Office Central, 1981.

National Health Society, 53, Berners Street, W. **Sec.**, Miss Lankester.

National League for Physical Education and Improvement. Founded in 1905 to check Infant Mortality, promote physical training of school children, and generally to assist efforts to benefit the health of the people. **Chairman of Executive Council**, the Bishop of Ripon; **Chairman of London Branch Council**, Lord Alverstone. **Sec.**, Miss J. Halford; **Office**, 4, Tavistock Square, W.C.

National Vigilance Association, for the suppression of the "white slave traffic" and the repression of criminal vice and public immorality. National committees co-operate in every country in Europe, in the Argentine, Egypt, and South Africa, and in the United States of America. **Secretary**, W. A. Coote. **Office**, St. Mary's Chambers, 161A, Strand, W.C.

Naval Architects, Institution of, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. **Sec.**, R. W. Dana, M.A.

Navy League, The, was founded in 1895, and is a non-party organisation formed to urge upon Government and the electorate the paramount importance of an adequate navy as the best guarantee of peace. The League, which has branches throughout the world, carries on its work by the distribution of literature, public meetings, the delivery of lectures, and by educational propaganda in public and other schools. **The Navy**, the official organ of the League, is published monthly. **President**, R. A. Yerburgh; **Secretary**, Commander W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R. (retired). **Offices**, 11, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Nurses, Royal British Association, is a professional organisation of trained nurses, with a membership of over 3000. Its objects are to improve the status of the nursing profession, to grant a diploma in nursing after examination according to a given standard, to establish a Register of Trained Nurses, and to carry out benevolent schemes for the advantage of members. **Secretary**, Isabel Macdonald. **Club Rooms, Library, and Offices**: 10, Orchard Street, London, W.

Patent Agents, Chartered Institute of, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C. **Sec. and Registrar**, H. Howgrave Graham.

Pharmaceutical Society, 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. **President**, J. F. Harrington; **Sec. and Registrar**, Richard Brembridge.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Founded 1822, has branches in most of the large towns of England, and is supported only by voluntary contributions. The Society obtains improvements in the law protecting animals, watches the administration of the existing laws, issues warnings against the committal of offences, employs over 170 officers to report on all cases of cruelty in the streets, etc., and publishes

monthly the *Animal World* and *Band of Mercy*. Patrons, Their Majesties the King and Queen; President, H.S.H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.V.O.; Chairman, Colonel Sir Edward Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Gen. Sec., E. G. Fairholme; Office, 105, Jermyn St., S.W.

Royal Society of St. George (English Patriotic Society), 241, Shaftesbury Avenue, Bloomsbury. Patrons, H.M. the King, H.M. Queen Mary, H.M. Queen Alexandra; Hon. Sec., Howard Ruff.

Scottish Rights of Way and Recreation Society, The, Ltd., Edinburgh, is the society for Scotland which performs the same kind of work as the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society of England. Hon. Sec., Mr. C. E. W. Macpherson, C.A., 6 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

Secret Commissions and Bribery Prevention League, Incorporated. Founded in 1906 (incorporated 1908) to see that the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, is enforced. President, Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B.; Secretary, Mr. R. M. Leonard, 3, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Social and Political Education League. Founded 1877 by the late Sir John Seeley for the gratuitous delivery of lectures on social and political topics from a strictly non-partisan standpoint. Hon. Sec., Mr. R. E. Bax, 12, New Square, Lincoln's Inn. Application for lectures may be made by letter to the Organising Sec., A. H. Reed, 23, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Social Service, The British Institute of, was established in 1904 to collect, classify, register, and disseminate information relating to all forms of social service and industrial betterment adaptable to the needs of the United Kingdom, and to promote the initiation and development in this country of the most beneficial and successful forms of social service. President, Earl of Meath; Chairman of Council, Earl of Lytton; Chairman of Executive Committee, Sir Edward O'Malley; Hon. Treasurer, Walter Hazell; Hon. Secretary, A. K. Maynard; Quarterly Organ, *Progress, Civic, Social, Industrial*. Inquiries freely answered. Register for employment of voluntary social workers. Supported by contributions. Offices and Library, 4, Tavistock Square, W.C.

Sociology, The International Institute of, is an association founded, under the presidency of Lord Avebury, by the most eminent sociologists of different countries in '93. The General Secretary is Dr. René Worms, 115, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris. The sixth international congress of Sociology was held in 1906 in London, in the hall of London University, and the subject was "Social Conflicts." The eighth will be held in 1910 in Rome, on the subject of "Social Progress." A bibliography of contemporary productions in sociologic study and research is given each month in the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie* (price 20 fr. per annum), published in Paris (16, Rue Soufflot), and in the *American Journal of Sociology* (price 2s. 6d.), published by the University of Chicago Press. Since '96 there have been published (at 16, Rue Soufflot, Paris) 46 vols. of the *Bibliothèque Sociologique Internationale*, written by sociologists of all countries.

Sociological Society, The, was formed in 1903. The subscription is £1 1s. per annum, while the payment of £10 10s. qualifies for

life membership. Quarterly publication, *Sociological Review*. Secretary, S. K. Ratcliffe, 21, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

State Children's Association (with which is incorporated the Boarding-out Association). Object, to obtain individual treatment for children under the guardianship of the State so that the children may be brought up, where possible, in families; and to obtain for the State further powers of control over neglected children. Chairman, the Right Hon. the Earl of Lytton; Hon. Treasurer, Francis Buxton; Hon. Sec., Mrs. S. A. Barnett; Gen. Sec., F. P. Philp; Office, 53, Victoria Street, S.W.

Sunday League, National, established 1855. Aims at promoting intellectual and elevating recreation on Sunday. The founder of the League was Mr. R. M. Morrell. President, Alderman Sir W. P. Treloar, J.P.; Sec., Henry Mills, J.P. Offices, 34, Red Lion Square, High Holborn, W.C.

Sunday Society. Established to maintain the opening of museums and galleries on Sundays. In 1908, in response to an appeal by the Society, the National Gallery and the Wallace Collection were opened on Sundays throughout the year. Hon. Sec., Mark H. Judge, A.R.I.B.A., 7, Pall Mall, S.W.

Surveyors' Institution, The, incorporated by royal charter to secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a surveyor. The Institution has over 4000 members, and consists of fellows (F.S.I. or Chartered Surveyor), professional associates (P.A.S.I. or Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor), associates, honorary members, and Colonial fellows, with a class of students attached. The annual subscriptions are: Students, £1 1s.; associates and professional associates, £2 2s.; and fellows, £3 3s. An entrance fee of £3 3s. is paid by both classes of associates, and one of £5 5s. by fellows. President, Leslie Robert Vigers; Secretary, Alexander Goddard. Offices, 12, Great George Street, Westminster.

Union Jack Industries League. To encourage the support of home and colonial industries. Members undertake to purchase British produce and manufactures in preference to foreign wherever possible. Hon. Secretary, Mountjoy Humphrey-Davy, 79, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

Water Engineers, The Association of. Established in April '96. President, Robert Askwith, M.I.C.E.; Secretary and editor of Transactions, Mr. Percy Griffith, M.I.C.E., F.G.S. Offices, 54, Parliament Street, Westminster. Telephone, Westminster 5913.

West India Committee, The. Incorporated by Royal Charter. An association of planters, merchants, and others interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras, founded circa 1760. Sec., Algernon E. Aspinall, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C.

Women Journalists, Society of, 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson.

Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, National Union of. Its objects are to promote the welfare of women, to focus and redistribute information likely to be of service to women workers, and to federate women's organisations. The governing body is the National Council of Women. Sec., Miss Norah Green; Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This office, which was created by Act of Parliament in 1906, is intended to allow the State, through an official called the Public Trustee, to act as an executor or trustee to any person who may desire it, either under a will or under a settlement. The provision of the office arose out of the difficulty of finding trustees, and also out of the frequent occurrence of fraud. Since the office was created, with a staff of five men, on Jan. 1st, 1908, it has met with wide popular acceptance. The staff now numbers about 150, and the value of the estates which have been placed in the care of the Public Trustee, and are now being actively administered as current trusts is about £9,500,000. The wills placed in his custody, in respect of which the testators have given him some estimate as to the probable value of the estate to be administered, concern property estimated at £34,000,000. The outstanding features of the Public Trustee's department are its business-like organisation, its promptness and despatch, the great care and attention given to all personal matters, such as the education, maintenance, and welfare of children or other persons, and successful investment, so as to safeguard not only the capital, but to procure as high a return of income as is compatible with security. Application may be made to the Public Trustee by letter or interview. The office is kept as free from all forms as possible. The Public Trustee can act under a will as executor and trustee, whether the will is an old one or a new one. He can also act under a settlement—**Marriage Settlements** or **Voluntary Settlements**—whether the settlement is new or old. He has also a valuable power to act as auditor of the accounts and conditions of any trust. The Act makes provision for the economical and simple administration of estates of £1,000 or under. The Public Trustee can also act as administrator, either where there is no will, or where there is a will but no one willing to act as executor thereunder. This is a considerable change in our law as regards Letters of Administration. An executor or administrator can also transfer his duties to the Public Trustee. The fees have been arranged upon a very low scale. The Public Trustee is not allowed to work for a profit, but merely to pay expenses. The principal fees are of two kinds—a fee upon capital, and a fee upon income. The fee upon capital is taken in two instalments, half at the beginning, and half at the end of the trust, such half ranging as follows:

On the first £1,000, 15s. per cent.
On the excess of £1,000 to £20,000, 5s. per cent.
On the excess of £20,000 to £50,000, 2s. 6d. per cent.

On the excess of £50,000, 1s. 3d. per cent.
The fee upon income is 1 per cent., if, as is usual, the income be paid direct to the person entitled, otherwise 2 per cent. on the first £500, and 1 per cent. on the excess. **Public Trustee, Charles John Stewart; Principal Clerks, E. K. Allen and L. J. Fulton; Senior Assistants, R. S. Shuckburgh and E. C. Groves. Accountant, H. J. J. Freeman; Principal in charge of Investment, E. W. Thomas. Office, 3 and 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.**

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Tenancies are of many kinds; and the most usual are a tenancy for a term of years, a tenancy from year to year, a tenancy at will, and a tenancy on sufferance. A tenant for a term of years is a leaseholder; and if the term be longer than three years the lease must be by deed, although, where no deed has been executed, evidence is admissible to prove that there has been an agreement for a lease. Where there is a lease in proper form the tenant is secured in his possession so long as he pays his rent, and at the expiry of his term he is supposed to give up possession without the formality of a notice to quit. Formerly a breach of any of the covenants contained in the lease was enough to void it; but now a breach may usually be compensated by a money payment. A tenancy from year to year arises when land is let from year to year, or when it is let without any express stipulation to that effect, but with the reservation of a yearly rent, or when the tenant holds over after the expiration of his term and pays rent for so doing. This tenancy cannot be terminated by either party otherwise than by giving a half-year's notice; so that if this notice be not given before the expiration of the first half-year, another year is added to the tenancy, and so on. A tenancy from year to year may be created by word of mouth, and a verbal notice to quit is valid, although it is always desirable, as a precaution, to give written notice. A tenancy at will is a tenancy terminable at the pleasure of either party. The Courts are reluctant to construe any tenancy as a tenancy at will unless there is an express agreement to that effect. But this agreement need not be in writing. A tenancy by sufferance is little more than the fact of possession. It occurs when a tenancy of a higher kind, such as a tenancy from year to year, has expired, and the tenant remains in possession without either hindrance or sanction from the landlord. Tenancy by sufferance cannot be created by the will of the parties, but only by legal construction. If the landlord accept rent from the tenant by sufferance, he immediately creates, according to circumstances, a tenancy at will or from year to year. A tenant under a lease or from year to year may sub-let unless expressly restricted from so doing, but a tenant at will or on sufferance cannot do so.

For the recovery of rent in arrear the landlord has, beside the other remedies of a creditor, the remedy of distress. He may, by his bailiff holding a certificate under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, '88, take possession of so much of his tenant's chattels upon the holding as by their sale will produce a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears. He must distrain at one time for the whole of that which is due. No arrears of rent can be recovered by distress but within six years of their becoming due. Speaking generally, a superior landlord is prevented, by the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1908, from levying a distress on the goods of an under-tenant, or a lodger, if they make a written declaration that the immediate tenant has no property in such goods. But certain goods and certain under-tenants are excluded from this relief. If the distress was unlawful,

the tenant has an action of replevin. It is a general rule that whatever is affixed to the freehold goes with the freehold.

Fixtures made by the tenant may be subdivided into three classes: (1) fixtures for purposes of trade, (2) fixtures for ornament or convenience, and (3) fixtures for agricultural purposes. As regards (1) trade fixtures, like machinery, furnaces, brewing vats, salt-pans, etc., these may be removed by the tenant who has set them up, in every case in which their removal occasions no material injury to the freehold. (2) Fixtures for ornament or convenience, like window-blinds, marble chimney-pieces or kitchen ranges. These also, if set up by the tenant, may be removed by him, provided always that in removing them he does little or no damage. (3) Fixtures for agricultural purposes. The law relating to these is chiefly contained in the Agricultural Holdings Acts.

The non-payment of rent does not affect the validity of a notice to terminate a tenancy. Thus a notice given on March 25th to take effect on Sept. 29th is good, even though the rent due on March 25th may not have been paid. The tenant who agrees to "keep in repair" a house, without any saving clause, takes upon himself a liability to rebuild or renovate the house if destroyed or rendered uninhabitable by fire, settlement, etc. The tenant who agrees to pay "all rates and taxes," without any saving clause, may thereby become liable for a special rate for making up and paving the road, if it has not been taken over by the local authority.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Registration.

The duty of registering the birth of all children who are born alive is by law imposed upon the parents, one of whom must, within 42 days after the birth, give information to the Registrar, and sign the register in his presence. Failing the parents, the law requires the occupier of the house where the birth took place, or some person present at the birth, or the person having charge of the child, to register the birth. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar is requested to attend at the house where the birth took place, when the fee is 1s. A small fee is charged for a certified copy of the entry in the register. There are provisions by which, in case of failure of registration within 42 days, the registrar may require any of the above-named persons to register; but after twelve months the birth cannot be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. Still-born children are not registered. The name of the father of an illegitimate child can be entered on the register only at the joint request of himself and of the mother.

In districts where the **Notification of Births Act 1908** is adopted, within 36 hours after the birth notice must be given by post, or otherwise, at the office or residence of the Medical Officer of Health.

The duty of registering a death similarly rests upon the nearest relatives present at the death or during the last illness, or living in the same district; failing them, upon those present at the death, or the occupier of the house, or the person ordering the burial. Registration should be made within five days of the death, either personally or in writing; but in the latter case the written notice must

be accompanied by a medical certificate of the cause of death, and the register must still be signed within fourteen days. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar attend at the house where the death took place, when the fee is 1s. After fourteen days and within twelve months the registrar may, failing the receipt of the information as to the death, require any person who should have effected the registration to attend and give the information required. But after twelve months no death can be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. A certificate of death in the ordinary course is given without fee, and this certificate must be delivered to the person who buries or performs any funeral service for the burial of the deceased.

Statistics, 1890-1908.

	Births.		Deaths.	
	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000.	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000.
1890 .	1,096,717	29'2	727,102	19'4
1895 .	1,154,898	29'4	735,244	18'7
1900 .	1,159,922	28'2	757,732	18'4
1902 .	1,174,639	28'0	691,155	16'5
1903 .	1,183,627	27'9	667,988	15'8
1904 .	1,181,803	27'6	707,278	16'5
1905 .	1,163,535	26'9	669,638	15'5
1906 .	1,170,537	26'8	681,293	15'6
1907 .	1,148,573	26'0	678,822	15'4
1908 .	1,173,759	26'3	675,186	15'1

For statistics and Registration of **Marriages**, see article on MARRIAGE, p. 579.

The birth rates vary appreciably in the different parts of the United Kingdom. In **England and Wales** the birth rate has fallen pretty steadily from 31'4 in 1891 to 26'5 in 1908. In **Scotland** it has fallen from 31'2 in 1891 to 27'2 in 1908. In **Ireland**, on the other hand, it has risen very slightly from 23'1 in 1891 to 23'6 in 1906 and 23'3 in 1908, having varied only a decimal point or two in the intervening years.

In his annual report for 1907, the Registrar-General remarked that, while it is recognised that the results of calculating the birth rate in proportion to total population are of considerable value, it is at the same time very desirable to ascertain the reasons for the wide discrepancies among the crude birth rates in different countries. These discrepancies are to some extent due to variations in the civil condition and in the sex and age constitution of the several populations; for example, the birth rate of Ireland, based on the proportion of births to total population, appears among the lowest in the list of countries furnishing returns; whereas if the rate is based on the proportion of legitimate births to the married women aged 15-45 years, it is found that in the period 1900-2 the fertility of Irish wives is only exceeded in three European countries—the Netherlands, Norway, and Prussia.

The death rates have fallen in all parts of the United Kingdom. In **England** the fall was a steady one from 20'2 in 1891 to 14'7 in 1908. In **Scotland** it was from 20'7 in 1891 to 16'0 in 1906, and 16'1 in 1908. In **Ireland** the rate has varied but little. It was 18'4 in 1891, went up to 19'4 in 1892 and 19'6 in 1900, and went down to 16'7 in 1896. In 1906 it was 17'0, and in 1908 17'6.

MARRIAGE REGULATIONS AND STATISTICS.

In Great Britain marriage can be had in four ways—by special licence, by common licence, by publication of banns, and before a registrar or some other "authorised person." In the case of a licence, one of the parties must have resided at least fifteen days in the parish or district where the ceremony is to be performed.

(1) The common licence can be obtained at the registry office of the bishop of the diocese, or from any surrogate of such bishop, or at the Faculty Office, or the Vicar-General's Office, Doctors' Commons, London, E.C. One of the parties must personally apply for the licence, and make affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. The fees amount to from £2 2s. 6d. to £3 3s. The common licence fixes the time and place of the ceremony.

(2) The special licence can only be obtained by one of the parties attending at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons. The granting of special licences rests solely with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who considers each application on its merits. On an average about 40 per annum are issued. The fees amount to about £30, and the licence empowers the parties to be married at any time, in any place, and without previous residence in that place.

(3) In the case of banns, they must be published in the church of the parish in which both parties or each of them reside for three separate Sundays, and the ceremony must be performed within three months of the final publication in one of the two churches, a certificate of the publication in the other church being given to the minister performing the ceremony. After three months the banns become useless. Marriages can also be solemnised in church within three months of the issue of a registrar's certificate, as explained below.

(4) If the marriage is to be before a registrar, or some other authorised person, one of the parties must give notice to the registrar of the district, in which he must have dwelt for seven days. If the parties are in two districts, notice must be given to the registrar of each district. Notice will then be placed on the notice board of the office for twenty-one days, after which the certificate issues and the marriage may be celebrated (a) at the superintendent registrar's office without a religious ceremony, or (b) in any building registered for marriage in presence of the district registrar. The fees for the marriage are 2s. to the superintendent registrar, and 5s. to the registrar before whom the marriage is solemnised, and 2s. 7d. is charged for each certificate of marriage. If desired, the presence of the registrar may be dispensed with in registered buildings, other than Church of England churches, certified to the Registrar-General as places of religious worship, and for him may be substituted any "authorised person." In such a case a fee of 4s. is to be paid to the superintendent registrar on the issue of a certificate for a marriage, or if the marriage is by licence an additional fee of 6s. 6d. The registrar may also issue a licence which dispenses with some of the above formalities. The fees are, for the licence, £2 4s. 6d. to the superintendent registrar, and

10s. to the registrar. All marriages, except those by special licence, must be performed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.

In Scotland the regulations for a Regular Marriage are very much the same as in England. Banns are proclaimed in the parish church (Established) or the Episcopal church, and the certificate of such proclamation being produced is sufficient authority to a minister to celebrate the marriage. Application to a registrar can also be made, and a certificate of publication of notice of marriage is equivalent to a certificate of banns. The verbal or written expression, in the presence of two witnesses, of mutual consent to take each other for husband and wife also constitutes marriage, if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days immediately preceding.

A marriage between British subjects may legally be solemnised on an English man-of-war at a foreign station by a clergyman of the Established Church, though no banns be published, or any licence or certificate obtained. The Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, provides that all marriages abroad, where a British Embassy, Legation, or Consulate exists, between parties one of whom is a British subject, solemnised in the way prescribed by the Act, shall be valid. The Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906, provides (1) as regards marriages of British subjects with foreigners abroad, that a British subject may obtain a certificate that the legal requirements of the foreign country have been complied with, on application, if resident in the United Kingdom, to the registrar, or, if resident abroad, to the marriage officer; (2) as regards marriages of foreigners with British subjects in the United Kingdom—except Jewish marriages—that where arrangements have been made with any foreign country for the issue of such certificates by its proper officers, Orders in Council may be made (a) requiring a foreigner about to marry a British subject to give due notice to the person by or in the presence of whom the marriage is to be solemnised; and (b) forbidding such person to allow the solemnisation until the necessary certificate has been obtained. Knowingly not to comply with these last two regulations is a criminal offence.

The following table shows the number of marriages and the number of persons married per thousand of the population at all ages. The rates vary considerably for the three parts of the Kingdom. In 1908 they were: England, 15·0 per 1000; Scotland, 13·0; Ireland, 10·4.

Statistics United Kingdom, 1800—1908.

Year.	Marriages.		Year.	Marriages.	
	Number Registered.	No. per 1000.		Number Registered.	No. per 1000.
1890	271,487	14·5	1900	311,254	15·1
1892	277,335	14·5	1901	313,351	15·1
1893	267,548	13·9	1902	316,612	15·1
1894	275,055	14·2	1903	316,446	14·9
1895	279,746	14·3	1904	313,088	14·6
1896	296,089	15·0	1905	315,090	14·6
1897	303,086	15·2	1906	325,823	14·9
1898	310,071	15·4	1907	331,413	15·0
1899	317,623	15·6	1908	319,257	14·3

PARTIES AND PEER MAKING.

A Parliamentary Paper (335) was issued on Dec. 30th, 1909, showing the number of persons who had been made peers since the passing of the first Reform Bill in 1832 and the administrations by whose advice they had been elevated. An amended return (335f) was issued on Nov. 21, 1910, from which the following particulars are taken. The number of Peers at the date of passing the Reform Bill in 1832 was 382, in addition to four Royal Dukes and the Lords Spiritual.

Administration.	No. of Peers.
Grey (Nov. 22, '30–July 18, '34) . . .	7 (a)
Melbourne (July 18–Dec. 26, '34). . .	1
Peel (Dec. 26, '34–April 18, '35) . . .	6 (b)
Melbourne (April 18, '35–Sept. 6, '41) .	45 (c)
Peel (Sept. 6, '41–July 6, '46) . . .	6 (d)
Lord John Russell (July 6, '46–Feb. 27, '52) . . .	12
Derby (Feb. 27, '52–Dec. 28, '52) . . .	3
Aberdeen (Dec. 28, '52–Feb. 10, '55) .	1 (e)
Palmerston (Feb. 10, '55–Feb. 25, '58) .	12 (b)
Derby (Feb. 25, '58–June 18, '59) . . .	10 (b)
Palmerston (June 18, '59–Nov. 6, '65) .	13 (d)
Russell (Nov. 6, '65–July 6, '66) . . .	8
Derby (July 6, '66–Feb. 27, '68) . . .	8
Disraeli (Feb. 27, '68–Dec. 9, '68) . . .	7
Gladstone (Dec. 9, '68–Feb. 21, '74) .	38 (b) (f)
Disraeli (Feb. 21, '74–April 28, '80) . .	28 (a) (g)
Gladstone (April 28, '80–June 24, '85) .	30
Salisbury (June 24, '85–Feb. 6, '86) . .	13
Gladstone (Feb. 6, '86–Aug. 3, '86) . .	8 [(e)]
Salisbury (Aug. 3, '86–Aug. 18, '92) . .	38 (b) (f)
Gladstone (Aug. 18, '92–March 3, '94) . .	9 (g)
Rosebery (March 3, '94–July 2, '95) . .	9 (b) (h)
Salisbury (July 2, '95–July 12, 1902) .	46 (g)
Balfour (July 12, 1902–Dec. 5, 1905) .	18 (g)
Campbell-Bannerman (Dec. 5, 1905–April 8, 1908) . . .	21
Asquith (April 8, 1908–Dec. 2, 1909) .	13 (g)
(a) Including 3 Peers introduced in right of their fathers' baronies.	
(b) Including 1 Peer introduced in right of his father's barony.	
(c) Including 5 Peers introduced in right of their fathers' baronies.	
(d) Including 2 Peers introduced in right of their fathers' baronies.	
(e) Introduced in right of his father's barony.	
(f) Including 1 Peer introduced in right of a special remainder from his mother.	
(g) Including 1 Lord of Appeal.	
(h) Including 2 Lords of Appeal.	

Gentlemen-at-Arms. A bodyguard to the sovereign instituted in 1509 by Henry VIII., and the oldest corps in H.M. service except the Yeomen of the Guard. It contains over forty members, all ex-commissioned officers of distinction. It is only mustered for duty on such occasions as drawing-rooms, levées, and great state ceremonies. The captain of the corps changes with the Ministry.

Corps of Commissionaires. The members of this institution, which was founded in 1859 by the late Capt. Sir E. Walter, K.C.B., are retired soldiers and sailors of His Majesty's regular forces; their number now exceeds 4000. There are divisions in Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, and Cardiff. The men may be engaged for permanent or temporary service in a great variety of capacities. Office, Exchange Court, 419, Strand, W.C.

THE CENSUS OF 1911

The Census (Great Britain) Act, 1910, and the Census (Ireland) Act, 1910, provide for taking the decennial census of the United Kingdom on April 2nd, 1911, the chief difference between the two Acts being that in the case of Ireland alone is information required as to "religious profession." To any one not sufficiently appreciating the use of statistics the questions which have to be answered on the first Sunday in April 1911 seem rather inquisitorial; for the official "enumerators," acting on behalf of the Registrar-General, will want to know not only the sex, age, and occupation (if any) of every one, but likewise the birthplace, condition as to marriage, and, if married, the duration of the marriage and the number of children resulting therefrom. Also they will be inquisitive as to one's "relation to the head of the family," which may puzzle many who have left their family group, and as to the number of rooms inhabited—which is likely to be small alike for the rich visitor in a palatial hotel and the poor occupant of a slum tenement. Every occupier of a house or apartment is responsible for filling up a form with these particulars as to any person having an abode there on the night of the census; and he, or she, will also have to state if any such person is blind, deaf, dumb, imbecile, or lunatic. As regards Scotland, additional information is required as to whether a person speaks English or Gaelic only, or both; and as to Wales and the county of Monmouth, whether a person speaks English or Welsh only, or both. Those in charge of public institutions will be responsible for the necessary particulars about the inmates; and there will be no escape from this official enumeration even for those who happen to be on board ship, or travelling, or otherwise absent from home on that eventful night. Any refusal or neglect to answer, or wilfully false answers, are punishable by heavy fine, except that it is not made compulsory to answer the question referring to religion which is to be asked in Ireland. The officials who take the census are liable to penalties if they wrongfully disclose any information thus acquired.

BOOKS PUBLISHED, 1909.

According to "The English Catalogue of Books," 10,725 new books (including new editions) were published in 1909, as compared with 9821 in 1908.

	1908		1909	
	New Books.	New Eds.	New Books.	New Eds.
Arts and Sciences	950	214	978	223
Belles-Lettres, etc.	178	79	242	62
Economics and Trade	554	117	638	114
Educational, Classical	549	88	523	101
Geography and Travel	409	104	436	97
History and Biography	698	162	752	161
Law	161	99	161	82
Medicine	227	83	263	84
Miscellaneous	430	—	908	—
Novels, Juvenile Tales	1,819	968	1,839	1,042
Poetry and Drama	344	225	324	151
Theology, Sermons, etc.	752	70	860	162
Year-books and Serials	441	—	517	—
	7,512	2,309	8,446	2,279
Total	9,821		10,725	

NOBEL PRIZES.

The Nobel Foundation is based upon the will of Dr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel, the Swedish engineer and chemist, and inventor of dynamite, who died in 1896, and left part of his great fortune to constitute a fund, the interest of which he directed to be awarded annually in prizes to those persons who shall have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind during the preceding year. There are five prizes, each worth about £8000, to be awarded for the most important discoveries or improvements in (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry, and (3) Physiology or Medicine; for (4) the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in the field of literature, and (5) for the best effort towards the fraternity of nations and the promotion of peace. No consideration is paid to the nationality of the candidates, but it is essential that every candidate shall be proposed in writing by some qualified representative of science, literature, etc., in the chief countries of the civilised world, such proposals to reach the Committee before the 1st of February in each year, the awards being made on the following 10th of December. The Nobel Foundation is administered by a Board of Control at Stockholm, consisting of five members with a president appointed by the King of Sweden. To carry out scientific investigations as to the value of the discoveries and improvements, and to promote the other objects of the Foundation, Nobel Institutes are established for Physical Chemistry and for the departments of Literature and Peace.

The 1909 prizes were awarded thus:

Peace—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and Mr. Beernaert, members of The Hague Court. **Medicine**—Prof. Theodore Kocher, of Berne. **Chemistry**—Prof. W. Ostwald, of Leipzig. **Physics**—Mr. Marconi and Prof. Karl Braun, of Strasburg. **Literature**, Selma Lagerloef, the Swedish authoress.

Of the 1910 prizes, the following had been awarded up to Nov. 30th:

Medicine—Prof. Albrecht Kossel, of Heidelberg. **Chemistry**—Prof. Otto Wallach, of Goettingen. **Physics**—Prof. J. D. van der Waals, of Amsterdam. **Literature**—Paul Heyse, the German poet and author.

All information can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsen, Stockholm.

Extradition. Extradition is the surrender of a prisoner accused of a crime by the Government in whose territories he has taken refuge to the Government of which he is a subject, so that he may be punished or dealt with according to its laws for an offence committed within its jurisdiction. In the absence of treaty stipulations there is no obligation according to international law for the asylum state to surrender and deliver to the demanding state persons who have committed crimes within the dominion of the latter country; yet, as a matter of courtesy and comity between nations, fugitives from justice have sometimes been surrendered to friendly nations without treaty. In 1908 there were 46 applications for extradition received in this country from foreign Governments, including 16 from France and 16 from Germany. In 31 cases the accused was extradited. The English Government made 4 applications to foreign countries for extradition, 2 to France, 1 to Belgium, and 1 to the United States.

THE INCREASE OF INSANITY.

The figures given below are taken from the last published reports of His Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy for England and Wales (Sec., B. T. Hodgson), and for Scotland (Sec., T. W. L. Spence), and His Majesty's Inspectors of Lunatics in Ireland.

The number of lunatics, and the proportion per 10,000 of the population in the three kingdoms, were as shown in the following table on Jan. 1st in each of the years named:

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1859	36,762 18'67	6,015 19'8	—
1869	53,177 23'93	*6,975 *21'5	—
1879	69,885 27'54	†8,878 †24'8	‡12,082 ‡25'0
1889	84,342 29'65	11,664 29'5	16,026 33'7
1899	105,086 32'96	14,979 34'5	20,863 46'3
1904	117,199 34'71	16,415 35'9	22,794 51'6
1907	123,988 35'48	17,593 36'2	23,554 53'7
1908	126,084 35'67	17,908 36'5	23,718 54'2
1909	128,787 36'02	18,197 36'6	23,931 54'7
1910	130,553 36'01	18,337 36'4	24,144 55'2

* Average 1866-70. † Average 1876-80. ‡ 1880.

As to sex, the figures are as follows:

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Males	60,528	8,978	12,562
Females	70,025	9,359	11,582
	130,553	18,337	24,144

There are three classes into which the insane may be divided—private, pauper, and criminal. The numbers of these classes in the three countries are:

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Private	10,616	2,560	901
Pauper	118,901	15,724	23,669
Criminal	1,036	53	174
	130,553	18,337	24,144

The Report of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded [Cd. 4202], which was summarised in the 1909 edition, estimated that there were in England and Wales about 150,000 mentally defective persons, apart from certified lunatics, and that of this total 66,000 were urgently in need of being provided for, either in their own interest or for the public safety.

St. John Ambulance Association. Established in 1877, by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. A course of instruction is given to students, and nearly 1,000,000 certificates and other awards have been awarded to persons of both sexes. An Invalid Transport Corps has also been formed. The work has been extended all over the world. Patron, H.M. the King; President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.; Chief Sec., Col. Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart., C.B. Head Offices, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

Divorce and the Poorer Classes.—In the House of Lords on July 14th, 1909, Lord Gorell moved a resolution declaring that it was expedient that jurisdiction to a limited extent in divorce and matrimonial cases should be conferred upon county courts, in order that the poorer classes might have their cases of that nature heard and determined in such courts. He was certain that poverty prevented large numbers of persons from having their cases decided in the courts in London, and that permanent separation encouraged immorality. If, he said, the effect of drink could be abolished altogether, the Divorce Court might close its doors. The Archbishop of Canterbury was of opinion that separation orders did not usually apply to unfaithfulness. It was urged that these orders led to immorality, but he maintained that statistics disproved this theory. The Earl of Halsbury and the Marquis of Lansdowne thought that there should be an inquiry before such a change was made law, and the Lord Chancellor said that the desirability of an inquiry should be considered. The motion was then withdrawn. In October it was announced that the King had been pleased to appoint a Royal Commission upon the law of divorce and its administration. The terms of reference are:—To inquire into the present state of the law and the administration thereof in divorce and matrimonial causes and applications for separation orders, especially with regard to the position of the poorer classes in relation thereto, and the subject of the publication of reports of such causes and applications; and to report whether any and what amendments should be made in such law or the administration thereof, or with regard to the publication of such reports. The Commission is constituted as follows:—Lord Gorell (chairman), the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Derby, Lady Frances Balfour, Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P., Lord Guthrie, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P., Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, K.C., Sir George White, M.P., Mrs. H. J. Tennant, Judge Tindal Atkinson, Mr. Edgar Brierley (Stipendiary Magistrate of Manchester), Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., M.P., and Mr. J. A. Spender. Secretary, the Hon. Henry Gorell Barnes, 2, Pump Court, Temple. The Commission held a number of sittings in 1910, and examined witnesses of both sexes and varied views.

National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children. Incorporated 1904; founded 1843; supported by voluntary contributions. In the two training-ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester*, lying off Greenhithe, Kent, boys, of good character only, are trained for the Navy, Merchant Service, or Marines; it also wholly maintains ten Homes on shore for boys and girls. In these Homes and ships there is accommodation for 1100 children. Applicants for admission are seen every morning, except Sunday, at 11 o'clock, at the London Home and Offices. The age for admission to the Homes is from 7 to 12, but boys for the ships must be between 14 and 16, and physically fit. As many as 17,000 boys and 3000 girls have been received and sent out into the world since the establishment of the Society. Receipts in 1909 amounted to £32,000. Joint Secretaries, H. Bristow Wallen and Henry G. Copeland. Head Offices, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

Church of England Incorporated Society for providing Homes for Waifs and Strays, otherwise known as "Waifs and Strays" (Patrons, T.M. the King and Queen). Incorporated in 1893. This Society was founded in the year 1881 by the Rev. E. de M. Rudolf, with the express sanction of the then Archbishop of Canterbury, for the reclamation and care of outcast, orphan, neglected, crippled, and cruelly treated children. There are now over 4100 children for whose maintenance the Committee is responsible, either in the Society's 107 Homes (which are distributed throughout England and Wales, two being in Canada) or boarded out in the country under responsible supervision. Over 15,600 children have been provided for since the commencement of operations. Printing, farming, shoemaking, carpentry, tailoring, dressmaking, needlework, knitting, gardening, basketmaking, laundry-work, and other industries are taught in the Homes. The girls are chiefly trained for domestic service. There are five special Homes for Cripples which are largely supported by an organisation of about 20,000 children called the Children's Union (Patron, H.M. Queen Alexandra). Any one may recommend children for admission to the Homes; there is no voting—the most destitute and friendless case being considered the most deserving. Head Offices: Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E. Secretary: The Rev. E. de M. Rudolf.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes: National Incorporated Association. Founded by the late Dr. T. J. Barnardo in the year 1866, these Homes have now attained a position of national importance. From the first they have admitted destitute children (or girls in moral danger) without any other qualification such as sex, orphanhood, birthplace, physical health, cripplehood, etc. They have always under their care over 9000 boys and girls, ranging from babies to big lads and girls on the verge of adult age. They have 146 branches in operation in London and the provinces, including Industrial Homes for boys in London; a Village Home for girls at Barkingside, Essex; a Boys' Garden City at Woodford Bridge, Essex; Babies' Castle at Hawkhurst, Kent; Dame Margaret's Home, Washington, Co. Durham; Watts Naval Training School, Elmham, Norfolk; Rescue Home for girls in danger; Convalescent Seaside Homes at Felixstowe, Hove, Llandudno, Scarborough, and Weymouth; Homes for younger boys at Jersey, Norwood, Clapham, and Epsom; Homes for girls in London and at Exeter, Cambridge, Middlesbrough, Shirley, and Northampton; Homes for Cripples and Incurables at Birkdale, Harrogate, and Tunbridge Wells; 13 Ever-Open Doors in as many provincial towns and cities, including Belfast; and 4 Emigration Centres in Canada. The Homes emigrate to Canada about 1000 boys and girls every year. The whole work is supported by voluntary contributions. A healthy child costs £16 a year for maintenance; a baby or a bedridden cripple £30 per annum. £10 will outfit and emigrate a boy or girl going to Canada. The income in 1909 amounted to £270,963. Patrons, Their Majesties the King, the Queen, and Queen Alexandra; President, the Duke of Somerset; Hon. Treasurer, Howard Williams; Hon. Secretary, George Cade; Hon. Director, William Baker, M.A., LL.D. Head Offices, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.

BOYS' BRIGADES.

The Boys' Brigade. Companies are formed in connection with churches, missions, and Sunday-schools, and the boys are trained largely by means of military drill and discipline. The total number of boys enrolled in the United Kingdom is 65,000, and their ages vary from 12 to 17. The officers number 6500, and 2200 staff-sergeants. The strength of the Brigade throughout the world is 110,000. **Brigade Secretary,** Sir Wm. A. Smith, 30, George Square, Glasgow. **London Secretary,** Mr. Roger S. Peacock, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Boy Scouts. A movement initiated and organised by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who has given the following description of its objects: "To help the boys of whatever class to become 'all-round' men, to give them 'character,' and to make them capable of looking after themselves in whatever circumstances they are placed. The method of the movement is the education of the boys by means which really appeal to them—namely, scoutcraft, or backwoodsmanship, and its manly attributes. The administration is based on decentralisation of authority and responsibility—each district conducting its own affairs, under the administrative guidance of the Headquarters." The movement has been subjected to some criticism, principally on the ground of its tendency to militarism. On this point Sir R. Baden-Powell says: "I can only repeat what is fully explained in our handbook—viz. 'Scouting has not, necessarily, anything to do with soldiering.' Under our principle of decentralisation it is permissible for scoutmasters to specialise in any particular aspects of scouting that they may select, such as ambulance, woodcraft, seamanship, marksmanship, or any other item. But this must not lead people to suppose that the aim of the movement is solely to make boys proficient in any one particular subject, or that one branch should be taken up to the exclusion of all the others, or that that branch is soldiering. As regards religion, the movement is purely undenominational, and is not connected with any one church or school of thought. Its general intention is to endeavour, without interfering with the spiritual training or form of religious observance already given to the boys by their parents or pastors, to make them good citizens and upright men, and to teach them to put their religion, of whatever form it may be, into practice in their everyday life." **Secretary,** J. Archibald Kyle. **Headquarters,** 112-118, Victoria Street, S.W.

The Church Lads' Brigade. Founded in 1891, in order to promote a spirit of discipline and respect among the elder lads of a parish. It combines strict discipline with systematic religious education. **Sec.,** W. M. Gee, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, W.C.

Church Scout Patrols, incorporated. It has frankly borrowed what seemed to be the best features of the Boy Scouts. But the I.C.S.P. stands from the start as a definitely Church organisation, under the control of the accredited authorities of the Church. It does not hesitate to avow as its objects the teaching of boys the habit of prayer and public worship with participation in the Sacraments, as well as the lessons of discipline and self-content. **Vice-Presidents,** the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, **Commandant,** Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Aldwych House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, London, W.C.

Foreign Moneys, and Approximate Value in English (at date of going to press). Revised by Thos. Cook & Son, Bankers, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.

Country.	Chief Coin.	Engl. Value
Argentine . . .	Peso (gold) . . .	s. d. 4 0
" . . .	" (paper) . . .	1 9
Austria-Hungary . . .	New currency Krone (100 hellers)	0 10
Belgium . . .	Franc (100 centimes) . . .	0 9½
Brazil . . .	Milreis (paper) . . .	1 4½
Bulgaria . . .	Leva (100 stotinkis) . . .	0 9½
Canada and United States . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	4 1
Ceylon . . .	Rupee . . .	1 4
Chili . . .	Peso (gold), new . . .	1 6
" . . .	Paper . . .	0 10½
China . . .	100 Candareens = 10 mace = tael of silver (a weight)	2 6½
" . . .	1 Dollar, silver (Local currency)	1 10½
Cuba . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	4 1
Egypt . . .	Piastre . . .	0 2½
" . . .	50 Piastre (gold piece) . . .	10 3
" . . .	Egyptian £ (100 piastres) . . .	20 6
Finland . . .	Markka (100 penni) . . .	0 9½
France . . .	Franc (100 centimes) . . .	0 9½
Germany . . .	Mark (100 pfennig) 20 Mark (gold) . . .	0 11½ 19 6
Greece . . .	Drachmè (100 leptà) . . .	0 9½
Holland and Java . . .	1 Gulden of 100 cents . . .	1 8
Hong Kong . . .	British Dollar (silver) Rupèe (silver) . . .	1 10½ 1 4½
India . . .	Libra (gold) . . .	20 0
Italy . . .	Sol (silver) . . .	2 0
Japan . . .	Milreis (paper) . . .	4 1
Mexico . . .	Ley (100 banis) . . .	0 9½
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark . . .	Rouble (100 kopeks) . . .	2 1½
Peru . . .	Dinar (100 paras) . . .	0 9½
Portugal . . .	Peseta (100 centesimas) . . .	0 8½
Roumania . . .	Dollar (silver) . . .	2 4
Russia . . .	Franc (100 cents) . . .	0 9½
Servia . . .	Piastre . . .	0 2½
Spain . . .	Turkish £ (100 piastres) . . .	18 0
Straits Settlements	Peso (gold) . . .	4 2
Switzerland . . .		
Turkey . . .		
" . . .		
Uruguay . . .		

Exchange fluctuates considerably in countries where gold is at a premium and silver and paper form the currency in general circulation.

Royal Humane Society. **Secretary,** Major F. A. C. Cloughton, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

PRINCIPAL POST-OFFICE CHARGES.

Inland Letter Post. Not exceeding 4 oz., 1d.; for every additional 2 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Halfpenny Post (Inland). Limit of weight, 2 oz.

Foreign and Colonial. Letters to British Possessions generally to Egypt, the United States of America, British Postal Agencies in Morocco, and to H.M. ships of war serving abroad, 1d. oz. To all other places, $\frac{2}{3}$ d. for the first oz., and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional oz.

Printed and Commercial Papers, and Samples. Per 2 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; minimum for Commercial Papers, $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and for Samples, 1d.

Parcel Post (Inland).

Not exceeding 1 lb.	3d.
" " 2 "	4d.
" " 3 "	5d.
" " 5 "	6d.
" " 7 "	7d.
" " 8 "	8d.
" " 9 "	9d.
" " 10 "	10d.
" " 11 "	11d.

Telegrams (Inland): 6d. for first 12 words, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional word.

Postal Orders. Amount of Order. Poundage.
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., or 2s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d.,
6s., 6s. 6d., 7s., 7s. 6d., 8s., 8s. 6d.,
9s., 9s. 6d., 10s., 10s. 6d., 11s.,
11s. 6d., 12s., 12s. 6d., 13s., 13s. 6d.,
14s., 14s. 6d., or 15s. 1d.

15s. 6d., 16s., 16s. 6d., 17s., 17s. 6d.,
18s., 18s. 6d., 19s., 19s. 6d., 20s.,
or 21s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Money Orders.

Inland Ordinary: For sums not over £1, 2d.; £3, 3d.; £10, 4d.; £20, 6d.; £30, 8d.; £40, 10d.

Inland Telegraph: Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 2d. and cost of official Telegram of Advice.

Foreign and Colonial Ordinary: For sums not over £1, 3d.; £2, 6d.; £4, 9d.; £6, 1s.; £8, 1s. 3d.; £10, 1s. 6d.; and, for countries on which Orders may be issued for more than £10, 3d. for every additional £2 or portion of £2.

Foreign Telegraph: Poundage at same rate as for Ordinary Foreign Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 6d. and cost of official Telegram of Advice.

Canadian Magazine Post. Newspapers and magazines registered for the purpose, and posted in covers open at both ends, 1d. a lb.

Wireless telegrams may be despatched from any postal telegraph office *via* Caistor-on-Sea, North Foreland, Niton, Bolt Head, Lizard, Seaforth, Rosslare, Crookhaven, or Malin Head, to any vessel fitted with the necessary receiving apparatus when within a distance of about 100 miles from the radio-station. The inclusive charge is 8d. a word *via* Bolt Head, and 10d. a word *via* the other stations. Long-distance communication can be established with certain ships by the Marconi stations at Clifden and Poldhu, but all long-distance messages must be sent through the offices of the Marconi Company, Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

A YEAR'S COINAGE.

The following table gives the actual amount of coinage and its value as issued in 1909:

	Number.	Value.
		£
Sovereigns	11,800,000	11,800,000
Half-sovereigns	4,000,000	2,000,000
Crowns	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Half-crowns	3,186,120	398,265
Florins	3,993,300	399,330
Shillings	6,906,920	345,346
Sixpences	7,028,360	175,709
Threepences	5,670,160	70,877
Pence	21,256,080	88,567
Halfpence	12,462,720	25,964
Farthings	6,988,800	7,230

From a report by Dr. Rose on the life and wear of the country's silver coins, it appears that sixpences live the shortest life and return to the Mint in the worst condition. The ages at which the silver coins reach the stage of illegibility are shown in the following table:

Half-crowns	64 66 years.
Florins	45 '41 "
Shillings	41 '61 "
Sixpences	28 '22 "
Threepences	32 '76 "

The present Deputy Master of the Mint is the Rt. Hon. W. Ellison Macartney.

Universal Time. Generally speaking, Greenwich time—or Greenwich time plus or minus a number of hours—is now in use all over the world. Thus—

Greenwich time	{ Great Britain, Spain, Belgium, Holland.
1 h. fast on Greenwich.	{ Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Norway.
2 h. fast	{ Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Natal, Turkey, Egypt.
4 h. fast	{ Mauritius and dependencies (except Chagos) and Seychelles (Jan. 1st, 1907).
5 h. fast	{ Chagos Archipelago.
5½ h. fast	{ India (July 1st, 1905).
6½ h. fast	{ Burma (July 1st, 1905).
8 h. fast	{ West Australia, Coast of China from Newchang to Swatow, up Yangtse to Hankow, Hong Kong, Labuan, British North Borneo.
9 h. fast	{ Japan, Philippines.
9½ h. fast	{ South Australia.
10 h. fast	{ Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales.
11 h. fast	{ New Zealand.

The United States and Canada since 1883 have been divided into five territories by meridians 67½°, 82½°, 97½°, 112½°, in which the times are 4h, 5h, 6h, 7h, and 8h, *slow* on Greenwich, and are known respectively as maritime, New York, central, mountain, and Pacific. France objects to Greenwich time merely because it is Greenwich. However, a bill has passed the Chamber of Deputies, but not yet the Senate, to legalise "Paris time diminished by 9m. 21sec."—i.e. Greenwich time. Ireland again uses Dublin time, or 25m. *slow* on Greenwich time; but the telegraph service and the villages in Kerry, where the Atlantic cables land, use Greenwich time.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Avoirdupois Weight.

437⁵/₁₆ grains = 1 ounce.

16 ounces (7,000 grains) = 1 pound.

14 pounds = 1 stone.

28 pounds = 1 quarter.

4 quarters (112 pounds) = 1 hundredweight.

20 hundredweight (2,240 pounds) = 1 ton.

Metric Weight.

1 decigramme ($\frac{1}{10}$ gramme) = 1⁵/₅₄₃₂ grains.

1 gramme = 15⁴³²/₅ grains.

1 decagramme (10 grammes) = 0³⁵²⁷/₁₀ ounce.

1 hectogramme (100 grammes) = 3⁵²⁷/₁₀ ounces.

1 kilogramme (1,000 grammes) = 2²⁰⁴⁶/₁₀ pounds.

1 myriagramme (10,000 grammes) = 22⁰⁴⁶/₁₀ pounds.

1 quintal (100,000 grammes) = 220⁴⁶/₁₀ pounds.

1 millier or tonneau (1,000,000 grammes) = 2,204⁶/₁₀ pounds.

Liquid Measure.

4 gills = 1 pint.

2 pints = 1 quart.

4 quarts = 1 gallon.

36 gallons = 1 barrel.

1¹/₂ barrels = 1 hoghead.

2 hogheads (108 gallons) = 1 butt.

Millilitre ($\frac{1}{1000}$ litre) = 0²⁷/₁₀ fluid dram.

Centilitre ($\frac{1}{100}$ litre) = 0³³⁸/₁₀ fluid ounce.

Decilitre ($\frac{1}{10}$ litre) = 0⁸⁴⁵/₁₀ gill.

Litre = 1⁰⁵⁶⁷/₁₀ quarts.

Decalitre (10 litres) = 2⁶⁴¹⁷/₁₀ gallons.

Hectolitre (100 litres) = 26⁴¹⁷/₁₀ gallons.

Kilolitre (1,000 litres) = 264¹⁷/₁₀ gallons.

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 grains = 1 scruple.

3 scruples (60 grains) = 1 drachm.

The Apothecaries' ounce and pound are obsolete. The use of the scruple and drachm is almost exclusively limited to medical prescriptions.

Apothecaries' Liquid Measure.

60 minims = 1 fluid drachm (or "teaspoonful.")

2 drachms = 1 dessert-spoonful.

4 drachms = 1 table-spoonful.

8 drachms = 1 ounce.

20 ounces = 1 pint.

Measures of Length.

1 fathom = 6 feet.

1 surveyor's chain = 22 yards.

1 cable = 200 yards (100 fathoms).

1 statute mile = 1,760 yards.

1 nautical * or geographical mile = 6,080 feet.

38 statute miles = 33 nautical miles.

1 league = 3 miles.

1 millimetre ($\frac{1}{1000}$ metre) = 0⁰³⁹⁴/₁₀ inch.

1 centimetre ($\frac{1}{100}$ metre) = 0³⁹³⁷/₁₀ inch.

1 decimetre ($\frac{1}{10}$ metre) = 3⁹³⁷/₁₀ inches.

1 metre = 39³⁷/₁₀ inches.

1 decametre (10 metres) = 393⁷/₁₀ inches.

1 hectometre (100 metres) = 328 feet 1 inch.

1 kilometre (1,000 metres) = 0⁶²¹³⁷/₁₀ mile

(3,280 feet 10 inches).

1 myriametre (10,000 metres) = 6²¹³⁷/₁₀ miles.

Surface Measure.

144 square inches = 1 square foot.

9 square feet = 1 square yard.

30¹/₄ square yards = 1 rod.

1 square chain = 16 rods.

40 rods = 1 rood.

4 roods = 10 chains = 4,840 yards = 1 acre.

640 acres = 1 square mile.

1 centare (1 square metre) = 1,550 square inches.

1 are (100 square metres) = 119⁶/₁₀ square yards.

1 hectare (10,000 square metres) = 2⁴⁷¹/₁₀ acres.

Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.

3 new pennies

5 new halfpennies } weigh 1 ounce.

10 new farthings

There are 48 pennies, 80 halfpennies, or 160 farthings to the pound avoirdupois.

Five shillings' worth of Imperial silver coinage, as it comes from the mint, weighs 1²/₁₀ grains less than an ounce. A sovereign's worth of silver, of any or every denomination, constitutes therefore a safe balance for the penny post.

The halfpenny is one inch in diameter.

1 pint of water weighs 20 ounces.

1 gallon of water weighs 10 pounds.

An inch of rain = 101 tons to the acre.

The Metric System. The compulsory adoption throughout the British Empire of the Metric Weights and Measures is advocated by the **Decimal Association**. At present the use of the metric system is legalised for all purposes. A Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill was passed by the House of Lords, May 17th, 1904, and a similar Bill was rejected by the House of Commons in March 1907 by the narrow majority of 32 votes. In August 1910 the House of Representative of the Commonwealth of Australia passed a resolution by 35 votes to 2 pledging the Commonwealth to urge at the Imperial Conference the adoption of the metric system and of a decimal system of coinage throughout the Empire, and, failing the favourable consideration of the Imperial Government of this request, to promote legislation themselves without further reference to the Mother-country. **Secretary of the Decimal Association**, Mr. Edward Johnson. Offices, Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.—**The British Weights and Measures Association** was established in 1904 for the purpose of opposing the introduction of the metre or any of its derivatives into the British Empire, and for so adjusting and simplifying British Imperial Weights and Measures as to obtain all the advantages the metric system gives and some others not given by it. **Secretary**, Mr. Geo. Moores, F.S.S. Offices: (International) 98, Cannon Street, London, E.C.; (for United Kingdom) 46A, Market Street, Manchester.

The Ordnance Survey is a department under the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for the preparation of maps and plans of the United Kingdom, which are issued on various scales. The Survey was transferred from Army Funds to Civil Votes by the Survey Act 1870. The survey has always been organised upon a military basis, and carried out under military superintendence by officers selected from the Royal Engineers. Maps can be purchased from accredited agents in the chief towns of the United Kingdom, and through any bookseller. The offices of the **Director-General of the Ordnance Survey** are at Southampton, and there are several divisional offices.

* This name, when abbreviated to "naut," is sometimes erroneously written "knot" even by seamen. A knot is properly a measure of distance and time, and is the unit of "nauts" travelled in one hour.

OBITUARY, 1910.

H.M. KING EDWARD VII., b. Nov. 9, 1841; succeeded to the Throne Jan. 22, 1901; died May 6, 1910.

- Abdy, Sir William, 2nd Bart. (Aug. 9), 66
 Adams-Auton, J., sculptor (Oct. 28), 79
 Agassiz, Alexander, son of the famous Louis Agassiz, and himself an eminent oceanographer (March 28), 74
 Agnew, Sir William, Bart., head of the firm of Thos. Agnew & Sons, art dealers and publishers, and chairman of Bradbury, Agnew & Co., proprietors of *Punch*; M.P. (L.) S.-E. Lancs. '80-5, Stretford Div. '85-6 (Oct. 31), 85
 Aitchison, George, R.A., architect (May 16), 84
 Alexander, Boyd, Lieutenant Rifle Brigade, explorer and naturalist, killed by natives in Wadai (April 2), 37
 Allen, Sir Charles G. H., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal (April 13), 46
 Allen, Major-Gen. R. E., C.B., commanded 22nd Brigade in South African War (Feb. 23)
 Amherst, Rev. the Hon. Percy Arthur, brother and heir-presumptive of the 3rd Earl Amherst (Jan. 29), 70
 Amherst, William Archer, 3rd Earl, Crimean veteran; M.P. (C.) for Kentish constituencies '59-80 (Aug. 14), 74
 Aubrey-Fletcher, Sir Henry, 4th Bart., M.P. (U.) Sussex (Lewes Div.) since '85 (May 19), 74
 Avonmore, A. W. V., 6th Viscount (Sept. 5), 43
 Awdry, Right Rev. William, D.D., formerly Bishop in Tokio (Jan. 4), 67
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- Baker, George, "father" of the Birmingham City Council (Jan. 15), 84
 Barrasford, Thomas, theatrical manager (Feb. 1)
 Barry, Right Rev. Alfred, D.D., Principal of King's College, London, '68-83; Primate of Australia '83-9; Canon of Windsor since '89 (April 1), 84
 Bartley, Sir George C. T., K.C.B., M.P. (C.) N. Islington '85-1906 (Sept. 15), 68
 Barton, Major-Gen. N., Indian Mutiny veteran (July 20), 79
 Bavaria, Duke Charles Theodore in; after twelve years of military service he devoted himself to the study of medicine and surgery, and specialised as an oculist (Nov. 30, '09), 70
 Baxter, Rev. M. P., proprietor and editor of the *Christian Herald* (Jan. 7), 76
 Bayley, Sir Lyttelton H., Judge of the High Court of Bombay, '69-95 (Aug. 4), 83
 Beck, Adolf, sentenced in '96 to seven years' imprisonment for frauds upon women; after serving his sentence was rearrested and convicted on a similar charge, but before sentence was passed a fortunate accident led to inquiries which resulted in the establishment of his innocence of both offences; was granted a free pardon and £5,000 compensation (Dec. 7, '09), 63
 Benham, Rev. William, D.D., Rector of St. Edmund's, Lombard Street, and Hon. Canon of Canterbury (July 30), 79
 Bidewell, S., F.R.S., D.Sc., distinguished physicist (Dec. 18, '09), 61
 Bjørnson, Bjørnsterne, the Norwegian poet and novelist (April 26), 77
 Blackwell, Elizabeth, M.D., the first woman whose name was placed upon the British Medical Register (May 31), 89
 Blake, F. W., M.D., Deputy Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets; served in Crimean War (Dec. '09), 95
 Blunt, Right Rev. R. F. L., D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Hull (Jan. 23), 76
 Bodelschwingh, F. von, founder of labour colonies in Germany (April 2), 79
 Bonham, Admiral C. W., a veteran whose active service dates from '33 (July 14), 93
 Borthwick, Archibald, 17th Baron (Oct. 4), 43
 Boughey, the Rev. Sir George, 5th Bart. (Aug. 4), 73
 Bousfield, Sir William, educationist and philanthropist; knighted 1905 (April 7), 67
 Boutros Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt; assassinated in Cairo (Feb. 21), 63
 Bower, Lieut.-Col. J., "the oldest British officer" (Oct. 10), 101
 Boyes, Vice-Admiral Sir George, K.C.B., Crimean War veteran; Director of Transports 1901-7 (March 16), 67
 Boylan, Most Rev. Andrew, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmore (March 25), 67
 Brabourne, Edward, 2nd Baron, M.P. (L.) Rochester '89-92 (Dec. 29, '09), 53
 Bright, W. L., 2nd son of John Bright; M.P. (L.) Stoke-on-Trent '85-90 (Sept. 23), 59
 Brisco, Sir Musgrave H., 4th Bart. (Dec. 19, '09), 76
 Bristow, Very Rev. John, Dean of Connor (Dec. '09), 78
 Britten, Rear-Admiral Richard F. (Feb. 3), 66
 Brook, Major-Gen., E. S. C.B. (April 17), 65
 Brooke, Major-Gen. E. T., served in Maori War '63-4; hoisted British flag at Pretoria, on the annexation of the Transvaal in 1877 (Dec. 6, '09)
 Brooke-Hunt, Violet, organiser of soldiers' institutes; founder of the Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association; holder of South African War Medal; Lady of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem (June 10), 39
 Brown, J. C., Professor of Chemistry at Liverpool University (March 14)
 Browne, Tom, artist in black and white (March 16), 37
 Buckley, Sir Edmund, 1st Bart., M.P. (C.) for Newcastle-under-Lyme, '65-78 (March 21), 75
 Bulwer, Brigadier-General W. E. G. L., C.B., Crimean veteran (July 8), 81
 Burke, Sir Henry G., 5th Bart. (Jan. 20), 51
 Butler, A. J. Professor of Italian Literature at University College, London (Feb. 26), 65
 Butler, Rt. Hon. Sir William, G.C.B., distinguished soldier and author; Acting High Commissioner at the Cape, '99 (June 7), 71
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- Cahill, Right Rev. J. B., Roman Catholic Bishop of Portsmouth (Aug. 2), 68
 Calthorpe, Sir Augustus C. G. C., 6th Baron (July 22), 80
 Cannizzaro, Prof. S., eminent Italian chemist (May 10), 83

- Carden, Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick W., 2nd Bart. (Dec. 4, '09), 76
- Cardwell, E. H., owner of racehorses ("Mr. E. Carlton") (Nov. 29, '09)
- Carnwarth, Robert H. C. D., 12th Earl of; a representative Peer for Scotland (March 8), 62
- Carpenter, Ernest, actor and dramatic author; joint manager of Lyceum Theatre (Dec. 23, '09), 41
- Carteighe, Michael, President Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain '82-'06 (May 30), 68
- Chatfield, Admiral A. J., C.B., Crimean veteran (Aug.), 79
- Chatterton, Right Hon. H. E., Attorney-General for Ireland '67; Vice-Chancellor of Ireland '68-1904 (Aug. 30), 91
- Cheadle, W. B., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., senior consulting physician to St. Mary's Hospital; joint author of "The North-West Passage by Land" (March 25), 74
- Chulalongkorn I., King of Siam since '68 (Oct. 23), 57
- Churchill, Vice-Admiral Orford (Dec. 1, '09), 67
- Clark, John Willis, Registry of Cambridge University '91-1910 (Oct. 10), 77
- Clark, Sir John F., 2nd Bart. (April 13), 88
- Clemens, Samuel Langhorne ("Mark Twain") (April 21), 74
- Clerk-Ratray, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James, K.C.B., Crimean and Mutiny veteran (July), 77
- Clunies-Ross, George, "King" of the Cocos and Keeling Islands (July 7), 68
- Cobbold, F. T., M.P. (L.) Ipswich 1906-9 (Dec. 6, '09), 68
- Colam, John, for 45 years secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (May), 83
- Colonne, E., well-known French concert-director (March 28), 71
- Colquhoun, Sir Alan J., K.C.B., 6th Bart. (March 14), 61
- Conder, Col. C. R., Royal Engineers, well known for his work in connection with the Palestine Exploration Fund (Feb. 16), 62
- Coppinger, W. A., LL.D., Professor of Law at Manchester University (March 13), 62
- Corbet, W. J., M.P. co. Wicklow '80-1900 (Dec. '00), 86
- Corbett, T. L., M.P. (U.) for North Down since '90 (April 6), 55
- Cornwall, Hon. C. F., at one time Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia (Feb.), 73
- Cory, John, coal-owner, ship-owner, and philanthropist (Jan. 27)
- Cox, Harry W., electrician; after many years' suffering from X-ray dermatitis (July 9), 47
- Cramier, Lieut.-Gen. S. H. E., C.B., Mus. Bac.; late Royal Horse Artillery; served with distinction in the Mutiny (June 9), 75
- Craven, Hawes, scenic artist (July), 73
- Crocker, George, American financier (Dec. '09)
- Culley, Rev. R., Book Steward of the Wesleyan Methodist Church (Feb. 17), 64
- Curran, Peter Francis (Pete), M.P. (Lab.) for Jarrow 1906-10; defeated at General Election of 1910 (Feb. 14), 50
- Cusack, Sir Ralph S., Chairman Midland Railway Company of Ireland '66-1904 (March), 87
- Darley, Right Hon. Sir Frederick M., P.C., G.C.M.G., Chief Justice of New South Wales (Jan. 4), 79
- Davies, Rev. Charles Maurice, D.D., scholar and journalist (Sept.), 82
- Dawes, the Right Rev. Nathaniel, 1st Bishop of Rockhampton, Queensland (Sept. 12), 67
- Dawnay, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. P., M.P. for Thirsk '80-'92 (July 30), 64
- Dean, B., Mayor of Walsall 1905; a well-known miners' leader (March 5), 70
- Decies, William Marcus de la Poer Horsley-Beresford, 4th Baron (July 30), 45
- Delisle, Leopold, French scholar and bibliophile (July 21), 84
- Des Vœux, Sir William, G.C.M.G., Administrator of St. Lucia '69; Acting-Governor of Trinidad '77, Fiji '78; Governor of Bahamas '80, Fiji '80; High Commissioner Western Pacific '83; Governor of Newfoundland '86, Hong-Kong '87-'91 (Dec. 15, '09), 75
- Dibdin, Charles, secretary of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution Fund since '83 (June 7), 60
- Domville, Major H. W., at one time assistant secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty and secretary First Commissioner of Works (Feb. 6), 69
- Doughty, G. B., for 49 years an assistant master at Dulwich College (Dec. '09), 76
- Doughty-Tieghorne, Sir Henry, 12th Bart. (July 27), 44
- Douglas, Lieut.-Col. C. M., V.C., Army surgeon (Dec. 31, '09), 69
- Douglas, Admiral R. G., A.D.C. to Queen Victoria '80-3; a Younger Brother of Trinity House (Jan. 12), 80
- Dowden, Right Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh in the Scottish Episcopal Church (Jan. 29), 69
- Drew, Rev. H., Rector of Hawarden and Canon of St. Asaph; son-in-law of Mr. Gladstone (March 31), 54
- Drew, Sir Thomas, architect; President Royal Hibernian Academy (March)
- Drummond, Sir George Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., President of the Bank of Montreal and a member of the Canadian Senate since '78 (Feb. 1), 81
- Dunant, Henri, founder of the International Red Cross Association (Oct. 30), 82
- Dunbar, Sir Archibald H., 7th Bart. (June 6), 62
- Dunne, Capt. J. J., served in suppression of Maori insurrection '63; secretary to Mr. Isaac Butt, M.P., the leader of the Home Rule party, '70-9; for some years governor of Castlebar Gaol, and afterwards well known as a writer on angling (Feb. 5)
- Dutt, Romesh Chunder, C.I.E., Prime Minister of Baroda and one of the best known of Indian publicists (Nov. '00), 61
- Eames, Sir William, K.C.B., Chief Inspector of Machinery R.N. (Feb. 28), 88
- Earp, Thomas, M.P. for Newark '74-85 (Feb. 17), 79
- Edhem Pasha, commanded Turkish Army in war with Greece, '07 (Dec. 17, '09), 68
- Edwards, Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Sir Elcetwood, K.C.B., G.C.V.O., Keeper of the Privy Purse to H.M. Queen Victoria, and one of the executors of her will (Aug. 14), 68
- Edye, Admiral W. H. (Feb. 17), 79
- Egerton, Rev. W. H., Prebendary of Licfield (March 16), 98
- Egmont, Sir Augustus A. P., 8th Earl of, at one time a seaman before the mast, afterwards a member of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade (Aug. 11), 54
- Ekenburg, Dr. Martin, a Swedish scientist of international reputation (Feb. 7)
- Elliott, Sir William, 8th Bart. (April 6), 83
- Eliot, Rev. W., Hon. Canon of Worcester and formerly Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bournemouth (Jan. 26), 77

- England, Major-Gen. E. L., C.B., served in Indian Mutiny and commanded 13th Light Infantry in South African campaigns of '78-9. (April), 71
- Erslooh, Oscar, German aeronaut, killed with four others by an accident to his airship (July 13), 31
- Euan Smith, Col. Sir Charles, K.C.B., Minister in Morocco '91-3 (Aug. 30), 68
- Evans, Ven. David, Archdeacon of St. Asaph since '97 (March 1)
- Evans, George Essex, Australian poet (Dec. '09), 46
- Evans, Sebastian. LL.D., journalist, author, and archæologist (Dec. 19, '03), 79
- Eve, H. W., formerly headmaster University College School (July 26)
- Faber, G. H., M.P. (L.) for Boston 1906-9; a leading member of Lloyds (April 6), 70
- Falcke, Issac, eminent art collector (Dec. 23, '09), 90
- Farren, General Sir Richard, K.C.B., commanded 47th Foot at Iukermann, and throughout the siege of Sebastopol (Dec. 30, '09), 93
- Fausset, Rev. A. R., D.D., Canon of York and Rector of St. Cuthbert's, York (Feb. 8), 88
- Firbank, Sir Thomas, M.P. (U.) for East Hull '95-1906 (Oct. 7), 60
- Firth, Sir Charles H., an energetic promoter of the Volunteer movement (Jan. 17), 73
- Firth, Sir Thomas F., 1st Bart. (Nov. 29, '09), 84
- Fisher, Major-Gen., E. H., R.A., Crimean veteran (July), 88
- FitzGerald, Sir William G., K.C.I.E., Political A.D.C. to the Sec. of State for India, '74-1901 (May 10), 69
- FitzGibbon, Henry, Recorder of Belfast (Nov. 26, '09), 85
- Fitz-Hugh, Major-Gen. H. T., Crimean veteran (Oct. 1), 83
- Forestier-Walker, General Sir F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of Gibraltar since 1905 (Aug. 30), 66
- Forster, Lieut.-Col. F. R., Crimean veteran (Aug. 16), 88
- Foster, John, High Sheriff of Oxfordshire '90; Deputy Chairman Great Eastern Railway (Feb. 8), 77
- Fournashon, Felix ("Nadar"), eminent Parisian photographer, caricaturist, and aeronaut (March 20)
- Fuller, Melville W., Chief Justice of the United States since '88 (July), 73
- Fuller, Sir Thomas E., K.C.M.G., Agent-General for the Cape 1902-7 (Sept. 5), 79
- Furnivall, Frederick James, Ph.D., Shakespearean scholar; founder of many literary societies; social and physical educationist (July 2), 85
- Galle, Dr. Johann, director of the Breslau Observatory '51-97; visual discoverer from Le Verrier's calculations of the planet Neptune (July 9), 98
- Gana, Dominga, Chilian Minister at the Court of St. James's (Oct. 16), 66
- Garnett, Colonel R., C.B., served with Seaforth Highlanders in Afghanistan and Egypt (Jan.), 65
- Gibb, James, M.P. (L.) for Middlesex, Harrow Div., '1906-10 (June 23), 66
- Giffan, Sir Robert, K.C.B., the eminent statistician (April 12), 72
- Gifford, the Hon. Maurice, C.M.G.; raised "Gifford's Horse" in the Matabele War '96 (July), 51
- Goe, the Right Rev. Field Flowers, D.D., Bishop of Melbourne '86-1902 (June 25), 78
- Grant, Lieut.-Gen. S. F. M. T., Indian Mutiny veteran (Aug.), 76
- Greenwood, Frederick, founder and first editor of the *Pall Mall* and *St. James's Gazette* (Dec. 14, '09), 79
- Greville, Major S., Mutiny veteran (Feb. 16), 87
- Griffiths, Rev. G. P., Hon. Canon of Gloucester and for 48 years Vicar of St. Mark's, Cheltenham (July 13), 83
- Guerin, Jules, founder of the French Anti-Semitic League and hero of the siege of "Fort Chabrol" (Feb.)
- Guinness, Rev. H. Grattan, D.D., F.R.A.S., evangelistic preacher and author (June 21), 74
- Gunn, A., for many years Comptroller of the London County Council (April), 74
- Gurdon, Rt. Hon. Sir. W. Brampton, C.B., K.C.M.G., P.C.; M.P. (L.) for N. Norfolk '99-1910 (May 31), 69
- Haden, Sir Francis S., F.R.C.S., surgeon, artist, and hygienic reformer; founder and president of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers; knighted 1904 (June 1), 91
- Hall, Surgeon-Major I. E., V.C., C.B., Crimean and mutiny veteran (Dec. 25, '09), 77
- Halir, Carl, German violinist, a member of the famous Joachim quartette (Dec. 21, '09), 50
- Hamdi Bey, Director of Imperial Museums in Constantinople (Feb.), 67
- Hanson, Sir Francis S., alderman of the City of London (Feb. 17), 41
- Harben, H. A., Chairman Prudential Assurance Company (Aug. 18), 61
- Harley, Rev. Robert, F.R.S., Congregational minister and distinguished mathematician (July 26), 82
- Harrington, J. C., M.P. for Dublin, Harbour Division, since '85; secretary of the Parnellite Land League; three times Lord Mayor of Dublin (March 12), 58
- Harris, W. J., M.P. (C.) for Poole '84-5 (Oct. 29), 75
- Hart-Synnot, Major-Gen. A. F., C.B., C.M.G., commanded the Irish Brigade in Boer War (April 29), 68
- Harvey, W. L., C.I.E., member of the Government of India for Commerce and Industry (April)
- Hayes-Sadler, Colonel Sir James, K.C.M.G., formerly of the Diplomatic Service (Jan. 9), 83
- Henley, J. J., C.B., general inspector Local Govt. Board '67-91 (Oct. 13), 80
- Henley, Rev. the Hon. R., for 45 years Vicar of Putney (Aug. 7), 79
- Hennessey, John B. N., C.I.E., F.R.S., formerly of the Indian Trigonometrical Survey (May 23), 80
- Henry, Major-Gen. St. G. C., C.B., served with distinction in Egypt and S. Africa (Dec. 7, '09), 48
- Heron-Maxwell, Sir John R., 7th Bart. (May 12), 73
- Hervey, Rev. F. A. J., Canon of Norwich, and for 30 years Vicar of Sandringham (Aug. 8), 64
- Hewitt, W. W., amateur oarsman and International Rugby football player (Jan. 6), 55
- Hickman, Sir Alfred, 1st Bart., M.P. for Wolverhampton West, '85-6 and '92-1906; ironmaster and colliery proprietor (March 11), 79

- Higham**, Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E. (Nov. 10), 63
- Hill**, Allen, the Yorkshire bowler (Aug. 29), 64
- Hill**, Frank H., editor *Daily News* '69-86 (June 28), 80
- Hill**, Miranda, sister of Miss Octavia Hill, and herself a voluntary worker for the poor (May 31)
- Hillhouse**, W., formerly Professor of Botany in Birmingham University (Jan. 25), 54
- Hinde**, Surgeon-Major-General G. L., C.B., Crimean veteran (Feb.), 77
- Hogge**, Colonel J. W., C.B., C.I.E. (April 1), 57
- Holden**, L., for 50 years coroner for North and South Lonsdale (July 30), 84
- Holditch**, Gen. Sir H. A., G.C.B., served with distinction, '45-59, in India and Africa (Dec. 8, '09), 87
- Hollams**, Sir John, eminent London solicitor, (May 3) 89
- Holland**, Rev Charles, formerly Prebendary of Chichester (April 26), 93
- Holland**, Lieut.-Col. T. J., C.B., Crimean and Mutiny veteran (Feb. 21)
- Hollowell**, Rev. J. Hirst, Congregationalist preacher and writer (Dec. 24, '09), 83
- Holman**, Sir Constantine, M.D., Vice-President British Medical Association (Aug. 18), 81
- Holmes**, Sir Robert, C.B., K.C., formerly Treasury Remembrancer and Deputy Paymaster for Ireland; a Director of the Bank of Ireland (Feb. 19), 66
- Hope**, Colonel W., V.C., won the V.C. in the Crimean War; prolific writer on military subjects and inventor of war material (Dec. 17, '09), 75
- Hovgaard**, Commodore Andreas P., Danish Arctic explorer (March), 56
- Howe**, Julia Ward, American poetess and philanthropist, author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" (Oct. 17), 91
- Howell**, G., M.P. (Lab.) N.E. Bethnal Green '85-95 (Sept. 16), 77
- Huggins**, Sir William, O.M., K.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., L.L.D., the eminent astronomer (May 12), 86
- Hume**, Major Martin, writer on Spanish history (July 1), 62
- Hunt**, William Holman, O.M., the distinguished artist, one of the founders of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (Sept. 7), 83
- Hutchinson**, Rev., C. B., for 26 years an assistant master at Rugby; Hon. Cannon of Canterbury (May 20), 81
- Hutchinson**, Rev. W., Prebendary of Lichfield (July 8), 99
- Huth**, John, R.S.A., sculptor (May 23)
- Huth**, Alfred Henry, owner of the famous library of early printed books (Oct. 14), 60
- Ince**, William, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford (Nov. 13), 85
- Iwan-Müller**, E. B., the well-known English journalist (May 14), 56
- Jackson**, A. M. T., Indian Civil Service; murdered by a Hindu at Nasik (Dec. 22, '09)
- James**, Professor William, American philosopher and psychologist (Aug. 27), 63
- Jenkins**, Edward, author of "Ginx's Baby" and other social satires; M.P. (Lib. Imperialist) for Dundee '74-80; first Agent-General for Canada in London (June 4), 71
- Johnson**, Sir Samuel G., town clerk of Nottingham '79-1908 (Dec. 11, '09), 77
- Johnston**, R. H., twice captained a Scottish Cricket team against Australians; well-known amateur golf player (Feb. 15)
- Jones**, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., chairman of Elder, Dempster & Co., shipowners (Dec. 13, '09), 64
- Karpoff**, Colonel, chief of secret police of St. Petersburg; killed by an infernal machine (Dec. 22, '09)
- Kaulbach**, Professor H., German painter (Dec. 9, '09), 63
- Keetley**, C. R. B., F.R.C.S., senior surgeon to the West London Hospital (Dec. 4, '09), 61
- Keith**, G. S., M.D., L.L.D., author of a "Plea for a Simpler Life" (Jan. 12), 91
- Kinloch**, Sir John G. S., 2nd Bart., M.P. (L.) East Perthshire, '99-1903 (May 20), 61
- Klopsch**, Louis, proprietor of the *Christian Herald*, through which he raised more than £660,000 for the relief of famines in India and other countries
- Knapper**, Dr. William, German Consul-General in Samoa in the crisis of 1888
- Koch**, Professor Robert, the eminent German bacteriologist (May 27), 66
- Kynaston**, Rev. Herbert, Canon of Durham, and Professor of Greek in Durham University (Aug. 1), 75
- Labouchere**, Mrs. (Henrietta Hodson), wife of the Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere (Oct. 30).
- La Farge**, John, American artist (Nov. 14), 75
- Landolt**, Dr. Hans, distinguished German chemist (March 13), 78
- Langham**, Sir Herbert H., 12th Bart. (Dec. 13, '09), 60
- Langrishe**, Sir James, 4th Bart. (Aug. 19), 87
- Langton**, John, F.R.C.S., consulting surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital (Sept. 11)
- Latham**, Edward George Bootle-Wilbraham, 2nd Earl of, Commander R.N.V.R., Mersey Div.; Prov. Grand Master, West Lancs. Freemasons (March 15), 45
- Leaf**, Cecil Huntington, F.R.C.S., a senior surgeon at the Cancer Hospital (Oct. 5)
- Le Blon**, M., French aviator, killed at San Sebastian by the fall of his aeroplane (April 2)
- Lenepvue**, Charles, French musical composer (Aug. 16), 70
- Leopold II.**, King of the Belgians, b. April 9, '35; succeeded Dec. 10, '65; died Dec. 17, 1909
- Le Pellez**, Colonel E., Indian Mutiny veteran (July 9), 77
- Lincoln**, Right Rev. Edward King, Lord Bishop of, since '85 (March 8), 80
- Low**, Alexander, Scottish Lord of Session, '90-1910 (Oct. 14), 65
- Luard**, Admiral Sir W. G., K.C.B., served with distinction in the Navy from '35-85 (May 19), 90
- Luoie-Smith**, Major-General Charles B., Indian Mutiny veteran (Feb. 11)
- MoArthur**, Charles, M.P. (F.T.U.) Liverpool, Exchange Div., 1900-6; Liverpool, Kirkdale Div., 1907-10 (July 3), 66
- Maobeth**, Robert Walker, R.A. (Nov. 1), 62
- M'Grie**, Rev. Charles G., D.D., Scottish divine and historian (May), 73
- Maodonald**, Lieut.-Gen. A. M. M., Crimean veteran (July 2), 80
- MoEacharn**, Sir Malcolm D., founder of the

- frozen meat traffic with Australia; Mayor of Melbourne '07-1900; Lord Mayor 1903; member of the first Federal Parliament (March), 58
- Maokenzie**, Sir George S., K.C.M.G., C.B., Administrator of British East Africa '88-91 (Nov. 1), 66
- MacLagan**, William Dalrymple, P.C., D.D.; subaltern Madras Cavalry '47-9; Bishop of Lichfield '78-91; Archbishop of York '91-1908 (Sept. 19), 84
- McLaren**, Rev. Alexander, D.D., preacher at Union Chapel, Manchester, since '58; Chairman Baptist Union '75 and '91 (May 5), 83
- McLaren**, Lord, Judge of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, since '81; M.P. (L.) Wigtown Burghs '80; Edinburgh '81 (April 6), 79
- McNair**, Major J. F. A., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor of Penang '80-4 (May 17), 81
- Madeen**, Surgeon Major-General C. D., C.B., Crimean and Mutiny veteran; hon. surgeon to the King (Jan.), 76
- Malet**, Sir Edward St. Lo, Bart. (Dec. 24, '09), 37
- Manningham-Buller**, Sir Morton E., 2nd Bart. (April 27), 54
- Mappin**, Sir Frederick, 1st Bart., M.P. (L.) Retford '80-5; Yorks. W. Riding, Hallamshire Div. '85-1905; head of the well-known cutlery firm (March 19), 89
- Maris**, William, Dutch landscape painter (Oct. 10), 67
- Marriott**, Sir Charles H., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Feb. 14), 76
- Marshall**, Frederic, K.C. (Aug. 1), 71
- Marshall**, Major-Gen. Sir George H., K.C.B. (Dec. 14, '09), 66
- Marshall**, Mary, M.D., L.R.C.P.I. (Aug.), 74
- Marshall**, Captain Robert, playwright, formerly West Riding Regiment (July 1), 46
- Marten**, Sir Alfred G., K.C., M.P. (C.) for Nottingham '74-80; County Court Judge '93-1905 (June 22), 80
- Martin**, Sir Richard B., 5th Bart. (Feb. 21), 68
- Martin**, S. N., Deputy-Commissioner of Lucknow at the outbreak of the Mutiny; served as a private soldier with the relief expedition (Dec. 7, '09)
- Maude**, C. J., Assistant Paymaster-General (April 29), 63
- Mendelssohn-Bartholdy**, E. von, eminent German banker (Dec. 24, '09), 63
- Mills**, D. Ogden, American financier (Jan. 4)
- Milne**, General W. C., Indian Mutiny veteran (March 12), 82
- Mollan**, Lieut.-Col. W. C., C.B., Indian Mutiny veteran (Feb. 13), 89
- Mond**, Dr. Ludwig, F.R.S., a founder of the great alkali firm of Brunner, Mond & Co., and one of the most distinguished industrial chemists of his generation (Dec. 11, '09), 70
- Monkswell**, Robert Collier, 2nd Baron; Chairman L.C.C. 1903; Under-Secretary for War '95 (Dec. 22, '09), 64
- Montt**, Pedro, President of the Republic of Chili since 1906 (Aug. 16), 63
- Moratta**, Major-Gen. D., Indian Mutiny veteran (Oct. 26), 85
- Morgan**, Rear-Admiral F. W., (April 13), 49
- Mouromtseff**, Sergius, president of the first Russian Duma (Oct. 17), 60
- Mulcaster**, Major-Gen. W. S. S., Indian Mutiny veteran (Jan. 10), 84
- Mussenden**, Major-Gen. W., Honorary Colonel 8th Hussars; Crimean War veteran (March 6), 74
- Mytton**, Captain D. H., Sheriff of Montgomeryshire '73; D.L.; Chairman of County Council and Quarter Sessions (Feb. 15), 78
- Nelidoff**, Alexander, Russian Ambassador to France since 1903; President of the second Peace Conference (Sept. 18), 73
- Neville**, Henry, actor (June 19), 72
- Newnes**, Sir George, 1st Bart., founder of *Tit Bits*, the *Strand Magazine*, and other popular periodicals; M.P. (L.) Newmarket '85-95, Swansea Town 1900-10 (June 9), 58
- Nickalls**, Sir Patteson (Oct. 4), 74
- Nightingale**, Florence, O.M., the heroine of the Crimean War (Aug. 13), 90
- Nikolaievitch**, Grand Duke Michael, 4th son of the Emperor Nicholas I. (Dec. 18, '09), 77
- Nutt**, Alfred T., author and publisher (May 21), 53
- O'Connor**, James, M.P. for West Wicklow since '92 (March 12), 74
- Ogilvy**, Sir Reginald H. A., 10th Bart. (March), 77
- Oldknow**, R. C., Fleet Engineer R.N. (April 6), 73
- O'Neill**, Hon. R. T., M.P. (U.) Mid-Antrim '85-1910 (July 25), 65
- Orchardson**, Sir William Q., R.A. (April 13), 74
- Page**, John, borough treasurer of Henley-on-Thames, and a steward of the Royal Regatta; "the oldest borough treasurer in Britain" (Feb. 7), 97
- Palmer**, Sir George R., 2nd Bart. (Aug. 23), 61
- Palmer**, George, Australian cricketer (Aug. 21), 49
- Palmer**, Lieut.-General Sir Roger, 5th Bart., Balacava veteran; M.P. (C.) Co. Mayo '57-65 (May 30), 77
- Palmer**, Sir William, 1st Bart., a director of Huntley & Palmer; M.P. Salisbury (U.) 1900-6 (April 16), 62
- Parker**, the Rt. Hon. Charles S., M.P. (L.) Perthshire, '68-74; M.P. Perth, '78-92 (June 18), 80
- Pearson**, Right Hon. Sir Charles, M.P. (C.) Edinburgh and St. Andrews' Universities, '90-6; Lord Advocate '91-2 and '95-6; Judge of the Court of Session '96-1909 (Aug. 15), 67
- Pelle**, John, Litt.D., Master of Christ's College, Cambridge (Oct. 9), 72
- Pemberton**, Sir Edward Leigh, K.C.B., M.P. East Kent '69-85; Legal Assistant Under-Secretary Home Office, '85-94 (Jan. 31), 86
- Pennington**, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles, K.C.B., Indian Mutiny veteran (Nov. 11), 72
- Percy**, Earl, eldest son and heir of the Duke of Northumberland, M.P. (U.) S. Kensington since '95; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1903-5 (Dec. 30, '09), 38
- Picton**, James Allanson, at one time a Congregational preacher; M.P. (L.) for Leicester '85-94 (Feb. 4), 77
- Pierson**, Dr. N. G., Finance Minister of the Netherlands '91-4; Prime Minister '97-1901 (Dec. 24, '09), 70
- Pike**, E. W., I.S.O., for more than 25 years postmaster of the House of Commons (Aug. 1), 72
- Platt-Higgins**, F., M.P. (C.) N. Salford '95-1906 (Nov. 6), 70
- Platt**, James, junior, philologist (Feb.)
- Podmore**, Frank, well-known writer on psychical phenomena (Aug. 14), 54

- Pollock, Rev. H. C., Canon of Rochester (Sept. 10), 58
- Powlett, Colonel P. W., C.B., Indian Mutiny veteran (July 14), 73
- Preston-Thomas, H., C.B., formerly Local Government Board Inspector (Dec. 22, '09), 63
- Prior, Melton, *Illustrated London News* artist (Nov. 2), 64
- Prout, Ebenezer, Mus.D., musical teacher and critic (Dec. 5, '09), 74
- Railton, Herbert, black-and-white artist (March 15), 52
- Raassam, Hormuzd, assistant to Sir A. Layard in his Assyrian researches and one of the prisoners of King Theodore of Abyssinia in '66 (Sept. 16), 84
- Ravogli, Sofia, operatic soprano (June 12)
- Rawson, Admiral Sir Harry H., K.C.B., Governor New South Wales 1902-9 (Nov. 3), 67
- Read, Charles Stokes, secretary of the "Agape-mone"; rowed in the University Boatrace, '72, '73, and '74 (Feb. 2), 59
- Reinecke, Karl, German composer and conductor (March), 85
- Rhadhanpur, the Nawab of (April), 23
- Ringer, Sydney, M.D., F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Medicine at University College (Oct.), 76
- Roberts, Rev. R., President Wesleyan Conference '85 (Nov. 28, '09), 85
- Robertson-Macdonald, Admiral D.; served with distinction in the Navy from '31 to '67 (May 16), 92
- Robinson, Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard H., 5th and last Bart. (Feb.), 82
- Robinson, Sir Clifton, managing director and engineer of the London United Tramways, Ltd. (Nov. 6), 62
- Robinson, Vincent J., C.I.E., eminent authority on Oriental art (Feb. 21), 80
- Robinson, Walter, a director of the Great Western Railway for 45 years (Feb. 19), 80
- Rod, Edouard, French novelist (Jan.), 53
- Roden, William H. J., 6th Earl of (Jan. 23), 67
- Rodger, Sir J. P., K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gold Coast since 1903 (Sept. 19), 59
- Rodney, George, 7th Baron (Dec. 29, '09), 52
- Rogers, Rev. Percy, Hon. Canon of Durham; served as a naval chaplain in the Crimea (Jan.), 83
- Rolland, Major G. M., V.C. (July), 41
- Rolls, the Hon. C. S., killed by an accident to his aeroplane at Bournemouth (July 12), 52
- Rorison, Very Rev. V. L., D.D., Dean of St. Andrews (Aug. 27), 59
- Rose, William, Professor of Surgery at King's College, London (May), 62
- Ross, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander, K.C.B., Col. 51st Sikhs (June), 70
- Rothschild, Louisa Lady de, widow of Sir Anthony, 1st Bart. (Sept. 22), 89
- Royle, Vice-Admiral T. H. (Dec. 6, '09), 74
- Satoli, Francesco, Cardinal of the Roman Church (Jan. 8), 70
- Saunders, Sir F., K.C.M.G., Treasurer of Ceylon '90-9 (March 30), 71
- Saunders, J. E., J.P., member of the Met. Board of Works and London School Board (Nov. '09)
- Schiaparelli, Giovanni, astronomer and Italian senator (July 4), 75
- Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Féodora of, youngest sister of the German Emperor (June 21), 35
- Schröder, Sir J. H., C.V.O., 1st Bart., banker, horticulturist, and philanthropist (April 20), 84
- Scott, Sir Walter, 1st Bart., railway and dock constructor; began life as a stone-mason (April 8), 83
- Semenoff, Commander, Russian naval writer (April)
- Sharpe, R. Bowdler, LL.D., ornithologist (Dec. 25, '09), 62
- Shaw, J. J., K.C., Recorder of Belfast (April 27), 64
- Sherrin, G. C., architect (Dec. '09)
- Sherwin, Mordecai, Nottingham wicket-keeper (July 1), 59
- Sibree, John, philosopher and mathematician (Dec. '09), 86
- Singleton, Rear-Admiral U. C., C.B.; served in Baltic '54, China '57, and Sudan '84 (Feb. 15), 71
- Slacke, Sir Owen R., C.B., formerly Divisional Commissioner for Ireland (April 27), 72
- Slade, Lieut.-Gen. F. G., C.B. (Aug. 16), 69
- Slade, Wyndham, Metropolitan Police Magistrate '77-1901 (March 13), 83
- Slazenger, Ralph, Sheriff of London 1909-10 (Oct. 24), 65
- Smeaton, D. S., C.S.I., Financial Commissioner of Burma '91-1902; M.P. for Stirlingshire (L.) 1906-10 (April 19), 61
- Smith, Lieut.-Gen. C. J., Indian Mutiny veteran (June 14), 79
- Smith, Goldwin, the eminent political controversialist; Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford '58-68; Professor of English History in Cornell University, U.S.A., '68-71; Senator of Toronto University since '71 (June 7), 85
- Smith, Harry, M.P. (L.) Falkirk Burghs '92-5 (Sept. 29)
- Smith, Hugh Colin, Governor of the Bank of England '97-9; Chairman of the Finance Committee Port of London Authority (March 8), 73
- Smith, W. Hind, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. (April 19), 81
- Speedy, Capt. T. C. S., Mutiny veteran and Abyssinian traveller (Aug. 9), 73
- Spencer, the Right Hon. John Poyntz, K.G., 5th Earl; Lord-Lieut. of Ireland '68-74; First Lord of the Admiralty '92-5 (Aug. 13), 75
- Stables, W. Gordon, M.D., late R.N.; author of 150 books, mostly for boys (May), 70
- Stamford, William, 9th Earl of (May 24), 60
- Starkey, L. R., M.P. (C.) for S. Yorks, W. Riding, '74-80 (Sept. 16), 74
- Startin, James, M.D., senior surgeon and lecturer at the London Skin Hospital (June), 59
- Stewart-Wallace, J. S., M.P. (L.) for Limehouse '92-5 (April 25), 69
- Stirling, Sir Charles, 8th Bart. (Sept. 10), 79
- Stokes, A. H., Chief Inspector of Mines in the Midland District '87-1909 (Oct. 10), 63
- Stolberg, Wernigerode, Count Udo zu, President of the German Reichstag (Feb. 19), 69
- Strickland, Sir Charles, Bart. (Dec. 31, '09), 90
- St. John, Sir Spenser B., G.C.M.G., British Minister to Mexico '84-92; Stockholm '93-6 (Jan. 3), 84
- Sandford, Rev. E. G., Archdeacon of Exeter '88-1909 (March 8), 70
- Salting, George, "the greatest English art-collector of the age" (Dec. 12, '09), 73
- Sambourne, E. Linley, *Punch* cartoonist (Aug. 3), 65

Summerbell, T. R., M.P. (Lab.) for Sunderland 1906-10; defeated at the General Election 1910 (Feb. 10), 49
 Sumner, Rt. Rev. G. H., D.D., formerly Bishop-Suffragan of Guildford (Dec. 11, '09), 85
 Sutton, Rev. R., Prebendary of Chichester (March 30), 48
 Swan, John Macallan, R.A. (Feb. 14)

Talbot, Rt. Hon. John Gilbert, M.P. for West Kent, '68-78, and for Oxford University '78-1910; an Ecclesiastical Commissioner since '89; P.C. '97 (Feb. 1), 75

Tancred, Sir Thomas, 8th Bart. (April 11), 69
 Tattenach, Count, German Ambassador at Madrid, and previously Minister in Morocco (Feb. 10), 64

Teck, His Serene Highness Prince Francis of, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., brother of Her Majesty the Queen; major 1st Dragoon Guards; served in the Nile Expeditions of '97 and '98, and in the S. African War; chairman Middlesex Hospital; chairman Royal Automobile Club (Oct. 22), 40

Teck, Prince Maurice of, younger son of Prince and Princess Alexander, and nephew of Queen Mary (Sept. 16), 24 weeks

Tennant, Henry, for 20 years general manager and afterwards Deputy-Chairman of the North-Eastern Railway Company (May 25), 86
 Thackwell, Major-General W. de W. R., C.B., Crimean and Mutiny veteran (June 17), 75

Thomas, G. Danford, M.D., senior coroner for London and Middlesex (Aug. 5), 63

Thomas, Sir Robert K., Australian newspaper proprietor (June 13), 58

Thorne, Mrs. Isabel, hon. sec. for 30 years to the London School of Medicine for Women (Oct.),

Tinnis, T. S., of Liverpool, philanthropist (July 25), 80

Todd, Sir Charles, Superintendent of Telegraphs and Government Astronomer for South Australia '55-1907 (Jan.), 83

Tolstoy, Count Leo Nicolaevitch, the world-famous literary artist and prophet (Nov. 20), 82

Tomkinson, J., M.P. (L.) for Cheshire, Crewe Div., since 1900; fatally injured in Parliamentary steeplechase (April 9), 69

Trsndell, Sir Arthur J. R., formerly chief clerk Science and Art department; organised many industrial exhibitions at home and abroad (Dec. 16, '09), 73

Tugwell, Rev. G., Prebendary of Wells Cathedral (March 2), 80

Tupper, Sir Lewis, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (July 20), 62

Turner, Rt. Rev. A. B., D.D., Anglican Bishop in Korea since 1905 (Oct. 27), 48

Tweed, J. T., Mayor of Lincoln '53; town clerk since '55 (March 12), 86

Ugalde, Madame Delphine, famous opera singer (July), 81

Valdemar, Princess, eldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres and wife of Prince Valdemar, brother of Queen Alexandra (Dec. 4, '09), 44

Vance, Very Rev. G. O., D.D., Dean of Melbourne since '94 (Aug. 24), 82

Vandal, Albert, French historian and Academician (Aug.), 57

Verity, Rev. E. A., acted as Army chaplain in Crimean War (Aug.), 89

Verney, Sir Edmund H., 3rd Bart., formerly Captain R.N.; served in Crimea and Mutiny; M.P. N. Bucks (L.) '85 and '89-91 (May 8), 72

Vesey, Major C. C. W., late 72nd Highlanders; Crimea and Mutiny veteran (Feb. 5)

Vetch, Major-General W. F., C.V.O., Colonel Royal Dublin Fusiliers (March 12), 65

Vezin, Hermann, actor (June 12), 81

Vogué, the Vicomte M. de, French Academician, diplomatist, essayist, novelist, and critic (March 25), 61

Waller, Rev. C. H., D.D., Principal of the London College of Divinity '82-98 (May 9), 69

Wallington, Colonel Sir John W., K.C.B., (March 23), 88

Walter, Arthur, chairman of the Times Publishing Company (Feb. 22), 63

Walton, Sir Joseph, Judge of the King's Bench since 1901 (Aug. 12), 65

Warrand, Major-Gen. W. E., R.E., Indian Mutiny veteran (Oct. 22), 79

Watherston, Lieut.-Colonel A. E. G., C.M.G., Chief Commissioner Northern Territories, Gold Coast (Dec. '09)

Wells, Edward, M.P. (C.) for Wallingford '72-80 (Feb.), 89

West, L. R., stroked the winning Oxford crews of '80-1-2 (Oct. 26), 51

Wickham, Very Rev. E. C., Dean of Lincoln since '93; Headmaster of Wellington College '73-93 (Aug. 18), 75

Wied, Princess Marie of (June 22), 68

Wilkinson, Ven. C. T. Archdeacon of Totnes (July 14), 87

Will, J. Shireess, K.C., M.P. (L.) Montrose Burghs '85-96; County Court Judge since 1906 (May 24), 68

Williams, Sir Edward L., designer of Manchester Ship Canal (Jan. 1), 81

Wills, Sir Edward P., 1st Bart.; director of the Imperial Tobacco Company; a munificent supporter of charitable institutions, March 13), 76

Wilson-Todd, Sir W. H., 1st Bart., M.P. (U.) Yorks, Howdenshire Div., '92-1906 (April 10), 81

Windus, William E., publisher and author (June)

Wingfield, Sir Edward, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and Secretary of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, '97-1900 (March 5), 76

Wise, Sir William Lloyd, founder of the Institute of Patent Agents (Jan. 6), 64

Wolf, Julius, German poet (June 3), 75

Woodcock, Arthur, professional bowler for Leicestershire (May 15), 44

Wright, Dr. E. P., eminent Irish biologist (March), 76

Wright, Henry S., M.P. (C.) for Nottingham '86-95 (March 19), 70

Wright, General Sir Thomas, Indian Mutiny veteran (Jan. 18), 84

Wright, General Sir William P., K.C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General of Marines 1902-7 (April 30), 63

Wroughton, Philip, M.P. (C.) Berkshire '76-85; M.P. Abingdon Div., '85-95 (June 7), 64

Young, Lieut.-Colonel S. D., Indian Mutiny veteran (Jan.), 89



RESULTS, 1909.

Premiums (Fire, Accident & Marine)	£2,133,567
Interest on Investments	71,972
Income	<u>£2,205,539</u>

Dividend Paid	£84,520
Added to Reserves	£204,676

Reserve Funds ...	£2,171,130
Capital	<u>2,641,250</u>
TOTAL SECURITY	<u>£4,812,380</u>

FIRE.

LOSS OF PROFITS.

BURGLARY.

ACCIDENTS.

PLATE GLASS.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

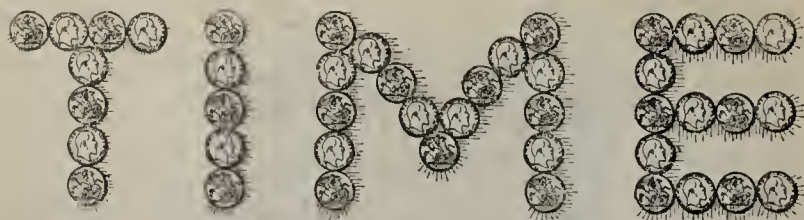
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THE passing of every year witnesses improvements in the methods of dealing with clerical work. So noteworthy and revolutionary are many of these in the matter of time and labour saving that no modern business man can afford to ignore them. Business men do not fail to recognise this, but the difficulty hitherto has been for the busy individual to find the necessary time and give the necessary trouble to the essential work of selection. Everything new is not good, and the fact that an invention is the "latest thing of its kind" does not imply that it is the best. The author of this review, an experienced authority, has made a careful selection of up-to-date appliances which have justified their claims, and we believe that our readers will appreciate his recommendations at their proper value.

The Typewriting Machine.

In these days the typewritten letter is indispensable, and whether the business be large or small, the same remark applies. The man in a small way of business has in some respects an even greater need for the typewriter than the large business house; the reason being that the small man must avoid giving others an impression of his unimportance. The hand-written letter has come to be regarded as an indication either of old-fashioned methods or business obscurity, and no enterprising house can afford to be associated with the one or the other implication. The typewriting machine, therefore, must be a part of every modern office equipment. A great deal might be written on the selection of such a machine, but a few hints will suffice. In the first place, let us say that there are a number of excellent machines on the market, and little to choose between them in the matter of all-round merit. The choice must be largely regulated by the needs of the office in which the writing machine will be employed. At the same time there are several makes of typewriting machine which fulfil to a high degree of efficiency the ideal of all-round excellence, and from these, where possible, the business man should make his choice. It must be remembered that the fundamental qualities every typewriting machine should possess are durability, ease of operation, visibility of writing, and economy in service. The bargain typewriter, bought at a knock-down price, often proves a very poor bargain indeed. It is not the first cost of the typewriting machine which counts so much as the cost of the upkeep, to say nothing of the loss of time, trouble, and even more material things occasioned by the defective machine. Too many business men are apt to think that a writing machine of any kind or price is good enough. Never a greater mistake. The typewriter, as an important detail in the office work, should be selected with care and discrimination. The efficient

machine, that will do good work year in and year out without constant calls on the repairer's services, is worth a little thought. For this reason the writer counsels the purchase of a new machine, or if a rebuilt machine is bought it should come from some thoroughly reputable establishment. In the autumn of 1908 the leading typewriter companies who had formerly associated themselves with the under-stroke model of typewriter finally adopted visible writing construction. This constituted the best possible proof of the fact that visible writing is a modern necessity in the equipment of the writing machine.

Among the best of the modern typewriting machines may be mentioned the new models of the Remington and Yost. Both embody absolutely visible writing, and many other time and labour saving devices. The beautiful work done by the Yost typewriter has made it a great favourite, and in the latest model this quality is just as pre-eminent.

Billing Machines.

The evolution of the typewriter is found in the billing machine, the one being a complement of the other. Just as the typewriter revolutionised office correspondence, the billing machine is revolutionising the work of the counting-house. In the earlier days of the typewriter it was found that this machine had its limitations in writing tabular or columnar work. In this field the pen-writer was still able to hold his own, because the writing of figures on the typewriter was necessarily a tedious task. The invention of the tabulator changed all this. No particular purpose would be served by a technical description of this attachment to the typewriting machine, and it is sufficient to say that the tabulator renders it possible for an operator to type invoices, stock-lists, balance-sheets, and all other forms of tabular matter at a speed far surpassing that of the most expert pen-writer, with, of course,

the additional gain in legibility and neatness. Nor is this all. The development of the billing machine was swift, and many other labour-saving devices have supplemented the tabulator. Many business concerns have found it possible by use of the biller to combine in one writing, operations which were formerly the work of several departments. For example: a billing machine will write the customer's invoice, with one or more duplicate copies if necessary, will write despatch-note, carter's slip, and finally itemise a day-book record, all at one and the same operation. By perfectly simple adjustments it is possible to make as many as a dozen copies of one document at one writing, and at the same time either to insert or omit from certain copies details which it is desirable or undesirable to record thereon. The use of a billing machine not only saves time, as well as rendering invoices and statements in a neat and business-like manner, but also diminishes the chances of error. By the old methods it was necessary to check the figures and extensions of each separate record, but the billing typewriter, which makes all copies at one and the same operation, obviates this labour. It is only needful to employ one checking, since every copy must represent an exact facsimile of the original. All the leading typewriter companies sell billing machines, and the remarks on the selection of a typewriter apply to the choice of a biller. It should be remembered that, whilst the billing machine in many establishments is used exclusively for this class of work, it is also capable of writing correspondence with as much facility as the ordinary typewriter. The invoicing machine, in fact, is practically an amalgamation of two machines, each being quite able to perform its part without interference from the other, and at the will of the operator. During the last twelve months many improvements have been made in the construction of the billing machine, noticeably the addition of an adding attachment which is actuated by the numerator keys of the typewriter. The combination of typewriter and adding machine constitutes a remarkable advance in this phase of work.

Vertical Filing and Card Indexing.

There must be many of us who remember the old unsatisfactory methods of keeping office correspondence, documents, and general records. As a rule there was very little method about the business. Systems usually depended on the inventive genius of the office staff, and the general result was anything but satisfactory. The work of turning up a particular letter or document often occupied the entire energies of the staff, each department being searched in turn till the missing paper was found—or the search abandoned as a hopeless task. In those days papers were kept as often as not in some sort of vague alphabetical order, but the placing of a paper depended upon the reading of the office boy or his colleagues, and his interpretation was frequently quite at variance with that of the searcher. The era of the roll-top desk followed; but the roll-top desk, despite its unbounded convenience, affords, amid its multitudinous pigeon-holes and receptacles, glorious oppor-

tunities for the overlooking and neglect of vital documents.

Out of chaos came the Card Index and Vertical Filing Systems. The gain in simplicity and accessibility to all kinds of office records was so obvious that the wonder, is any business house can tolerate the old condition of things. To-day, when a busy man wants to find the record of some transaction, he presses an electric button summoning a boy. The boy is told what is wanted. He proceeds to a cabinet in some secure section of the office, opens a small drawer, passes over a number of carefully arranged cards, not much larger than the business cards used by the firm's representatives. He stops at one, takes mental note of what he has seen, opens a larger drawer, and, in less time than it takes to tell it, returns to the desk with a bundle of papers, carefully arranged, containing a full and complete record of every phase and detail of the transaction in question. The mass of papers that formerly littered the bed of the desk is now conspicuously absent, and in place of this are seen a neat desk blotter, a handsome ink-set, a tickler file, a pad of paper, and a calendar with a leaf for every day. A wire basket or two take up the surplus and the day's accumulation, and another basket takes care of the mail to be sent to the post-office. To-day, every day's business is finished that day. The business of last week or last month, that was to be taken up and disposed of to-day, is mechanically called to the busy man's attention by means of his Tickler. This little device has probably saved more pounds, more temper, and aided more in the proper transaction of business, than any other one thing that has grown out of modern office evolution. The busy man of to-day has but to go about his daily task taking up each day's business each day, never giving a single thought to anything but the present. The little tickler automatically calls to his attention every day the work of that day, and then, with the aid of his filing system, he is equipped to accomplish business that in the olden days would have been an impossibility.

No reference to filing cabinets, or for that matter to office appliances generally, would be complete without mention of the products manufactured by the well-known firm of Roneo, Ltd. The Roneo filing cabinets are famous all over the world as embodying the latest inventive thought and the highest skill in workmanship. This firm has recently placed on the market a range of steel filing cabinets which have proved a great success. Such cabinets give absolute security, and have the inestimable advantage of being fire-proof.

Duplicating Machines.

There are few offices wherein the duplicating machine is not useful, if not essential. The reproduction of a number of facsimile copies from one typewritten or hand-written original, more particularly when such documents or letters are required for swift despatch, offers obvious advantages. The progress in the mechanism of duplicating devices has been as noteworthy as the development of the typewriter. The most general form of a hand-

duplicator is that where the original matter is typewritten on a wax stencil sheet, or hand-written by means of a stylus pen, the stencil being afterwards locked in a printing frame and copies taken as required by the inked roller impressing the characters formed by the perforations on to the blank page. This style of duplicator may be adapted to a rotary printing drum, and in the latter case, of course, copies can be made at a very rapid rate. It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that the hand duplicator yields most satisfactory results in conjunction with the typewriter, although it will reproduce handwriting quite as readily. A typewritten stencil, however, presents the ideal method of using this device. The experiments and skill of experts in this class of machinery have produced within recent years remarkable devices, which counterfeited the actual work of the typewriter with such fidelity that it is impossible, or almost impossible, to detect the difference. This has been achieved by the invention of a machine which impresses solid typewriter type through a typewriter ribbon. Such machines are largely used by business men who have occasion to despatch quantities of form letters at frequent intervals. In order that the illusion may be perfect, the name and address of each recipient of such a letter are filled in on an ordinary typewriter machine by means of a special ribbon. This ribbon gives an exact match of the body of the letter, with the result that the whole communication looks like a personal letter individually typed and addressed. Letters of this kind claim attention where the ordinary circular only reaches the waste-paper basket.

Rapid Copying Machines.

The process of press copying correspondence is a vital necessity in every office, but the old-fashioned system has been found too cumbersome and time-wasting for modern needs. Skilled inventors have produced machines which take perfect press copies of all letters, documents, etc., in a fraction of the time necessary under the old regime. Every user of the old system will recall the numerous letters which had to be posted with late fee stamps, or even had to miss the country mail altogether, simply because the office boy could not get his correspondence copied in time. The new system obviates such catastrophes, and is therefore a money-saver as well as a time-saver.

Adding and Calculating Machines.

Once upon a time, and not very long ago either, the adding machine was regarded as little more than the phantasy of a crank inventor. Nowadays there are thousands of such machines in daily use, and some firms would find it almost impossible to get through the day's routine without their valuable assistance. The adding or listing machine of to-day is a wonderful instrument. It has been designed, not merely to add any figures from farthings to millions, and to print and to prove its own

totals, but also to protect the careless operator against the consequences of his own carelessness. Its wide scope of utility and its marvellous mechanism can only be adequately appreciated by a personal inspection of the machine in question. The last remark also applies to many of the calculating machines which make a bid for public favour. The calculating machine differs from the adding or listing machine inasmuch as the latter does not record its work, but registers it, leaving the transfer to the book-keeper. Both types of machine have their well-defined fields of usefulness. The modern first-class calculating machine is capable of every phase of arithmetical computation—addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division. The speed with which these machines can supply the result of the work, difficult and complicated, as well as the simpler sums, must be seen to be realised.

Business Stationery.

A tasteful letter-heading is an important asset in the make-up of any business firm, and this is particularly the case with the concern just starting business. The recipient of a letter is subconsciously led to judge a concern by the nature of its stationery, especially if the firm or its personnel is unknown to him. Business stationery should always bear the impress of having emanated from a firm of substance and standing. The design, whether it be pictorial or not, should aim at combining dignity with effectiveness. It is a mistake to entrust the printing of business stationery (letter-headings, invoices, etc.) to the ordinary printer, who more often than not makes a botch of the job. Go to a printer who specialises in this class of work. A first-class man of this kind will get up a number of designs for your selection and will print the job as it should be done. Naturally, a printer of this kind will ask more than the jobbing printer, but there is no comparison in the matter of results.

Inter-Telephones.

The business man has long since appreciated the necessity of the telephone in general service, but there are still a large number of firms who lose a lot of valuable time by employing the old-fashioned methods in regard to messages and calls confined within the four walls of the building. The inter-telephone is every bit as useful, in cases it is even more useful, than the general telephone for clients' convenience. The principal of a business cannot afford to take the time and trouble necessary to summon subordinates from other parts of the building. How much better, and how much more economical of time it is, to press a button and converse with your departmental chiefs, etc., without bother or delay. The inter-telephone has unquestionably proved one of the up-to-date business man's necessities, since few realise how much time is wasted in the course of the day by the old method.

The Loose-Leaf System.

It is generally supposed that we owe the loose-leaf system to America, but this is not so, as Mr. T. Bowater Vernon, of the well-known British firm of Ceres Ltd., advocated the system in a catalogue issued by him no less than twenty years ago. The idea of using loose-leaf books in place of bound volumes has had to encounter a good deal of prejudice, not only in England but even in America. The system, however, had so much in its favour that the opposition was soon beaten down. During the few years that the improved loose-leaf sales-book and the loose-leaf ledger, as well as the loose-leaf volumes for every kind of record, have been on the market in this country they have wrought material changes in the methods of accounting in every line of business. They have made it possible for the counting-house to eliminate many large, unwieldy, and costly books, and to accomplish greater things with a minimised expenditure of time and money. They have enabled the manufacturer to ascertain and record the exact cost of production. The big retail store and the country shopkeeper alike have found the loose-leaf system advantageous, if not indispensable, as sales records. The loose-leaf sales-book, the loose-leaf ledger, and loose-leaf volumes generally, have the supreme advantage that their bulk may be always adapted to their contents. Thus storage room and shelf space are greatly economised. Another equally great advantage of this system is that the typewriter can be employed to type sales' records, etc.; and as typewriting occupies hardly more than a third the space of the average pen-writing, a further economy of space is effected. Loose-leaf volumes for mercantile uses have now been brought to such a high pitch of perfection that no serious objection can be urged against their use. In outward appearance, in security from possible tampering with, or alteration of written records, they vie with the ordinary bound book. In every respect they present superior advantages so patent that they have established a leading place among modern office appliances.

The "Dade" Perpetual Ledger is one which merits the business man's attention. In the "Dade" are embodied the following advantages. (1) Every sheet is locked into the binder by means of the locking-post going through the centre of the unslotted hole in the sheet. (2) Each account in the ledger has a permanent folio and is subject to unlimited expansion, each account commencing with one sheet, and a second or more sheets being added as they are required. (3) All dead matter can be deleted from the Current Ledger and be stored for easy reference in the Transfer Binder.

The firm of Ceres, Ltd., to whom we have made allusion, has specialised in the manufacture of loose leaf books for accountancy purposes. From long experience of the requirements of the up-to-date counting-house, the firm in question has evolved a product which will give the buyer perfect satisfaction. We can offer this recommendation all the more readily on account of the fact that many loose leaf books are sold by firms who have no

practical knowledge of the latest developments of the loose leaf system. Purchases from such firms must of course be unsatisfactory.

Cheque Protection.

No review of essential modern office appliances would be complete without a reference to the ingenious cheque protection apparatus which are so popular to-day. Few business men realise the tremendous loss which accrues annually to the mercantile community by reason of carelessly penned cheques. The art of cheque lifting, as it is called, is one of the recognised details in the calendar of crime. A great many business men seem to imagine that the bank makes good such losses, but it cannot be too emphatically stated that the bank only reimburses when a signature is forged. When the amount of a cheque is latered the bank will not hold itself liable, and justly so, as every business man nowadays can by the use of inexpensive modern appliances render his cheques proof against tampering.

Office Safes.

A reliable office safe is what every business man should set out to acquire. The advice may sound a little superfluous, but it is not so. The writer has in the course of his work made the acquaintance of many safes which looked as if they might withstand the fiercest onslaughts of fire or thieves. Unfortunately they have frequently proved to be "safe" only in appearance, and many a sad story could be told in this connection. It is necessary to remember that many safes advertised loosely as "fire and thief proof" are neither fire nor thief proof. Go to a reliable manufacturer with a reputation and he will tell you wherein lies the distinction between the safe which is fire proof and the safe which is burglar proof. Explain to him your requirements, and he will supply you with just what is needed; but don't believe that every safe sold by every firm is going to resist possible attacks. That way lies the painful road of disillusionment.

Office Furniture.

Every modern office should of course be provided with a range of office furniture. Nowadays, the manufacture of this furniture engages many thousands of skilled workmen, whose efforts have enabled acres of valuable office space to be economised, to say nothing of time saved and additional comfort gained. Typewriter drop cabinets, principals' and managers' desks, typists' chairs, filing cabinets, etc., are made with special attention to the needs of the busy worker, who must make the most of the fleeting hours.

The *dernier cri* in office furniture is undoubtedly represented by the products of Messrs. Roneo, Ltd. This firm also manufactures a range of steel office furniture, the advantages of which have been much appreciated.

Office Heating and Lighting.

An up-to-date office should be cool in summer and warm in winter. A staff comfortably housed will, other things being equal, always work better than one in less enviable circumstances. It therefore pays the principal to see that his clerk or clerks are working under proper conditions. Every office should be equipped with an electric fan for the hot summer days, but it is of even more importance that offices should be well warmed during the winter. Coal fires are neither effective nor economical. The electric radiator or the gas heater is far preferable. Both can be turned on at once, and both can be regulated at will. Moreover, these appliances convey heat throughout the apartment instead of dissipating most of it up the chimney, as does the coal fire. In ultimate economy, to say nothing of efficiency, apparatus of this kind soon repays the original cost involved.

General Devices.

In the modern office unprofitable labour is cut down to a minimum. Telephones connect one department with another, allowing almost instant communication, whereas a few years ago hours were lost every week by the necessity for constant journeys from the staff rooms to the manager's offices. This principle has been observed in all sections of office routine.

Machines have been constructed to open the morning's mail, to fold letters outward, to seal the envelopes containing those letters, and even to affix the stamps thereon. Automatic numbering and dating machines simplify the clerical work of classification, rapid addressing machines take the place of the old tedious envelope writing, and automatic time registers enable a business man to calculate exactly the cost of the labour expended on a particular job. As time progresses the time-saving methods of yesterday are discarded for the swifter devices of to-day. Our immediate forbears would have deemed the shorthand-writer a sufficiently wonderful institution, but a number of business men are already discarding the shorthand writer for the phonograph. In this case the machine records the dictator's words as fast as they are spoken, and recites them back to the typist, the speed of recitation being regulated at will. The truth is that, in this highly competitive age, the saving of time, even minutes of time, has become a necessity

for the building of a successful business. An hour saved in the transaction of office routine work may mean just the difference between the flourishing and the mediocre firm.

Business Schools.

The trend of modern education is clearly evidenced by the prosperity and influence of the prominent commercial colleges. These business schools have performed a double work inasmuch as they have helped both the would-be employee and his or her employer. Formerly the office assistant had to "pick up" things as best he could, and very often the picking up process took longer than the employer would concede. Nowadays the employer is saved the waste of time and patience in sifting the incompetents from the incompetents among an appallingly large batch of applicants. The employment registers of the business colleges supply him with exactly what he wants without trouble or expense. The business schools have wisely devoted themselves to perfecting the practical side of their curriculum. They teach languages, book-keeping, shorthand, and typewriting, etc., for employment in business life, not merely for academical purposes. For this reason, a pupil trained in a first-class business college commences his or her business career with a knowledge of business terms, business ways, and an appreciation of business procedure generally.

A business school which has merited the highest opinions is the Kensington College, 34, Gloucester Road, Bayswater. The success of this college in training young men and young women of the rising generation for a self-supporting career has been so noteworthy as to evoke testimony from such individuals as Sir Albert Rollit and the King's Solicitor-General. One of the reasons for the unique successes which have been achieved by this training school is found in the fact that the whole establishment is under the personal direction of Mr. Munford, a gentleman almost alone in his complete knowledge of commercial educational essentials. The principal test of any commercial school is naturally the degree of esteem it enjoys among members of the business community. In the case of Kensington College, employers testify so eloquently to the high efficiency of graduated students that Mr. Munford is able to guarantee a satisfactory appointment to any student who passes the qualifying tests imposed by the school. Such a statement needs no comment.

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SECURITY UNSURPASSED. Every facility is afforded for the transaction of Insurance Business on the most favourable terms, and Surveys where necessary are undertaken by the Society free of Charge. Prospectuses and Proposal Forms and full information may be had at the Society's Office. The business is confined to the United Kingdom.

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201st Year.

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Founded 1710.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD.

Insurances effected against the following
Risks:

FIRE DAMAGE.

RESULTANT LOSS OF RENT AND PROFITS.

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LIABILITY, including ACCIDENTS TO DOMESTIC
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Copied from Policy dated 1725.

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THE . . . 87th YEAR.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY, TRUSTEESHIP, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY,
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Accumulated Funds exceed £2,500,000.

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Effected by the Company on the most Moderate Terms,
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The lowest premiums, without profits, charged by any
British Life Office giving guaranteed surrender values
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Assuring £100
at Death.
With Profits.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	1	19	7
25	2	3	10
30	2	9	1
35	2	15	11
40	3	4	9
45	3	16	4
50	4	11	7

Premium for
Assuring £100
at Death.
Without
Profits.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	1	9	0
25	1	12	7
30	1	17	3
35	2	3	3
40	2	11	2

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The Fine Art and General Insurance Co.,

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The Oldest Mutual
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The Society **pays no Commission to Agents**, and thereby saves very large sums for the benefit of the members themselves.

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FIRE.

**ANNUITIES.
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ACCIDENTS.
MOTOR CAR.**



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**WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION.
LOSS OF
PROFITS.**

ASSETS EXCEED £11,000,000.

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Perfect Security to the Assured. Free Policies have been issued and Bonuses have been allotted to more than 845,000 Policyholders.

The healthy and prosperous condition of the Institution is shown by the following figures :

CLAIMS PAID	£7,700,000
INVESTED FUNDS	£4,200,000
ANNUAL INCOME	£1,400,000

ARTHUR HENRI, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,

IN WHICH IS NOW MERGED THE
HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE SOCIETY, Estd. 1896.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE—ACCIDENT.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,950,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	£295,000
LIFE FUNDS	£4,018,097
SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS {	"West of England" £615,432
	"Hand-in-Hand" £3,785,068
	"Union Life Fund" £3,885,389
OTHER ASSETS	£6,687,252
TOTAL 31st December 1909	£18,986,238
TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	£5,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—24, 25 & 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

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Invested Funds Exceed **£75,000,000.**

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THE BRITISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Fire (Non-Tariff), Life, Sickness, Accident, Burglary, Guarantee, Plate Glass, Motor Car, Motor Boat, Property Owner's Liability, etc.

Authorised Capital	£1,000,000
Subscribed „	£110,000

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HEAD OFFICE: 92, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

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ESTABLISHED 1841.

Chief Offices: BIRMINGHAM.

London Branch Offices: 101, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.

Accumulated Funds Exceed - - £1,500,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED - - - - £5,000,000

ANNUAL VALUATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.

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R. ALDINGTON HUNT, General Manager and Actuary.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

London & Lancashire Life & General Assurance Association, Limited.

Head Office: 66 & 67, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Total Funds, £2,500,000.

The Association transacts the following classes of Business:

LIFE FIRE ACCIDENT BURGLARY

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

THIRD PARTY & DRIVERS' RISKS.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

MOTOR CAR.

PROFITS INSURANCE.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE.

The most advanced Accident and Disease Insurance.

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ESTABLISHED 1847.

FUNDS OVER £8,000,000.

The Company values all its New Business since 1899 on the H.M. 3% Basis, while the Interest earned on its Funds is £4 18s.%

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UNITED KINGDOM

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FIRE (NON-TARIFF). SICKNESS. ACCIDENT. BURGLARY. GUARANTEE.
PLATE GLASS, etc.

CAPITAL, £250,000. SUBSCRIBED (OVER) £120,000. PAID-UP (OVER) £30,000.

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Parade.

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Claims paid over £8,000,000

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General Manager & Secretary, RICHARD J. PAULL.

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Incorporated 1869 under Act of Parliament.

LTD.

Chief Office: 50, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Year ending	Combined Premium Income.				Funds.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
MARCH 24th, 1900	145,275	16	0½		185,690	9	10½	
" " 1910	623,861	17	7¾		697,644	13	1	

*Industrial and Ordinary Business transacted.**Life and Endowment Assurances and Annuities.**Claims paid exceed £2,270,000. Prompt settlements.**Applications for Agencies Invited.***W. DAWES** (*Managing Director*).

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' AND GENERAL GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 61, Coleman Street, London, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £400,000. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - - £208,620.

PAID-UP CAPITAL - £85,000. INVESTED FUNDS (including Reserves) exceed £270,000.

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 Workmen's Compensation (including Liability in respect of Domestic Servants, Clerks,
 and Shop Assistants). Landlords' and Property Owners' Indemnities.

Drivers' Indemnity, Lift Insurance, Motor Car, Burglary, Plate Glass, FIRE.

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LIMITED.

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(With Branches throughout the Kingdom.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,050,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £150,000.

RESERVES, £256,000.

FIRE, LOSS OF PROFITS DUE TO FIRE, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS, BURGLARY, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, AND PROPERTY OWNERS' INDEMNITY.

Gentlemen in a position to introduce Business are invited to undertake Agencies within the United Kingdom.

No Foreign Business undertaken. Sec.: T. WILLIAMS. Gen. Manager: DAVID M. LINLEY.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Ltd.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .. £50,000 .. RESERVE FUNDS .. £88,000

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PAID UP, £90,000.

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Head Office: *Norwich.*

Founded 1797.

Chief London Offices: 50, FLEET STREET, E.C.; 71 & 72, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Losses Paid Exceed - £26,250,000

LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM. PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

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Motors and Carriages Insured against Accidental damage.

Horses and Cattle Insured. Death from Accident or Disease.

Drivers' Accidents to the Public and their Property.

CLAIMS PAID, £450,000.

AGENTS REQUIRED.

::

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Chief Office: KING'S HOUSE, KING ST., LONDON, E.C.

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SIR PAGET BOWMAN, Bt., *Regr.*,

CORPORATION HOUSE, BLOOMSBURY PLACE, LONDON, W.C.

THE ROYAL MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHANAGE,

————— SNARESBROOK. —————

Patron —H.M. THE KING.

Established 1827 for the Board, Maintenance, and Education of the Orphan Children of British Sailors (officers and men) from all parts of the world. Three thousand and fifty-four have been received, and three hundred and fourteen children are at present in the schools, which are maintained entirely by voluntary subscriptions. Help is urgently needed.

**"There is probably no class more deserving
of our kindness and sympathy than sailors,"**

and the loss of life by SHIPWRECK, PRIVATION, and DISEASE brings the greatest distress upon thousands of their orphans annually.

The fullest information may be obtained on application to

F. W. RAWLINSON, Secretary.

OFFICES: Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

London Missionary Society

(Established in 1795 for Foreign Missionary Work on a non-sectarian Evangelical basis)

16, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Treasurer: Sir ROBERT LAIDLAW.

Trustees:

Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., M.P., London; Alfred E. Hutton, Esq., M.P., Rawdon;
Alfred J. Shephard, Esq., L.C.C., London; J. Goodier Haworth, Esq., Bowdon.

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Missionary Roll contains the names of

JOHN WILLIAMS,
ROBERT MOFFAT,
DAVID LIVINGSTONE,
and WILLIAM GEORGE LAWES.

ROBERT MORRISON,
JAMES GILMOUR,
JAMES CHALMERS,

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE, £190,000.

Increased Funds are urgently needed to maintain existing work.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Rev. A. N. JOHNSON, M.A., Home Secretary at the Mission House as above.

N.B.—Property of every kind may be given by will for religious or charitable purposes.

Christian Literature Society for India.

**CHRISTIAN
LITERATURE
SOCIETY
FOR
INDIA.**

President: THE RIGHT HON. LORD REAY, LL.D., D.Litt., G.C.S.I.

Chairman of Committee: HENRY MORRIS, Esq., I.C.S. (Retd.).

This Work is Christ's. Will you help it?

Missionary cannot go,
is doing for other Missions what they could not do for themselves without much extra expenditure.

Britain's greatest dependency. 300 millions, Hindus and Muhammadans, are committed to our care. "Give ye them to eat." "Feed My sheep."

Many people in England do not realise what moral and spiritual injury is being done by the spread of Agnostic, Theosophical and anti-Christian literature in India and Ceylon. The enemy is sowing tares broadcast. "The present moment is the moment for forming the character of India for good or evil."

Subscriptions and Donations will be most gratefully received and acknowledged.

35, JOHN STREET, BEDFORD ROW, LONDON, W.C.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Offices—CHURCH MISSIONARY HOUSE, SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Vice-Patron—HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

President—THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN H. KENNAWAY, Bart., C.B.

Treasurer—COLONEL ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.P.

Hon. Clerical Secretary—REV. CYRIL BARDSLEY, M.A.

The Society has 1,365 European and Colonial Missionaries labouring in the following countries: East and West Africa, Uganda, Egypt and the Soudan, Palestine, Turkish Arabia, Persia, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, Japan, North-West Canada, and British Columbia.

Last year there were 23,757 baptisms in connexion with the Society's Missions.

All Communications should be addressed to "The Secretaries." Contributions should be made payable to the "Church Missionary Society" and sent to the Lay Secretary, cheques and postal orders being crossed "Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd."

Help for Aged Seamen.



A National Appeal.

OUR
AIM

FOR over forty years our aim
Has been to help poor Jack,
When the snows of age have crowned
him,
And he's on the homeward tack.

We give a pension to the tar
Who isn't quite alone,
And a cabin snug at Belvedere
To Darby minus Joan.

AND
WORK

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

ROYAL ALFRED AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION.

Established 1867.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Treasurer: COL. ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.P.

Head Office: 58 FENCHURCH ST., E.C.

Secretary: J. BAILEY WALKER.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES:

National Incorporated Association.



IS IT NOTHING
TO YOU ALL YE THAT PASS BY?

Patrons { HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN
ALEXANDRA.

President—THE DUKE OF SOMERSET.

**9,044 BOYS AND GIRLS
IN RESIDENCE.**

No Destitute Child ever refused **immediate** and **Free** Admission, even if Sick, Physically Afflicted, Incurable, or a Helpless Infant.

72,590 Children Rescued, Trained, and Placed Out.

10,372 Applications and **2,802 New** Admissions in the past year from all over the Kingdom.

NO ELECTION; NO WAITING LIST; No Money Promise needful.

1,000 EMIGRANTS leave for Canada every year. **22,612** already emigrated. **98%** are successful. Cost, **£10** per head.

£16 maintains a Healthy Child and **£30** maintains a Suffering Child for one year.

**9 Destitute and Forlorn Little Ones
rescued daily from all over the
Kingdom and trained to become
useful Citizens.**

Honorary Director—WILLIAM BAKER, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Honorary Treasurer—HOWARD WILLIAMS, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—GEORGE CODE, Esq.

** Cheques payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes."

18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.

The HOMES for LITTLE BOYS

FARNINGHAM AND SWANLEY, KENT (Incorporated).

A SAILOR IN THE MAKING.

*England's
Future
Manhood.*



One of the lads
in the new house
at Swanley for
training lads for
the Mercantile
Marine of
Great Britain.

These Homes were founded in 1864 — are pioneers of all English Institutions in their method of dealing individually, in separate Cottage Homes, with Orphan, Destitute and Fatherless Children.

They have been working steadily and unostentatiously for the past forty-three years, receiving little lads as soon as they can run alone; placing them under the care of foster-parents; training them in their schools and playing-fields; and finally, after teaching them the rudiments of a useful trade, starting them ready and fit for the battle of life.

They claim to have made good strong men of over 2,500 lads who, in many cases through neglect, might have drifted into a life of uselessness and crime.

Will you interest yourself in little lads to the number of nearly 500 now in their care in the two Village Homes on the Kent Hills? There are no reserve or foundation funds of any kind to draw upon—the income has to be collected annually.

We plead for New Annual Subscriptions!

Treasurer—EDMUND S. HANBURY, Esq., Poles, Ware, Herts.
Secretary—PERCY ROBERTS, Homes for Little Boys, Farningham, Kent.
Bankers { BARCLAY & Co. (Gosling's Branch), 19, Fleet Street; and
THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS, Lombard Street.

Telephone: 19 Farningham.]

THE SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.

Founded at Southwark 1799. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1826. Rebuilt at Leatherhead 1902.

Patron: Her Most Gracious Majesty the
QUEEN MOTHER.
1799—1911.

112 years of national work
with the Blind of the
United Kingdom.

Over 8,500
Blind assisted
during the last Century.

Contributions and
Subscriptions earnestly pleaded for.

The Rev. St. CLARE HILL, M.A., *Principal and Secretary.*

Chief Offices: HIGHLANDS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD.

Tel ephone: No. 4 P.O. LEATHERHEAD. Telegraphic Address: "LUX, LEATHERHEAD."

"To Render the Blind self-reliant by teaching them a Trade." (Copyright.)

THE POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

Established 1856. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1867.

38, TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

President—THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE ONLY SOCIETY of the kind which gives Immediate Assistance to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters, IN ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

At each Fortnightly Meeting of the Committee some Hundreds of Pounds are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever-increasing appeals for help.

The Society has aided over 29,000 cases of Clerical Distress.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

and Gifts of Clothing of every description, will be most gratefully received by—

MANDEVILLE B. PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND.

This Society makes Grants of £50 a year to Curates who have been more than 15 years in Holy Orders, and are still in full active work. The number of Assistant Curates is now 7,000, and of this number a large proportion have been ordained more than 15 years.

It is the only Society in England that directly increases the stipends of Curates of long standing. The "Queen Victoria Clergy Fund" does not assist the unbeneficed clergy. Curates of 25 years' standing get from 30 to 40 per cent. less stipend than those newly ordained.

The Church is multiplying Curates three times as rapidly as she is multiplying benefices.

Upwards of £9,000 was voted last year in grants. Of those receiving Grants, 53 have been upwards of 30 years, and 20 upwards of 40 years in Holy Orders; the average is 29 years.

The average stipend of recipients does not exceed £3 per week.

CHURCH COLLECTIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, AND DONATIONS THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Cheques, P.O.O., and P. Orders, crossed "COUTTS & Co.," should be sent to A. G. B. ATKINSON, *Secretary.*

Office: 2, DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM (SLOUGH).

Patrons—Her Majesty Queen Mary, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

President: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

Instituted 1827. For the Maintenance and Education of Fatherless Children from all parts of the British Empire, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Boys and Girls are admitted by Election, Presentation, and in some cases by purchase, between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

The Elections take place in January and July. Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Institution is unendowed, and the Committee earnestly appeal for New Annual Subscriptions and Donations, which are much needed. Annual Subscription:—For One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, £1 1s. Life Subscription:—For One Vote, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £10 10s. Life Presentation, £350.

Bankers: Messrs. WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Limited, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.

Offices: 27, Clement's Lane, E.C

J. F. W. DEACON, *Treasurer.*

CHARLES T. HOSKINS, *Secretary.*

SPURGEON'S ORPHANAGE

CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

Seaside Home Branch - - CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.

President—Rev. THOMAS SPURGEON.

Vice-President—Rev. CHARLES SPURGEON.

Treasurer—WILLIAM HIGGS, Esq.

**A HOME AND SCHOOL for 500 Fatherless Children,
And a Memorial of the Beloved Founder, C. H. SPURGEON.**

No Votes required. The most needy and deserving cases are selected by the Committee of Management to enter the Orphanage.

**3,130 ORPHANS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED INTO THE
INSTITUTION TO THE END OF MARCH, 1910.**

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Secretary, F. G. LADDS, Spurgeon's Orphanage, Clapham Rd., London, S.W. **Notice to intending Benefactors.**—Our last Annual Report, containing a Legal Form of Bequest, will be gladly sent on application to the Secretary.

"ARETHUSA JACK" APPEALS FOR HELP.

The "ARETHUSA" and "CHICHESTER" TRAINING SHIPS prepare poor boys of good character for the ROYAL NAVY and MERCHANT SERVICE.

80 BOYS EACH YEAR SENT INTO THE ROYAL NAVY.

6,500 BOYS HAVE ENTERED THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS
WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Patrons: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND THE QUEEN.

Founded
1843.

President:

THE EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.B.

**THE NATIONAL REFUGES FOR HOMELESS AND
DESTITUTE CHILDREN.**

Incorporated
1904.

London Office:

164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.

Joint Secretaries:

H. BRISTOW WALLEN AND HENRY G. COPELAND



IRISH DISTRESSED LADIES' FUND.

Patron: HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Executive Committee:

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

Vice-President: THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.

Chairman: THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF ERNE, K.P.

Deputy-Chairman: COLONEL SIR R. U. PENROSE FITZGERALD, BT.

Hon. Treasurer: H. H. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, Esq.

Bankers: MESSRS BARCLAY & CO., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Manageress: Work Depot—Miss WILTSHIRE, 7A, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Secretary: CAPTAIN R. BARCLAY, 7A, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.

The COMMITTEE VERY EARNESTLY APPEAL for FUNDS for the maintenance of these ladies who were left provided for by charges on Irish landed property, who are incapacitated by age or infirmity from earning a living, and who, owing to the non-receipt of their incomes, are in absolute poverty.

Office and Work Depot:—7A, LOWER GROSVENOR PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

Church of England WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY.

Patrons: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
Patron of Children's Union: H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Presidents: The Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

107 HOMES, INCLUDING
3 FARM HOMES
AND 5 CRIPPLES'
HOMES.



OVER 4,100 CHILDREN
BEING CARED FOR,
AND OVER 15,600
HAVE BEEN RESCUED.

Subscriptions and Donations will be gratefully received by the Secretary, The Rev. E. de M. RUDOLF, Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

Established 1812.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Patron—His Most Excellent Majesty King George V.

Treasurer—THOS. H. WYATT, Esq., M.V.O., I.S.O.

This Institution was founded for the purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

There are now over 600 Pensioners upon the Funds, and the sum disbursed in Pensions and in Gifts to Unsuccessful Candidates amounted during the past year to £14,943.

The total number of Aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Three Thousand Two Hundred and Thirteen**, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £678,000.

Additional Annual and Life Subscriptions are much needed, and Legacies are also earnestly solicited.

Office—65, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, W.C. HENRY C. LATREILLE, Secretary.

JOHN GROOM'S CRIPPLEAGE AND FLOWER GIRLS' MISSION INCORPORATED.

Formerly known as the **Watercress and Flower Girls' Christian Mission.**
(Inaugurated 1866, by the late VIIth Earl of Shaftesbury.)

Treasurer: F. A. BEVAN, Esq.

Bankers: BARCLAY & CO.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR BLIND AND CRIPPLED GIRLS

Who are received from all parts of the Kingdom without payment or votes, and are trained to become **PERMANENTLY SELF-SUPPORTING**, thus being saved from **PERMANENT DESTITUTION.**

Hundreds who have passed through the Institution are now maintaining themselves.

Subscriptions, Donations, and Testamentary Bequests are earnestly appealed for.

Sup. & Sec.: JOHN A. GROOM, Tho Crippleage, Sekforde St., London, E.C.

THE CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY.

Offices: Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.

Is responsible
for
GRANTS
towards the
Stipends of

806 CURATES.
188 LAY AGENTS.
168 WOMEN WORKERS.
1,162 HOME MISSIONARIES.

Liabilities :
£74,041
Annually.

80 Approved Parishes are anxiously WAITING FOR HELP.

£3,000 Additional Income is Urgently Required to meet their needs.

THE CHURCH ARMY AND THE OUTCAST.

"ONE OF THE GREAT RECLAIMING AGENCIES OF THE AGE,"—vide *Home Office Blue Book*.

120 Homes and agencies in London and Provinces, from Edinburgh to Plymouth, and from Norwich to Dublin, for giving **A FRESH START IN LIFE** to every suitable case, male and female, entirely irrespective of Creed. 400,000 cases dealt with in the year. Over 50 per cent. of all received started afresh in life. Men's, Women's, and Youths' Labour Homes, Rescue Homes, Labour Farm Colonies, First Offenders' Homes, Discharged Prisoners' Homes, Classifying Homes. Contributions and old clothes of every description very urgently pleaded for. Cheques to be crossed **BARCLAYS, a/c Church Army**, payable to **Prebendary CARLILE, Hon. Chief Sec., or Mr. W. F. HAMILTON, K.C., Hon. Treas.** Church Army Headquarters, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.

50th ANNIVERSARY

THE TEMPORARY [Established 1860. HOME FOR LOST & STARVING DOGS

BATTERSEA PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.W.,
and HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

PATRON: HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING.
President: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

To clear the London Streets of Lost and Starving Dogs, and to provide them with Food and Shelter.

To Restore Lost Dogs to their owners, and when Dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal prices.

To destroy dangerous and worthless Dogs by a **Painless and Humane Method** in the Lethal Chamber.

Over 1,000,000 Dogs have been received and provided for since 1860.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED

to carry on the Country Home, at Hackbridge, in Surrey, and the recently enlarged Battersea Home.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS thankfully received by
GUY H. GUILLUM SCOTT, Secretary.

"Bis dat qui cito dat."

IMPERIAL PROTESTANT FEDERATION.

Founded in 1896—to federate Evangelical Protestant Churches and Societies within the British Empire, for the purpose of facilitating fraternal intercourse and co-operation between them. The Federation requires generous financial support for the prosecution of its important work in the United Kingdom and the British Dominions over the seas.

Please mention "*Hazell's Annual*" when writing.

Imperial Protestant Federation, 325, Clapham Rd., London, S.W.

Charing Cross Hospital,

AGAR STREET, STRAND, W.C.

President :

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

Treasurer : W. R. MALCOLM, Esq.

The Council Earnestly Appeal for—

Annual Subscriptions, Donations, Legacies.

25,000 SICK and INJURED PERSONS TREATED ANNUALLY.

WALTER ALVEY, *Secretary.*

The Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest,

CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

(Founded 1814.)

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vice-Patron—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

President—THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD ROTHSCHILD.

Treasurer—S. HOPE MORLEY, ESQ. Chairman of Council—SIR T. ANDROS DE LA RUE, BART.

Vice-Chairman—THE HON. LIONEL ASHLEY.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ordinary Annual Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£6,500
Income from Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£160
REQUIRED EACH YEAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£6,340

New ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are urgently needed.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or they may be paid direct to the Hospital Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.

A few Facts concerning the Hospital.

1. His Majesty the King is Patron.
2. It was the first of its kind established in Europe.
3. It has uninterruptedly for ninety-six years carried on its work in the midst of densely populated districts of the Metropolis.
4. Many thousands of useful lives have been prolonged which, without its aid, must have succumbed to the Pulmonary Diseases so prevalent in England.
5. Patients are received from all parts of the Country.
6. Last year 718 In-Patients were treated, and the attendances of Out-Patients numbered 25,254. Medical advice, medicine, etc., are gratuitously provided for all.
7. The strictest economy is practised in all matters connected with the Hospital.
8. Additional support is also needed for the maintenance of the Hospital's Beds at Nayland Sanatorium, Suffolk.

A. T. MAYS, *Secretary.*

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,

THAMES EMBANKMENT, S.E.,

Serves a very large POOR POPULATION on the South of the Thames.

There are 561 Beds for the **ABSOLUTELY POOR.**

There are 38 Beds in St. Thomas's Home for cases who can pay a moderate amount.

At Least £10,000 per Annum is required from Voluntary Contributions.

Contributions to be sent to the Treasurer, J. G. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., at the Hospital; or to G. Q. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Applications for admission to St. Thomas's Home for Paying Patients are to be sent to the Steward.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

(INCORPORATED).

Patrons: { THEIR MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Presidents: THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK.

Chairman: THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CROYDON.

Bankers: MESSRS. BARCLAY & CO., LIMITED, 95 Victoria Street, S.W.

Secretary: REV. GERALD A. THOMPSON.

Head Office:—4, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Telegrams: "TEMPERANCE, LONDON."

Telephone: 562, VICTORIA.

CONSTITUTION.—The Constitution of the Society is in accordance with recommendations contained in the Report of the Committees on Intemperance presented to the Convocations of Canterbury and York.

BASIS.—"Union and co-operation, on perfectly equal terms, between those who use and those who abstain from intoxicating drinks."

OBJECTS.—

- I.—The Promotion of Habits of Temperance.
- II.—The Reformation of the Intemperate.
- III.—The Removal of the Causes which lead to Intemperance.

DEPARTMENTS.

Publications Department Issues Magazines and Publications bearing upon current Temperance Questions.

Police Court and Prison Gate Mission. Fees 7s. 6d. to £2 2s. per week.

Home for Inebriate Men. Fees 10s., 15s., 25s., and £2 2s. per week. **Racecourse and Van Mission.**

All these, in addition to the ordinary Educational and Parochial Work of the Branches, of which there are 6,500 (Adult and Juvenile, need especial help.

Contributions for the General or Special Funds of the Society may be sent to the Secretary at the above address.

NOTICE.—Cheques should be made payable to "The C.E.T.S. or Order," and crossed BARCLAY & Co., Limited, "not negotiable"; and Postal and Post Office Orders (also crossed) made payable to GERALD A. THOMPSON, Secretary.

"LIBERATOR" RELIEF FUND.

An echo of the distress caused by the Liberator Building Society Crash of 1892.

Seven hundred widows and spinsters and broken men, some of them Clergymen and Ministers of the Churches, poor and aged and infirm, still look to this fund for half-yearly grants.

Four thousand pounds per year needed to meet grants.

Cheques and P.O.'s to be sent to the

Rev. JOHN HARRISON,

**16, Farringdon Street,
London, E.C.**

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC

(ALBANY MEMORIAL). INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY. Convalescent Branch, EAST FINCHLEY.

The oldest and largest Hospital for Treatment of Diseases of the Nervous System.

The Charity is forced at present to rely to some extent upon Legacies for maintenance. Those having the disposal of sums of money left for charitable distribution are asked to consider the claims of this deserving Charity.

Particulars of the Donations Carrying Life Annuities Fund will be sent on application. This scheme enables the charitable public to benefit the Hospital without loss of income.

Help, especially in the form of Annual Subscriptions, urgently needed. Subscribers may rely on their money being wisely expended. Contributions will be most thankfully received by

The EARL OF HARROWBY, Treasurer, National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.

Bankers: COUTTS & Co., Strand.

Secretary, GODFREY H. HAMILTON.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE)

(INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER)

(Founded 1851)

BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W.

President: Rt. Hon. The EARL OF NORTHBROOK.

A special Refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, *who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.*

A number of Beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application daily, at 2 o'clock, except Sundays.

NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY SOLICITED FOR GENERAL PURPOSES AND FOR THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer: R. MALCOLM, 440, Strand, W.C.

Bankers: Messrs. COUTTS & CO., Strand W.C.

FRED. W. HOWELL, Secretary.

Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd.,

General Advertising Agents and Contractors.

**Advertisements inserted in all Newspapers
and Magazines at Lowest Office
Rates.**

Schemes of Advertising Suggested.

Advertisements Written and Designed.

52 LONG ACRE LONDON W.C.

PROVIDENCE (ROW) NIGHT REFUGE & HOME

CRISPIN STREET, LONDON, E.

FOUNDED 1860 BY THE LATE REV. DR. GILBERT.

CAN THERE BE A GREATER CHARITY THAN TO ASSIST THE HOMELESS AND FRIENDLESS POOR?

Every night from November to May, food and shelter, free of cost, are provided to nearly 300 destitute poor, men, women and children, irrespective of creed. Efforts are also made to start them in life again.

TRUSTEES:

LORD EDMUND TALBOT, M.P.; LORD NINIAN CRICHTON-STUART, M.P.;
SIR JOHN KNILL, BART.; E. J. BELLARD, Esq.

Contributions will be gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer, SIR JOHN KNILL, Bart., Fresh Wharf, London Bridge, E.C.; or by the Secretary, J. W. GILBERT, B.A., 15, George Street, Mansion House, E.C. Cheques may be crossed London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).

LINCOLN'S INN, W.C. (close to Royal College of Surgeons).

COMPLETE TRAINING is provided in all subjects of the Medical Curriculum appertaining to the final studies, and those required by the student for the various University degrees in Medicine and Surgery, and for the qualifying examinations of the Examining Boards.

FEES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Course for the Final Examinations, either for the M.B., B.S. of the University of London, or for the Diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.), 75 guineas. Special fees are arranged for those students who desire to attend Lectures and Clinical Instruction in one or more subjects. Entrance Scholarships for University and other students of the value of £250 are offered for competition in October. Composition fee for the whole University of London Course, or for the whole Conjoint Course (M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.), 140 guineas. Full particulars and prospectus giving information as to prizes, etc., may be obtained on application to the Dean, Dr. J. CHARLTON BRISCOE; or to Mr. CLIFTON KELWAY, the Secretary, at the School, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

St. Mary's Medical School,

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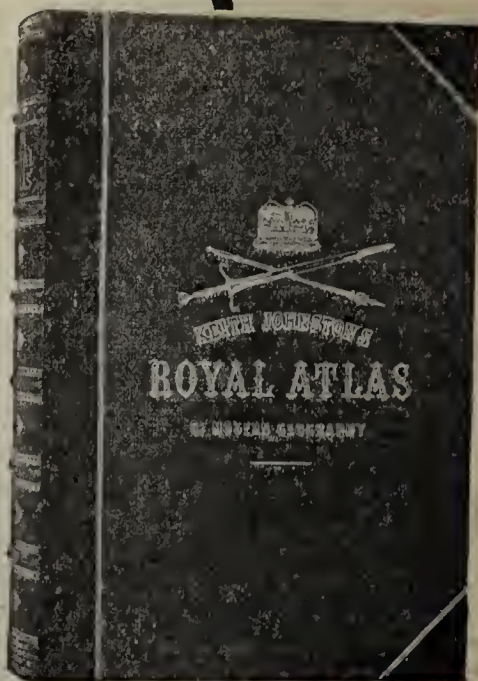
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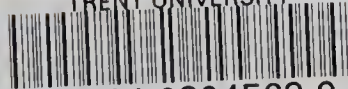
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